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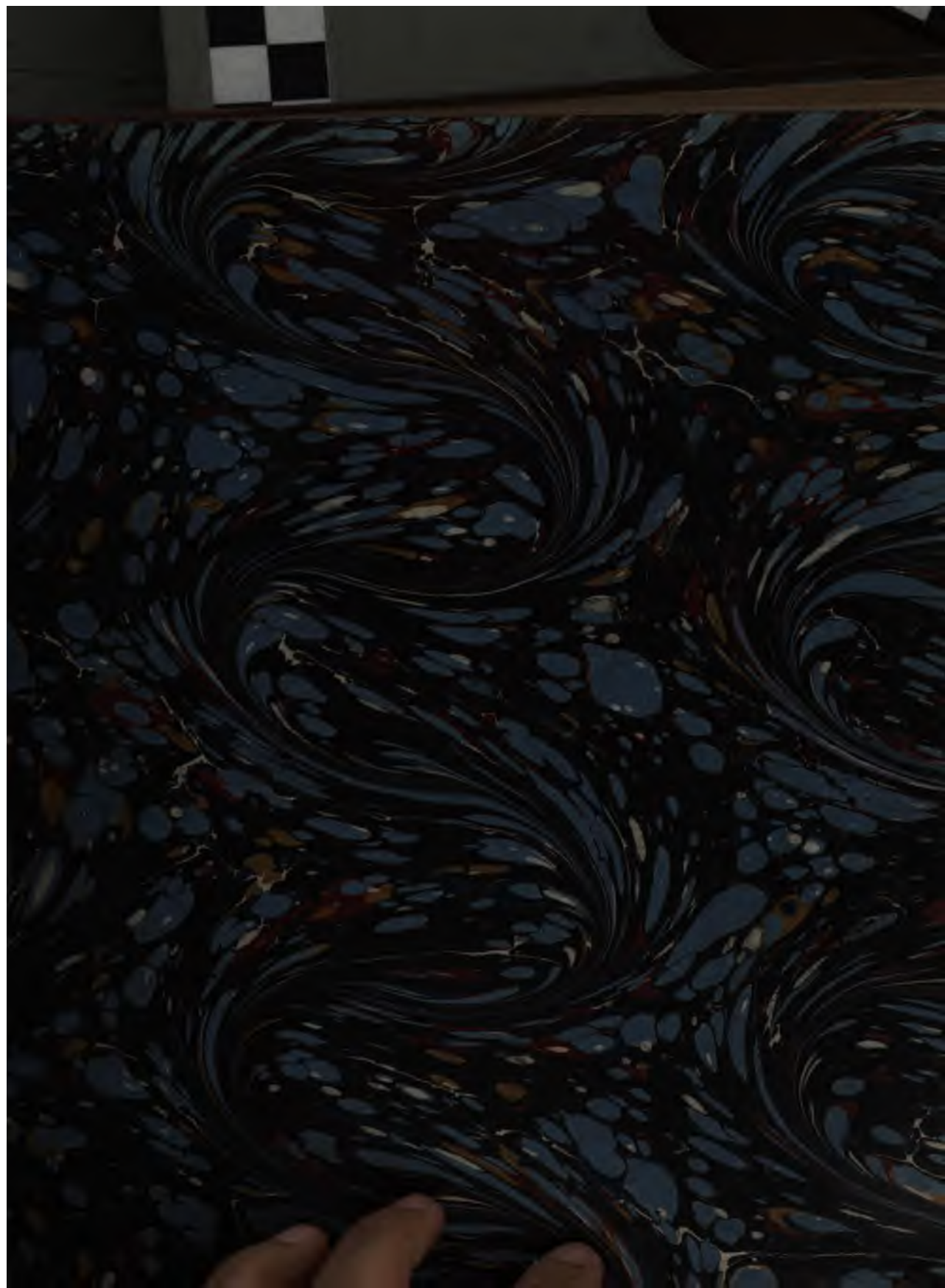
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THE ANTIQUARY.



VOL. XXXIX.



THE ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



VOL. XXXIX.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1903.

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The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

AFTER last month's *Antiquary* had gone to press, we heard that the proposal to interfere with the York city moat, to which reference was made in the first of the "Notes of the Month," had been dropped. We congratulate the City Council on their decision, and trust that they will be quick to resist any future attempt—such as the proposal to lay out the moats as pleasure-grounds—to tamper with the existing memorials of the city's historic past.



Few, if any, coin-cabinets contain a finer sequence of portraits of Roman Emperors and Empresses, from the earliest to the latest (Byzantine) period, than that brought together by Mons. E. Bizot during the last half-century. M. Bizot, for long Keeper of the Museum at Vienne (Isère), has devoted much of his leisure to the acquisition of Roman coins in good preservation, and each portrait was selected to show as perfectly as may be the features of the personage represented. The collection was sold at Sotheby's in November, when high prices were obtained. The following prominent bronze pieces were sold on the first day: a sestertius, bearing the draped and laureated bust of Vitellius, A.D. 69, £37 10s.; a second, with the draped and diademed bust of Marciana, £20; a third, with a profile portrait of Empress Sabina, £19 5s. Important examples on the second and third days in-

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cluded a sestertius, with a bust portrait of Diadumenian, A.D. 217, wearing paludamentum over cuirass, said to be the finest known specimen, £20; another, with the laureated bust of Lucius Verus, well patinated, £18; an aureus, on whose reverse are busts of Caracalla and Geta *vis-à-vis*, rare and unpublished, £20 10s.; a second, showing the helmeted portrait of Probus, A.D. 276-282, £25. The 420 lots brought an aggregate of £1,585.



The Committee which was appointed some three years ago "To inquire and report as to any arrangements now in operation for the collection, custody, indexing, and calendaring of local records, and as to any further measures which it may be advisable to take for this purpose," have recently issued their report in the form of a blue-book [Cd. 1,335]. The report, which can be bought for a few pence, should be in the hands of every antiquary interested in the safe custody of our local records. We regret we have not space to give the Committee's recommendations, which are numerous and important.



In the *Glasgow Herald* of November 29 Mr. Andrew Lang had an interesting letter on the curiously inscribed stone or shale plaques recently found in exploring the pile-structure at Langbank on the Clyde. Some guessers have boldly suggested that the strange designs were made by idle Roman soldiers. Mr. Lang says: "I myself would not attribute these stone caricatures to Roman soldiers unless I had proof that they actually left such relics elsewhere. I am not acquainted with similar objects—masks, if I may so call them—anywhere, though, of course, we have the beautifully executed, polished stone masks of the Aztecs, the sepulchral gold masks of Mycenæ, the countless masks used in Polynesian and Melanesian ritual, and so forth, including the tiny stone grotesques found in Finland. But nowhere do I know things like the stone grotesques of the Clyde, and when I say that I believe them to be 'genuine,' I merely mean that they are not humorous modern forgeries, whatever they are." Mr. Lang went on to point out sundry analogies to the

A

perforated stone amulets which have been found on the same site.

✱ ✱ ✱
Mrs. E. Welby, of Norton House, Norton, Sheffield, writes to ask for references to information as to the origin of the megalithic remains, cromlechs, etc., in the Channel Islands, and particularly in Jersey, and as to the earliest inhabitants of those islands. Perhaps readers who can give information or references on these points will kindly communicate with our correspondent direct.

✱ ✱ ✱
At a meeting of the Wilts County Council on November 26 the chairman, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., stated he had been in communication, both verbally and by letter, with Sir Edmund Antrobus, the owner of Stonehenge, with reference to the public acquisition of the remains, to see if they could not devise some plan which might commend itself to the County Council, or to some more important body, in which, however, the Council would be interested. Some new and important circumstances had since arisen which had prevented Sir Edmund giving a reply, but his lordship had no doubt he would give him one before the next meeting of the Council in February.

✱ ✱ ✱
A quaint custom was observed at Newcastle Assizes in November, when the Mayor (Sir William Stephenson) presented Mr. Justice Channell with what is known as "dagger money," explaining that in olden times it was necessary for the city to furnish an escort for the Judge of Assize on his journey between Newcastle and Carlisle, and that the coin was intended as pocket-money to enable the Judge to pay his way until arrival at the next assize town. We note, however, that at a recent meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Dendy, in the course of a paper on this custom, declared that he had been unable to find any early references to such payments under the name of "dagger money." The phrase appears to be quite modern.

✱ ✱ ✱
Mr. W. Duncombe Pink, whose name must be familiar to all readers of *Notes and Queries*, is about to embody the fruits of many years of labour in a *Dictionary of*

Members of Parliament, 1485 to 1708—that is, from the accession of the House of Tudor to the legislative union between England and Scotland. The work will be arranged alphabetically. Special attention has been given to the eras of the Civil War and Commonwealth, and the succession of the members in the Long Parliament will for the first time be given exhaustively. The Parliaments of the Protectorate have been similarly dealt with. Mr. Pink has succeeded in bringing to light a complete list of one of Henry VII.'s Parliaments, and has made other important discoveries. The work, which, from the specimen sheets we have seen, we think must be of the greatest value to historians and genealogists, will be issued by Mr. Pink at Winslade, Lowton, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, in five or six large octavo volumes of from 400 to 450 pages each, to be issued at intervals at the subscription price of one guinea per volume.

✱ ✱ ✱
Another work of interest, which is announced for early publication by Messrs. Duckworth and Co., will be *Chelsea Old Church*, by Mr. Randall Davies, F.S.A. This is the first attempt to give a complete history of the church in and around which so much of the interest of the famous "Village of Palaces" centres. The book, which will contain a mass of new matter, and will have twelve illustrations in colotype and a photogravure frontispiece, will be issued in a limited edition at the price to subscribers before January 15 of £2 2s. net; after the date named the price will be £2 12s. 6d. net.

✱ ✱ ✱
We are indebted to Mr. W. C. Banks for the drawing of the oak font at Marks Tey, Essex, here reproduced. The scale at the base should read 50 inches instead of "50 feet." "The date of the font," says Mr. Banks, "is about 1500, but the cover is Jacobean. Locally it is supposed to be unique, but Paley mentions one at Chobham and another at Efenechtyd, near Ruthin, in North Wales. The drawing was made four or five years ago, when it was getting dark, and I was unable to investigate the subjects of the carving in the panels." With regard to the Chobham example, Brayley's *History*

of Surrey, as edited and revised by the late Mr. Edward Walford, says: "The font (standing upon a low circular pedestal) is



OAK FONT
ST MARTIN'S, EPPING.

merely a basin enclosed within an octagonal wooden frame and pyramidal cover." Paley describes the Welsh example as "a plain octagonal block of oak."

Mr. David Nutt will publish in the spring the sixteenth volume of the "Grimm Library." It will be entitled *Denmark's Heroic Literature: A Study of Antiquities*, by Axel Olrick. The author begins with a description of Danish kings in Anglo-Saxon literature. This work of the distinguished Danish scholar, to whom we owe the searching examination of Saxo's *Historia Danica*, will be found to be of the utmost importance for the solution of the many complicated problems connected with the mythic history and heroic romance of the Scandinavian and Low German tribes. In particular it should interest Englishmen, as it is concerned

with the kinsmen of their own Germanic forefathers.

Among recent antiquarian articles in our contemporary, the *Builder*, a paper on the church and parish of Happisburgh, in the issue of November 15, deserves special mention. The church stands about midway between Cromer and Winterton on the Norfolk coast, and is one of the finest in Norfolk, which is saying much. Among the illustrations was a sketch of the lofty tower which is so conspicuous a landmark. The same number contained several excellent drawings of the very interesting church at Abbey Dore, Herefordshire. In the issue of November 29 was a very readable article on "Formal Gardens," with illustrations, and a report of a suggestive and instructive lecture by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., on "The Growth of an English Parish Church," delivered before the Church Crafts League on November 25.

A curious story was told by Dr. A. S. Murray, of the British Museum, in the course of a paper which he read some weeks ago before the Royal Institute of British Architects. He mentioned, as reported by the *Times*, that a year or more ago he received from a clergyman a copy of a Greek inscription on a piece of marble in a rockery in Essex. It turned out to be an inscription which had been missing since about 1771, in which year it was published in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries. The story was that Stuart, when in Athens preparing the drawings for his famous book, had picked up this inscribed piece of marble, and, after changing hands several times, it was eventually found on an estate in Essex, once belonging to a well-known antiquary, Thomas Astle. The inscription is of no little historical interest, being part of a monument erected in Athens in honour of volunteers from Cleonæ, who had fought on the side of the Athenians (457 B.C.) in the Battle of Tanagra against the Lacedæmonians and Eubœans. When the copy was sent to Dr. Murray he noted that an important part of the inscription was still missing. Since then, however, a son of the present owner of the estate had found that part in digging round the rockery. The

larger piece has a bleached appearance from long exposure, but the fragment lately dug up looks as if it might have been brought from Athens the other day. Two or three months ago the gardener, in digging beside the old rockery, came upon what has turned out to be a fragment of the Parthenon frieze. Though found under the earth the fragment must have been long exposed to severe English weather. Down the face of the sculptured horseman the rain has driven furrows, which take away some of its charms. This fragment does not appear in any drawings made before Lord Elgin's time. It had fallen before then, most likely during the gunpowder explosion within the Parthenon in the seventeenth century.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on November 27, Viscount Dillon presiding, the proposal, made by Sir Ernest Clarke, to meet in future at 5 p.m. instead of 8.30 p.m. was fully discussed, and, on a ballot, was rejected by 119 to 35.

The coffin and urns recently found at Enfield, to which reference was made in one of last month's "Notes," have been examined by Mr. Cecil Smith, assistant-keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum. He is of opinion that they are of the third century. The fact that the lid of the leaden coffin was studded with scallop shells enabled him to fix a date. The urns, he found, contained the charred remains of an adult and a child, probably those of the wife and child of the man buried in the coffin. The urns were protected by square red tiles, evidently Roman. No treasure was found with the remains.

A variety of fresh finds has to be chronicled this month. Some workmen, while digging gravel at Wenden, a village near Saffron Walden, have unearthed a rudely-decorated cinerary urn containing a quantity of dark earth mixed apparently with the cremated remains of a human being. The urn, which is thought to be of Celtic origin, has been placed in the Saffron Walden Museum. At Fifehead Neville, a Dorsetshire village, excavations are being made under the direction of Mr. Wingfield Neville, of Sherborne Castle.

So far the remains of a Roman residence, probably that of a Roman magistrate, have been unearthed, and there is evidence showing that further finds may be expected. A beautiful mosaic pavement, 13 feet by 12 feet, was uncovered a few weeks ago in what was apparently the chief apartment of the house, and also a bath—the square red Roman tiles in perfect preservation—and numerous walls and other masonry, with bits of pottery, etc. There are ample indications that there existed here a considerable settlement, and its systematic investigation would probably be richly rewarded. It is a little curious that the floors are still only 18 inches from the surface of the ground.

The Hull Municipal Museum has recently been enriched by a coin which was found on the beach at Easington, near Spurn, a few weeks ago, and had probably been washed from the cliffs. It is in an exceptionally good state of preservation, and about the size of half a sovereign. On the obverse is a figure of St. John the Baptist standing, surrounded by the inscription "S. IOHANNES. B." On the reverse is the Lily of Florence, from which the coin derived its name of "Florin," surrounded by the letters "G. DPH VIENS." These stand for Guigues VIII., Count of Alby and Dauphin of Vienne (France), A.D. 1319-1333. The legend in full would be Guigo Dalphinus Vienensis. The coin is of the type first coined in Florence in 1252, which rapidly spread over Eastern Europe during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Its appearance at Easington is certainly of interest. Other numismatic discoveries have been made at Falkirk and in Dorset. At Falkirk a lady found in her garden the other day five old coins in the ground, all adhering together. On being cleaned up they were submitted to Mr. Macdonald, the curator of coins in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He reported that all were Scottish and of the earlier part of James VI.'s reign, before his accession to the English crown (1567-1603). Two were silver "placks," or eightpenny pieces, struck at Edinburgh. Three were of copper, with slight alloy of silver—"hardheads," or twopenny pieces. At Hinton Martell in Dorsetshire workmen

were recently pulling down a disused and very old cottage, near the rectory, and belonging to the Earl of Shaftesbury, when a coin was found in one of the walls. Further search brought to light a number of similar coins. No value was attached to the coins at the time, and one of them was sold to an inhabitant of the parish for the modest sum of one shilling. On the matter becoming known and investigations made, it appeared that the coins were gold pieces, mostly of the time of Charles I., and in all numbered nineteen. They have been handed over to the owner of the cottage, Lord Shaftesbury.

An interesting discovery has been made at Peterborough during excavations for underpinning the Knights' Chamber gateway in the cathedral precincts. About 15 inches below the present level the workmen came upon the ancient wall-seat *in situ*. About 18 inches below this was found the original well-worn paving of monastic days. The original level was, therefore, nearly 3 feet lower than the existing one, and corresponds to the pavement level of old Peterborough, which is often met with in town excavations, and which coincides with the floor-level of the parish church. From Canterbury a remarkable discovery was lately announced by Lord Northbourne, as a trustee of the excavations recently made on the site of St. Augustine's Abbey. He reports as follows: A further portion of the crypt, extending westward from the three apsidal chapels, has been uncovered. The south wall is in a state of remarkable preservation above the spring of the arches, and also the remains of some fourteenth-century windows. On the inner side of the ambulatory are the foundations and rubble, to the height of 10 feet or 11 feet, of five massive pillars, additional to and in continuance of those discovered last year. Near one of these pillars was found the leaden coffin and coffin-plate of Abbot Ulric I. (985-1006 A.D.), and further westward another abbot, the body being wrapped in silk vestments, much decayed, with pieces of copper gilt clasps. Two staircases lead from the choir to the crypt on the north and south side of the eastern piers of the great central tower. The

plan of the chapter-house has been revealed, and on the east and north sides are the remains of the stalls of the abbot, prior, sub-prior, and other monks. A considerable part of the flooring is still existing, with coloured and patterned tiles, and there have been unearthed enormous quantities of worked ashlar, carved marble fragments, brightly-painted stones, together with gilded pinnacles and figure-heads.

Some very interesting and pathetic discoveries of inscriptions have lately been made at the Tower of London. "In the first case," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "in making good a defect in one of the window openings of the St. Martin's Tower, a piece of deal framing had to be removed, and behind this was found the name of Ambrose Rookwood, a wealthy young Suffolk squire, who was concerned in the Gunpowder Plot and executed in Palace Yard, Westminster, with other conspirators, on January 30, 1606. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in *Her Majesty's Tower*, gives an interesting account of Rookwood's exciting ride out of London to his home at Coldham Hall, Suffolk, after the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. He rode thirty miles on a single horse, and, by means of relays of horses, made the entire distance of eighty-one miles in less than seven hours. The second is a more elaborate inscription, and one of the finest of the whole series in the St. Martin's Tower, and is the second that has been found through the removal of some coats of whitewash. It has an emblem of the Trinity at the top; immediately under that 'I.H.S.'; and the name, 'George Beisley, Priest [Priest]'. On the left hand is a shield containing the fleur-de-lis and the word 'Maria,' and the date '1590.' A Latin inscription which follows is supposed to be a verse from the Psalms (Ps. xlii. 1): 'As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God'; but this cannot be stated with certainty, as several words are wanting." Again, the *City Press* of December 3 reports that alterations are being made in certain chambers in the Byward Tower, and, while pulling down one of the old wooden mantelpieces, the workmen discovered behind it, faintly written on the stone background—and apparently in a

female hand—the name of Margaret Roper. One or two of the letters were missing, but, from the position of the *r*'s, there could be no question as to the accurate interpretation. This lady was, it will be remembered, the favourite daughter of Sir Thomas More, and married William Roper, who subsequently wrote a life of his illustrious father-in-law. According to this authority, his wife frequently visited her parent during his incarceration before his trial and tragic death, and it is presumed that her signature was inscribed on the wall while awaiting an interview with the doomed Chancellor.



Some Shropshire Parish Registres.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE Shropshire Parish Register Society has shown what can be effected in the way of transcribing and printing parish registers. Founded some four years ago by the late Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., it has during that time issued to its members no less than forty complete registers, each from its beginning to the year 1812. Every register has its own index of places and index of persons, on the lines of those issued by the Parish Register Society. Besides this the Society has in MS. transcripts of about a hundred other registers, either already completed or being copied for printing; and there is no difficulty in finding competent workers. One enthusiastic antiquary has himself copied nearly fifty registers for the Society, whilst another has transcribed those for one whole deanery.

What can be done for one county can be done in others. I feel sure that it would not be difficult to start a successful parish register society in almost any county, and the best way to grapple with registers is through a county society. It is necessary first to secure the active co-operation of some prominent and well-known personage—a peer, or Member of Parliament, or county gentleman of

standing and position—who will be willing to work. He will induce the gentry of the county, his personal friends, and those he meets in the hunting-field to give their support. Having thus secured a goodly number of pledged subscribers, the next step is to summon a public meeting and start the society. It is well to get the Bishop of the diocese or the Lord-Lieutenant to take the chair, and the Members of Parliament, archdeacons and rural deans, the landed proprietors, the parochial clergy, and all known antiquaries resident or connected with the county, should be summoned to the meeting. In this way a good attendance can be secured. At the meeting a council or committee of ten or a dozen working members will be appointed, and the editor, secretary, and treasurer, on whose labours the success of the society will largely depend. The co-operation of the parochial clergy must also be obtained, and it would be well to make them "honorary members," giving them a bound copy of their own register when printed, though not of all the registers issued by the society. It will generally be found that there is no difficulty in getting competent voluntary transcribers to copy the registers on the lines laid down by the committee; and it is quite possible to issue from eight to ten registers each year. I have thrown out these hints in the hope that they may be useful to those who are interested in the preservation and printing of our parish registers.

But to return to Shropshire. As a whole, the registers have been fairly well kept. There are about 226 old parishes in the county; of these, about a hundred registers commence in the sixteenth century, and about ninety in the seventeenth century. There are only seven registers which go back to the year 1538—namely, Chetton, Hopton Castle, Munslow, Pontesbury, Rushbury, Shipton, and Stoke upon-Tern. Besides these, about eleven or twelve others commence between 1540 and 1550. Some of the registers contain long lists of briefs, notably Dowles; whilst Tong, Cardington, Neenton, Uffington, and many others, contain shorter lists.

In the Parish Register Abstract of 1831 the register of Munslow is stated to begin in

1559. This register is a copy on parchment, made in the year 1600, pursuant to the Convocation Injunctions of 1597, which were approved by Queen Elizabeth under the Great Seal, of an earlier paper book. Some ten years back this old paper book was found at Munslow, and sent to the Rector of Munslow. A comparison of the old paper-book and the parchment copy leads to some interesting facts which are worth recording. In the first place, whilst the old paper book commences in 1537, the transcribers in 1600 did not think it worth while to copy the first twenty-two years, but began their work with the year 1559, the first year of Elizabeth. They omitted altogether the entries made in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. Next, some later entries are also omitted, probably from carelessness, and from not checking the transcript on parchment, after it was copied, with the original paper book. There are in places many differences between the original paper book and the parchment copy, both as regards dates, names, and spelling. The transcript is by no means an exact copy of the old paper book.

I will give a few instances of these variations. "Elsabethe Bysshope, daughter of Randull Bysshope," under date of August 11, 1559, in the paper book, becomes in the parchment transcript "Elizabeth, the daughter of Randell Bishoppe"; "Joane, daughter of Thomas Lewes," becomes "Joane, daughter of Thomas"; "Edward, son of Harry Pue," becomes "Edward, son of Harry P—"; "Bochchards" in the paper book is written "Butcher" in the transcript; "Strett" becomes "Streete"; "V'nalles" becomes "Vernoldes." In 1564, according to the paper book, one Adam Jenckes is baptized, but in the parchment transcript he is buried. "Lutwich" becomes "Lutchwich"; "Pheuterell" becomes "Fewtrell"; "Bauden" becomes "Bauldwyn"; "Corbet" becomes "Corber"; and "Reinols" becomes "Reynoldes," and in another place "Vernoldes"; "William Phewtrell" becomes "Richard Phewtrell"; "Margaret, the base daughter of Katherine Stockin," becomes "Margaret, the base daughter of Katherine."

The father's name, which, in entries of baptisms, is frequently given in the paper

book, is omitted in the parchment transcript. Thus, in 1579 "Richard, son of Thomas Malpas," is simply written "Richard Malpas," baptized. In 1582 "Fraunces, daughter of Jhon Luscot," becomes "Frauncis Luscott," baptized. In 1585 "Edward, son of Edward Baiton," becomes "Charles Bayton," baptized.

Some entries in the old paper book are altogether omitted in the parchment transcript, e.g. :

"1565, May 11. Maria Wever, baptized.

"1587, April 9. Marget Jorden, baptized.

"1587, April 26. Mychaell Vernols, baptized."

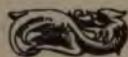
Many of the entries in the paper book are much fuller than those in the parchment transcript. Thus, under 1568, May 16, is this entry: "Thomas, filius spurius cuiusdam Alexandri Allen et Rosæ Vaughan quondam oppidum vocatum Peteworthe in com: Sussexiæ inhabitantium, ut apparuit latus in quadam litera certificatoria sigillata oppidali sigillo predicti oppidi Petworth, legitime baptizabatur." In the transcript it is curtly written: "Thomas, the base sonne of one Alexander Allen and Rose Vaughan."

If this parchment transcript of the old register of Munslow is a fair sample of such transcripts generally throughout the country, it seems clear that these transcripts cannot be very reliable registers, but most probably contain many errors. The Munslow transcript was copied by a careless scribe, who sometimes could not read the older writing of the paper book, and it is quite certain that his transcript was not examined with the original register after it was copied. It is fortunate that in this case the old paper book has been brought to light. In most cases such books were destroyed, and the parchment copy alone preserved.

I have pointed out that the transcriber only began with the first year of Elizabeth. Many of these transcripts throughout the country begin at the same date. It seems as if the scribes who made these copies only considered that the Injunctions intended them to commence at the year 1559, and not to begin at the year 1537 or wherever the register originally commenced. The words of the Ordinance of 1547, "especially

since the beginning of the reign of the late Queen," seem to have been so interpreted.

It would be interesting to know what other old paper books are preserved, and whether the parchment transcripts made of them were truer copies of the original than was the case with the Munslow registers. In connection with this subject the late Mr. Chester Waters's *Parish Registers in England* should be consulted.



The Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

BY ALEX. D. H. LEADMAN, F.S.A.

Grunal was the Chief of Cona. He sought the battle
on every coast ;
His soul rejoiced in blood ; his ears in the din of
arms.
He poured his warriors on Craca.
Craca's King met him from his Grove ; for then
within the circle of Bruno
He spake to the Stone of Power.

OSSIAN.

THESE singular stones stand about a quarter of a mile to the west of Boroughbridge. Whatever the original number may have been, at the present time only three remain. They stand almost due north and south, with a slight orientation, the road to Roelcliffe passing between the central and southern stones. The north arrow is 18 feet high, 22 feet in circumference, and computed to weigh thirty-six tons. The central arrow has a height of 22½ feet, is 18 feet in circumference, about thirty tons in weight, and of a square shape. The south arrow is similar in all respects to the central one. The distance between the north and central stones is 129 feet ; between the central and southern stones 360 feet. All incline slightly to the south-east. Their tops and upper portions are fluted, but this has been done by the hand of time and the rains of centuries. Their buried portions are thicker, and bear marks of rough dressing.

It is recorded that they formerly stood upon a bed of hard clay, whilst surrounding

them, to within a foot of the surface, was a composition of grit and clay, with rough pebbles in alternate layers. No trace of this is left. The writer of this monograph has seen all their buried portions exposed on several occasions. In 1876 the south side of the north arrow was so treated, and was found buried about 4½ feet deep—its lowest end not squared off. In 1881 the east side of the central arrow was bared for the inspection of some members of the British Association



FIG. 1.—THE CENTRAL ARROW.

(who that year were at York). The bottom is not square, but in the rough. It is 6½ feet below the surface. The south arrow was similarly treated on that occasion. It is 6 feet below the surface—its lowest end squared off. The arrows are of millstone grit, common enough in many districts, and found at Lingerfield, near Scotton, close to the village of Scriven, in the Abbey quarry, near Knaresborough, which places are five, six, and seven miles distant respec-

tively. It also occurs at Plumpton, eleven miles off, where it is plentiful, and as it is the nearest source where it crops up above the surface, and could be obtained without quarrying, it is most probable they were brought from thence. Formerly there was a fourth obelisk, which stood 7 feet or 8 feet from the central arrow, and Dr. Gale relates that it was 21 feet in height. Leland wrote his "Itinerary" about 1538. He saw "four great main stones, wrought . . . by men's hands," but no inscription. Camden, who followed in 1582, says this "one was lately pulled down by someone that hoped, in vain, to find treasure." The upper portion of this missing arrow is preserved in the grounds of Aldborough Manor, while the lower was cut up into slabs, and forms part of the foundations of the Peggy Bridge, which crosses the little river Tut as it flows through the town of Boroughbridge. "O tempora! O mores!" Even at the present day the north arrow exhibits six or seven marks of a wedge having at some time been driven into it—a very plain proof of an intention to utilize it also. In a letter, found among Dr. Stukeley's papers, it is mentioned that there were five of these stones existing once, and a "History of Knaresborough," published in 1848, is responsible for the following statement: "Peter Franck, an eccentric traveller and fisher, who walked long distances to enjoy his sport, saw, in 1694, near Boroughbridge, seven of these stones!"

The question is often asked, and no wonder, "What are they?" Endless surmises have been made, and, as a natural result, superstitions have gathered around these hoary pillars.

Leland considers them to be trophies placed by the Romans on the side of Watling Street. Camden is of a similar opinion. Stillingfleet regards them as British deities, erected for worship by our pagan ancestors. Plot attributed them to the ancient Britons, and thought they were in commemoration of some battle. To him belongs the erroneous opinion that their composition is of "small stones cemented together." Drake, Hearne, Gale, and Lister all ascribe them to the Romans, and think they were boundary stones set up to direct travellers, sacred to Hermes, who presided

over highways, and unhewn, lest they should offend that god. Stukeley refers them to the Britons, and thinks this was the midsummer place of meeting for all the country round to celebrate the sacred rites of the Druidical faith. Hargrove preserves a tradition rife in this neighbourhood about 300 years ago: "That Severus, dying at York, left the empire to his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, which was acceptable to the Empress and approved of by the soldiers, but not by



FIG. 2.—THE NORTH ARROW.

the two brothers. A reconciliation being effected by the mediation of the Empress and a sister, four obelisks were erected to perpetuate the memory thereof." None of these opinions will stand the test of our present knowledge. Archaeological research and the strong power of science draw aside the veil and light up the picture of the past till it is well-nigh made a reality.

The late Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., Rector of Wath, in an able paper read

before the Society of Antiquaries, maintains that they are not Roman, that there were more than four, and that they are the ruins of a great monument analogous to those wondrous and stupendous works of pre-historic man, such as Stonehenge and those found in Brittany. If they were the work of the Romans, why is there no inscription? a matter which one would assuredly look for. And when we consider their proximity to those elaborate pavements and other remains



FIG. 3.—THE SOUTH ARROW.

of Roman art at Isurium, we cannot adjudge rude monoliths like these to a people almost as advanced in civilization as we are at the present time. The erection of stone pillars and memorials can be traced to a very early period, and to such period these stones doubtless belong. Thus far Mr. Lukis.

It is known that among the Kings and Queens of the Brigantes, who kept Court at Iseur, now Aldborough, there was a Queen Cartismundua, and Mr. Phillips, in his "Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coast of York-

shire," says that if the Gaelic meaning of her name is given, it would read Cathair-ysmaen-ddu, the City of the Great Stones. He also says that the name of desecration, which has been bestowed upon these stones, would imply that to the earliest of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors their origin was unknown.

A curious discovery was made in July, 1879. In a field hard by, called the Arrow Close, whilst digging out the earth for the formation of cellars to two houses then being built, the property of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, some workmen came upon a great quantity of flints. Concluding they were the stock of an old gunsmith, formerly resident in Boroughbridge, he unfortunately threw them all away save one, which now is in the museum at Aldborough Manor. It is an imperfect spear-head of the palæolithic period, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and 2 inches across at its widest part, and has apparently been spoilt in the cutting. The flints were found buried about 3 feet deep, and about 300 yards to the east of the central arrow. It is evident that here there has been a manufactory, and its proximity to the "Arrows" is most interesting.

Thousands of years must have passed away since these stones were erected, and everything known at the present time about such monoliths leads to the conclusion that they are intimately connected with the earliest form of worship. Pointing up to the skies, where the sun shines, the author of light and warmth, the hands that raised these pillars had the same aspiration for a future life, more or less distinct, as has ever been common to the human race, and which then filled the human heart with hope, even as it does now.

And as we ascend the stream of time towards the dawning of civilization among mankind, more and more do we find the various nations of the world resemble each other in their primitive manners and customs, religious rites and superstitions; and the worship of fire, or its representative, the sun, might well be called the universal religion. Far and wide men bowed down in adoration to that

Glorious orb! the idol
Of early nature, and the vigorous race
Of undiseased mankind. . . .

Most glorious orb ! That wert a worship, ere
 The mystery of thy making was revealed !
 Thou earliest minister of the Almighty
 Which gladdened, on their mountain-tops, the hearts
 Of the Chaldean shepherds, till they poured
 Themselves in orisons ! Thou material god !
 And representative of the Unknown—
 Who chose thee for His shadow ! Thou chief star !
 Centre of many stars ! which mak'st our earth
 Endurable, and temperest the hues
 And hearts of all who walk within thy rays !
 Sire of the seasons ! Monarch of the climes,
 And those who dwell in them ! For near and far
 Our inborn spirits have a tint of thee,
 Even as our outward aspects ;—thou dost rise,
 And shine, and set in glory.

BYRON'S *Manfred*, Act III., Scene 2.

Countless initials are carved on the stones—a truly British fashion much to be deprecated—but nevertheless a proof that they have not been ignored by visitors.

It is only fair that the "local legend" should be preserved. From what I can learn it is several hundred years old, and is easily accounted for. Their traditional source, as implied by their popular name, is not to be wondered at. They bear no record ; history is silent concerning them ; so a superstitious people in the dark ages found no difficulty in attributing them, as they did every other natural wonder, to the power of that gentleman whose attire is "as black as the crow they denominate Jim."

The legend runs thus: The "Old Borough" having excited his particular wrath, he undertook a mundane journey with the special intention of improving that offending town from off the face of the earth. Standing with one foot on the front and the other on the back of Howe Hill, some seven or eight miles distant, and near Fountains Abbey, he declaimed against the "Old Borough," concluding his oration in genuine Yorkshire—


Borobrigg, keep out o' th' way,
 For Auldboro' town
 I will ding down.

He then discharged the bolts from his stone bow, but with what success the different positions of the town of Aldborough and the "Arrows" show.



Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.

By J. A. LOVAT-FRASER.

"RANCE records her Richelieu, Mazarin, and Louvois," says Dean Swift ; "we talk with veneration of the Cecils ; but posterity shall boast of Harley as a prodigy in whom the spring is pure as the stream ; not troubled by ingratitude or avarice, nor its beauty deformed by the feature of any vice. The coming age will envy ours a Minister of such accumulated worth ; they will see and know how happy we were." *

A statesman of whom so great a political genius as Swift could thus speak must necessarily have been a man of remarkable personality. Swift may have exaggerated the qualities of Harley, but there can be no doubt that a man who filled the office of First Minister of England in the days of Pope and Prior, and Addison and Steele, must, at all events, have possessed some qualities of an unusual kind. Harley ruled his country when the destinies of the Stuart Princes hung in the balance, and to the defects of his character the present dynasty, perhaps, owes its possession of the throne. In histories of the time, his figure is generally subordinated to that of his colleague, Henry St. John. The brilliant personality of the younger statesman, "the ablest writer and the most accomplished orator of his age," has overshadowed that of his more plodding chief. Yet, in spite of Harley's inferiority to Bolingbroke, there are features in the character and career of the former which possess an interest of their own, and fully justify the attention of the student.

Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, was born in Bow Street, Covent Garden, in 1661, and belonged to a family of Herefordshire squires who had been closely identified with Puritan principles. He was the son of Sir Edward Harley of Brampton Bryan, by his second wife, Abigail Stephens, daughter of Nathaniel Stephens of Essington, in Gloucestershire. Of the early life of Robert Harley little need be said. Many of his letters to his parents and his brother Edward

* *Narrative of the Examination of Guiscard*, Swift's Works, edited by Roscoe, 1880, i. 516.

are preserved among the manuscripts of the Duke of Portland. His letters as a youth are in keeping with his later reputation. He never spoke openly when he could be mysterious. He never went straight to the point when he could find a way round. He seldom gave anyone credit for acting with better motives than would have actuated himself. In the beginning of the year 1671 Lady Harley wrote to her husband, urging him to send Robert and his brother Edward to school. She complained of their "getting a strange clownish speech and behaviour." She feared that Ned would never be a scholar, but she had more hope of Robin. "They tell me," she said, "he is apprehensive and willing, but he is sometimes extremely lazy, so that I have been near whipping him." A few days later she wrote that she has had Robin examined about his book, and reported that the examiner thought him very backward. In the month of August in 1671 the boys went to a school, kept by one Birch, at Shilton in Oxfordshire, and on August 28 Robert wrote a formal letter, evidently dictated by his schoolmaster, which is endorsed, in Sir Edward Harley's hand, "first letter." In 1680 Robert Harley was removed to the Academy of Monsieur Foubert in London, where—if we are to trust his teacher—he proved a most exemplary scholar.

In May, 1685, Robert Harley married Elizabeth, a daughter of Thomas Foley, who was then the head of the Foley family. Lady Harley seems to have been anxious about the marriage, and to have feared that the young lady would object to their small way of living. In the same month, however, writing to her sister, Mrs. Bromfield, Lady Harley expressed her approval of her daughter-in-law, though she feared that it would be strange to a young woman "to be cubed up in our little house out of such a fine one." The fine house to which she referred was Whitley Court, where the Foleys then lived. Several children were born of this marriage, but the lady died of small-pox in November, 1691. Soon afterwards Robert Harley married one of the Middleton family, and, in consequence of this connection, became a director and manager of the New River Company. While dealing with Harley's early life, it is perhaps worthy of mention

that he already seems to have been given to excess in drinking. On June 13, 1691, he wrote to his father a letter which is evidently a reply to a serious admonition on the subject. It is characteristic of the writer that he never absolutely denied the accusation, but wrapped up the subject in such a cloud of words that it is difficult to understand what impression he meant to convey.

In April, 1689, Robert Harley entered Parliament. The zeal of his family for Revolution principles recommended him to the notice of the Boscawen family, who put him into Parliament for their borough of Tregony. In 1690 the young member became one of the Commissioners of Accounts. From the first he gave great attention to the conduct of public business, and bestowed special care upon the study of the forms and constitution of the House of Commons. After the General Election of February, 1701, Harley was appointed Speaker, an office which he held till the dissolution in 1705. On May 16, 1704, he succeeded the Tory Earl of Nottingham as Secretary of State in the Administration of Godolphin. His accession to this office was due to the Duke of Marlborough, who had formed a good opinion of the young politician. For a time the new Secretary worked loyally with his colleagues, but in his third year of office he began to intrigue for a higher post in the Government. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were all-powerful with Queen Anne, and Harley's only chance of rising was by lessening the influence of the great soldier and his wife. The Secretary formed an alliance with Abigail Hill, a favourite chambermaid of the Sovereign, and she soon rendered substantial aid in furthering his personal objects. Abigail Hill, who had been appointed to her post by the good offices of the Duchess of Marlborough, was related both to her benefactress and to Harley. Her father, an Anabaptist merchant in the City, who had become bankrupt and destitute, was the nephew of Nathaniel Stephens, the grandfather of Robert Harley. Her mother, Elizabeth Jennings, was the sister of Richard Jennings of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire, the father of the Duchess of Marlborough. Abigail Hill's position in the royal household was a humble one. She

was not a *lady* of the bedchamber, but a chambermaid. She slept on a pallet in the ante-chamber of Queen Anne's bedroom. She was plain in features, and her health was poor. But her letters prove that she was talented. She had a quiet and pleasant manner, very different from that of the Duchess, who was boisterous and tyrannical. The chambermaid gradually obtained a strong hold on the Queen's affection.

The relationship between Harley and Abigail Hill proved very useful to the ambition of the statesman. Harley said that he had been unaware of the relationship till he met the Queen's chambermaid at Court, but the Duchess of Marlborough said that Harley never owned his kinship till he saw that Abigail was likely to become a prosperous gentlewoman. Whichever account was the true one, the kinship between the Secretary and the chambermaid formed the basis of a mutual alliance. At the instigation of her cousin the Secretary, Abigail Hill set herself to undermine the influence of her cousin the Duchess. Dropping her "leprous distilment" in the ear of the Queen, she steadily ousted the Duchess of Marlborough from the favour of her mistress. Various causes combined to second the efforts of Abigail. The Queen was getting tired of the domineering and unpleasant manners of her old companion. Her sympathies were with the Tories and the High Church party. The heads of the Administration—Godolphin, the Lord Treasurer, and Marlborough—were Tories; but the war with France, which was the chief object of their attention, was a Whig war, and the Lord Treasurer and the Lord General, finding the Whig party more zealous in the prosecution of hostilities than the Tories, were gradually, by successive appointments, converting what was originally a Tory administration into a Whig one. The Queen did not favour an Administration which, with every vacancy, became increasingly Whig, and her prepossessions chimed in with the suggestions which were made to her by Abigail Hill on the advice of Harley.

In the summer of 1707 it became clear to Godolphin that a sinister influence was working on the Queen, and that she was losing confidence in her Ministers. Godolphin and Marlborough recognised in Harley the cause

of the change in the Queen's disposition, and determined to eject the plotter from the Administration. They were not long in finding a convenient pretext for action. A Scottish clerk in Harley's offices, named Gregg, poor and ill-paid, was detected in supplying the French with copies of many documents which should have been revealed to none but trusted advisers of the Court. It was found that the books, in which the contents of State papers were copied, were left in a press to which clerks and chamber-keepers might have easy access. Harley was accused of carelessness in permitting the business of his office to be managed in this slovenly and negligent fashion. It can scarcely be said to be part of the duties of a Secretary of State to look to the copying of documents and the locking of presses. But the occurrence afforded to Godolphin and Marlborough a sufficient excuse for getting rid of one whom they distrusted. They declined to serve longer with Harley, and absented themselves from the Council. When Harley proposed to proceed with business, objection was taken, and on February 11, 1708, the Queen was unwillingly compelled to accept the resignation of the Secretary.* The circumstances of the dismissal are related by Dean Swift in an interesting letter of February 23, 1708, to Archbishop King of Dublin.

"Mr. Harley had been some time, with the greatest art imaginable, carrying on an intrigue to alter the Ministry, and began with no less an enterprise than that of removing the Lord Treasurer, and had nearly effected it, by the help of Mrs. Masham, one of the Queen's dressers, who was a great and growing favourite of much industry and insinuation. It went so far that the Queen told Mr. St. John a week ago that she was resolved to part with Lord Treasurer, and sent him with a letter to the Duke of Marlborough, which she read to him to that purpose; and she gave St. John leave to tell it about the town, which he did without any reserve; and Harley told a friend of mine a week ago that he was never safer in favour or employment. On Sunday evening last the Lord Treasurer and the Duke of Marlborough went out of the Council, and Harley delivered a memorial to the Queen, relating

* On the Gregg affair, see *State Trials*, xiv. 1371.

to the Emperor and the war, upon which the Duke of Somerset rose and said, 'If her Majesty suffered that fellow' (pointing to Harley) 'to treat affairs of this war without advice of the General, he could not serve her'—and so left the Council. The Earl of Pembroke, though in milder words, spoke to the same purpose; so did most of the lords; and the next day the Queen was prevailed on to turn him out, though the seals were not delivered till yesterday. It was likewise said that Mrs. Masham is forbid the Court—but this I have no assurance of."

Another account describes the Duke of Somerset, not as speaking contemptuously of Harley, but as merely remarking that certain business could not be profitably transacted at the Council Board in the absence of the Commander of the Forces and of the Lord Treasurer. Mrs. Masham, to whom Swift refers, was Abigail Hill, who had now married Samuel Masham, a gentleman about the Court.

In ejecting Harley from the Ministry, Godolphin and Marlborough believed that they had taken a measure which would re-establish their power. But their prognostications were doomed to disappointment. Although Harley was gone, Abigail Hill, now Mrs. Masham, still remained to whisper Harley's ideas into the ear of her Majesty. In 1708 the Queen had become totally alienated from the Duchess of Marlborough. It was said that at a public ceremonial the Duchess spilt a glass of water, as if by accident, over Mrs. Masham's gown, and she was not again invited to Court. The ground began to slip from under the Ministry. The nation was becoming dissatisfied with the long and costly contest with France, which seemed now to be carried on rather for the sake of the allies than of Britain. The dislike of the war undermined the prestige of the Administration, and Godolphin and his colleagues gradually became unpopular with the nation. In 1709 the Ministry greatly increased their unpopularity by their unwise prosecution of Sacheverell. The Church was still very powerful throughout the country—so powerful, indeed, that Lord Chancellor Cowper told George I., on his accession, that if the clergy could be brought round, all differences of opinion as to the royal

title would soon vanish among the laity. A widespread feeling of uneasiness about the Church prevailed among the nation, which was partly due to the admission of the Presbyterian Scots into Parliament at the Union in 1707. By making a martyr of a clergyman the Government roused the worst fears of the whole Church of England.

On November 5, 1709, Dr. Henry Sacheverell, of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, preached before the Lord Mayor a sermon which, from its important consequences, is worthy of being classed with Keble's famous assize sermon at Oxford in 1832. In his utterances the preacher gave vent to the prevalent feeling of anxiety about the Church. The sermon was a scholarly one, and not, as is sometimes stated, vulgar or ranting. The topic was "The Perils of False Brethren," and was founded on St. Paul's account of his sufferings, "In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren." Dr. Sacheverell denounced the "false brethren" who secretly undermined the Establishment. He attacked the ministry as hostile to the Church of England, and referred to Godolphin by the nickname of "Volpone," or "the Fox," taken from one of Ben Jonson's plays. The Lord Treasurer was particularly sensitive on the subject of this nickname, and the Ministry, irritated by the sermon, proceeded to prosecute the preacher. The only result of their action was to render Sacheverell a popular hero. His name was everywhere received with enthusiasm. Pamphlets were written about him in scores, and ballads were sung in his honour. "Hoy for hoy church and Sacheverell, as fadur sings at harvest whome," says Houghton in *Waverley*.^{*} In the end the popular hero was found guilty, and suspended from preaching for three years; but the sentence was practically an acquittal, and dealt a serious blow to the waning prestige of the Ministry. The feelings of the Queen towards Godolphin and his colleagues coincided with those of the people, and at last, on August 8, 1710, she gave effect to the popular feeling by dismissing Godolphin from office. The

^{*} Chapter li.

Duke of Marlborough still retained the command of the troops, but his relations were dismissed from their posts. The Duchess of Marlborough, who had for some time been kept at a distance from the Court, lost her offices, and was compelled to give up her apartments at St. James's Palace. She was so angry that she tore down the marble mantle-pieces and had the brass locks removed from the doors. Amongst others who retired at this time was Robert Walpole, who had been Secretary at War since 1708.

With the fall of Godolphin a new Government came into power, with Harley as First Minister. On August 9, 1710, five Commissioners of the Treasury were appointed in place of the late Lord Treasurer, and among them was Harley, who was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. The First Minister would fain have formed an administration consisting of the moderate men of both parties. His object in plotting against Godolphin had not been to place the Tories in power, but to secure the chief post of Government for himself. He desired to continue practically the same policy as his predecessors. But the line of action which Harley would have liked to adopt proved to be impossible. The Whigs were indignant at the dismissal of the late Lord Treasurer, who was very popular with the City merchants. They held together, and refused to have any dealings with Harley. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled to ally himself with the Tories and with their mouthpiece, Henry St. John, who on September 21 became Secretary of State. The awkwardness of the First Minister's position soon became evident. He was really a Whig, and, like Sir Robert Peel at a later date, wished to govern on Whig principles by means of Tory supporters. The Tories naturally declined to follow the Minister in this illogical line of action. Harley soon realized the difficulties of his lot. On the one side were the hostile Whigs, who, says Swift in a letter to Stella, "now they are fallen, are the most malicious towns in the world."* On the other side were the Tories urging Harley to attack the corrupt practices and past faults of the late Whig Administration, and endeavouring to drive him into a course of action to which he was

opposed. It was at this time of difficulty that Harley secured the services of one who was to prove a most valuable supporter. Jonathan Swift was introduced to the First Minister on October 4, 1710. Harley at once recognised what a treasure he had found in the Irish clergyman, and, as Swift records, treated him "with the greatest respect and kindness imaginable."† The future Dean became the close friend of the First Minister and one of the staunchest auxiliaries of the Government. But it was as an ally, and not as a hireling, that Swift gave his assistance. In February, 1711, Harley, treating him as he would have treated the ordinary Grub Street pamphleteer, offered him a fifty-pound note.‡ Swift resented the offer as an intolerable affront, and refused to be appeased for several days. The new ally of the Government took over the management of the newspaper called the *Examiner*, which had been founded by St. John, and in his hands the paper became a brilliant success. Swift and the *Examiner* did for Harley much the same work as Mr. D. T. Coulton and the *Press* did for Disraeli on a smaller scale 140 years later.

The most important question of the time was whether or not the contest with France should be continued. Swift denounced the continuation of the war with force and ability. It was, he argued, carried on for selfish purposes by the stock-jobbers and "moneyed men," whose rise was a new political phenomenon, and who had introduced into England the system of public debts, or, as Disraeli called it, "Dutch finance." Marlborough's motive in maintaining the war, according to Swift, was avarice. He was "covetous as hell, and as ambitious as the prince of it," said the future Dean.‡ The question of the prosecution of the war required immediate settlement, but Harley, unable to come to a resolution, followed a policy of vacillation and drift. The Whigs and the ultra-Tories were alike dissatisfied, and the popularity of the Ministry rapidly waned. Swift pictures Harley and his colleagues as singularly light-hearted, in spite of the unhappy situation of affairs. Writing in January, 1711, Swift says: "Meantime, they seem to value all this as nothing, and are as easy and merry as if they had nothing in their

* *Journal to Stella*, Letter xiii.

* Letter v. † Letter xv. ‡ Letter xi.

hearts, or upon their shoulders; like physicians, who endeavour to cure, but feel no grief, whatever the patient suffers. . . . I cannot but think they have mighty difficulties upon them, yet I always find them as easy and disengaged as schoolboys on a holiday."* But in March there is a change of tone. "The Ministry," said Swift, "is upon a very narrow bottom, and stands like an isthmus between the Whigs on one side and violent Tories on the other. They are able seamen, but the tempest is too great, the ship too rotten, and the crew all against them. . . . I could not but observe that lately, after much conversation with Mr. Harley, though he is the most fearless man alive, and the least apt to despond, he confessed to me that uttering his mind to me gave him ease."†

This was the situation of things when an unexpected occurrence made a complete alteration in political conditions. On March 8 a French refugee, the Marquis de Guiscard, was being examined before the Privy Council on a charge of treachery to England, when he stabbed Harley with a pocket-knife in the breast. The Minister had been indisposed for some time, and a few days before Swift had written to Stella, "Pray God preserve his health; everything depends upon it."‡ The wound was slight, but it had a more serious effect on Harley than it would have had on a man in good health. The news created great consternation, and Swift was much agitated. He was playing cards at Lady Catherine Morris's, where he had dined, when the report was brought in. He ran immediately to make inquiries. He met Mrs. St. John in her chair, but she had only heard an imperfect account. He took a chair to Harley's house, and there found that he was asleep, and, it was hoped, in no danger. It was discovered that the penknife with which the wound was inflicted had been broken within a quarter of an inch of the handle. Guiscard was so severely injured by the Privy Councillors that he died in Newgate some days after. Swift's agitation over the incident comes out in his letters to Stella. "Pray pardon my distraction," he writes; "I now think of all his kindness to me. The poor creature now lies stabbed in his bed by a desperate French Popish villain. Good-

* Letter xiii. † Letter xvii. ‡ Letter xvii.

night, and God preserve you both, and pity me; I want it."*

The attempt of Guiscard had much the same effect on Harley's position as the attempt of Blind to assassinate Bismarck in 1866 had on that of the German statesman. It made an unpopular Minister widely popular. The joy of the nation at Harley's recovery was boundless, and when he appeared in the House of Commons the Speaker made an oration which was spread broadcast throughout the country. The poet Prior celebrated the event in elegant verse:

While the fierce monk† does at his trial stand,
He chews revenge, abjuring his offence;
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He stabs his judge to prove his innocence.

The guilty stroke and torture of the steel
Infr'd, our dauntless Briton scarce perceives:
The wounds his country from his death must feel
The patriot views; for those alone he grieves.

The barbarous rage that durst attempt thy life,
Harley, great counsellor, extends thy fame;
And the sharp point of cruel Guiscard's knife
In brass and marble carves thy deathless name.

Faithful assertor of thy country's cause,
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound;
She for thy safety shall enlarge her laws,
And in her statutes shall thy worth be found.

Prior adopted as the motto of his poem the Horatian words, "Ab ipso ducit opes animumque ferro." The motto was suitable, for Guiscard's attempt gave fresh strength to Harley's position. "This man," said Swift, "has grown by persecutions, turnings out, and stabbing. What waiting, and crowding, and bowing will be at his levee!"‡ The Queen herself testified her gladness at his recovery, and showered honours upon the Minister who had so narrowly escaped martyrdom. On May 23, 1711, he received the historic titles of Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and in the same month he was appointed to the high office of Lord Treasurer, which had been in commission since Godolphin's resignation.

* Letter xvii.

† The Marquis de Guiscard was in Orders.

‡ Letter xxiii.

(To be concluded.)

The Beast Fable.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

THAT form of literature known as the beast fable is one of the most ancient and widespread. There are traces of its existence in the sacred writings of Judæa, in the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylonia and Assyria, and in the paintings and sculptures of ancient Egypt, where its popularity may doubtless be attributed to the reverence in which animals were held and the large place they had in the national religion. Four excellent examples have been preserved among the records of Assur-bani-pal's library, the first relating to the actions of an eagle and a serpent, the second to those of a fox and a jackal, whilst the third describes an interview between an ox and a horse, and in the fourth a calf speaks. The familiar story of the Lion and the Mouse existed on papyrus as early as 1166 B.C., in the days of Rameses II., and then not merely as a crude attempt, but as a finished transcription from some earlier source.

The oldest and most widely-known beast fables are the *Fables of Bidpai*, the oldest extant form of which is an Arabic copy dating from 750 A.D. The Indian original has unfortunately disappeared, but the *Pachatantra*, the *Mahabharata*, and the *Hitopadesa* each contain a part of it, though in an altered and modernized form. These fables have been translated into thirty-eight languages, and have existed in a hundred and twelve versions, but all have come to us directly or indirectly from the Arabic version of 750. The original consisted of thirteen books entitled *A Mirror for Princes*, and comprised a series of fables bearing on problems of conduct and character, told by an Indian philosopher named Bidpai to his king, in order to incite him to virtue. Concerning the transmission of Bidpai's fables from India to Persia, the story is told that the Persian king, Khosrū Nūshivān, hearing of their existence, despatched his physician, Barzōye, to procure a copy and to translate it into Pehlevi, the literary dialect of Persia. Barzōye accomplished his mission, asking as the sole reward of his labour and his arduous

journey that his life and exploits might be written and added to his translation of the fables.

The translator of the oldest Syriac version was an ecclesiastic named Būd, whilst the accomplished but ill-fated scholar, Abdullah ibn-Almokaḥḥā, translated them into Arabic. The most notable of the many compilations derived from Bidpai's work is the *Jatakas*, a series of five hundred and fifty tales supposed to be told by Buddha, and dealing with his experiences during a former residence upon earth. This was obviously a convenient form to adopt when the subjects to be dealt with were birds, beasts and fishes, since Buddha was believed to have formerly appeared in animal form. Thus the eleventh story begins, "At the time that Buddha came to life as a deer," and others are in the same strain. A few of the stories were sculptured on the sacred Buddhist shrine of Amaravati, and may now be seen on the staircase of the British Museum. There is distinct evidence that the Bidpai fables were illustrated, and also that illustrations were, even at that early stage of the world's literary history, considered an especial attraction. One Rabbi Isaac Ibn Sahula wrote a collection of stories entitled *Tales of the Olden Time* with the object of weaning Jewish readers from the Bidpai fables, the influence of which, he asserted, was to be condemned; he adds illustrations "so that his book may be equally acceptable," and gives them with the first edition of his work. Despite the praiseworthy intentions of Rabbi Isaac Ibn Sahula, the fables he wished to supersede are still considered the finest, as they are the most widespread, of their class, whilst the *Tales of the Olden Time* are known only to a comparatively few students of the beast fable. There is a unique copy in the British Museum, with seventy-two illustrations, thirty-four of which are of animals and greatly resemble the Indian pictures.

The Greek fables form a literature of themselves, marked by peculiar features, and distinguished from the Asiatic in that they make beasts speak and act in their own characters, and not after the fashion of men. They preserve throughout a unity of purpose and a simplicity of construction, and confine themselves to one incident with a well-defined

moral—a marked contrast to the long and diversified narratives of Bidpai and of Lokman, whose fables, once attributed to some very ancient Mohammedan source, are now generally considered to be comparatively recent and of Western origin.

Western fables may be defined as intentional travesties of human affairs; in them men's actions, products, thoughts, virtues and fables are delineated under the disguise of animals endowed with speech. Perhaps under no other form could a writer, under a despotic government, so safely draw attention to public grievances, the tyranny of officials, and the obstacles in the way of freedom and enlightenment. By far the greatest number of Western fables owe their origin to the Greek *Æsop*, who lived in the latter half of the sixth century B.C. He is supposed to have been originally a slave who had been freed and gained the confidence of personages in high places, by whom he was entrusted on various important missions. However this may be, even in his own day, his fables had become so well known that his name was a peg upon which to hang anything of the sort. The fables connected with his name were for long transmitted orally. Socrates turned as many of them as he could recall into verse during his imprisonment, and the same was done by Demetrius Phalereus. For Babrius may be claimed the credit of collecting and giving permanent form to the numbers floating about in the literature of his day. He sought also, by throwing them into verse, to make them easier of remembrance.

The genuine beast fable reached its highest development in the twelfth century in "*Reynard the Fox*." The story contains material of a much earlier period, and probably had in its first form no moral purpose. The didactic element was doubtless added when the Latin versions were made by the monks of the tenth and eleventh centuries. The oldest Middle German version was compiled from a forgotten French edition by Heinrich der Glîchezare, a native of Alsace, who lived in the latter half of the twelfth century. Only a fragment of his work remains, and the story seems to have received scant attention in Germany in the hundred years which followed its appearance. It was received

more warmly abroad, and was particularly popular in the Netherlands, where a good prose version was written in 1479, and two years later Caxton printed an English one. The fable as told in the twelfth century is a tale of the triumph of cunning over strength, always a favourite topic in beast fable; a great number of characters are introduced, and the various peculiarities of each are sustained with admirable skill. The extent of the popularity and influence of the tale in the Middle Ages was immense, and may be somewhat estimated by the fact that our common names for many animals, such as *reynard*, *bruin*, *chanticleer*, and others, are derived from it, while many proverbs and some folklore are to be traced to the same source.

Civilization tends naturally to supersede the best fable, and if we would find it to-day in its fullest and simplest form we must seek it among tribes yet scantily influenced by the world's progress, who mark the backwardness of their civilization by retaining in their language the "clicks" of inarticulate speech. "That conservatism which has preserved the animal-sounds after the development of articulate speech," says Professor Sayce, "will also have preserved a sympathy with the animals, and undoubtedly the true home of the pure beast fable will be found to be Central Africa." To the early Bushman, sleeping in wild-dog holes or dry watercourses, striving dimly to express the workings of his mind by grotesque paintings on the rocks, with no lofty ideas concerning man's place in nature, conscious chiefly of three things—birth, life and death—the animals who shared these three experiences with him must have seemed much on a level with himself. Though he might make successful war upon some, he, in his turn, was powerless before the strength or subtlety of others. The universal belief in the doctrine of transmigration would do much to deepen this sense of equality with the animal world; the Matabele always attributes viciousness in his live-stock to the evil influence of some spirit, who, after death, has entered his ox or buffalo, whilst he traces that instinct in animals which at times shows itself superior to human sagacity to some dead person whose faculties are working in combination with the animal's natural sense.

All the beast fables of Africa current from

early times show a close attention on the part of the natives to the habits and characteristics of animals, and a conviction that, put in the same circumstances, man would not have acted more wisely. It would seem that the beast fable is the inevitable form in which a dawning literary sense is developed, the first indication of a people's effort to express themselves in fiction. We find that when the Val tribe of the Mandengan negroes in Liberia, about half a century ago, acquired the art of writing, their primitive attempts at composition were fables about beasts, formulated in much the same way as that followed by the earliest story-tellers of the Eastern world.

The beast fable, though receding into disfavour before the strides of civilization, has never been quite eradicated. England has had its *Æsop* in John Gay, whose *Fables* were widely read in the eighteenth century; and in France La Fontaine has always been popular. Silvestre de Sacy has truly said of La Fontaine's *Fables*, published in 1668, that they supply delights to three several ages: "The child rejoices in the freshness and vividness of the story; the eager student of literature in the consummate art with which it is told; the experienced man of the world in the subtle reflections on character and life."

Russia has had, perhaps, the most distinguished fabulist of modern times in Ivan Andreevich Kriloff, who has been more widely read in his own country than any other writer, and who died as late as 1844. The beast fable has flourished in Russia as it has done in no other European country, and Kriloff's stories, light and humorous, suited the taste of the people. He seldom fails to hit the mark at which he aims his satire, and every story that came from his pen was stamped by his warm sympathy and enlightened patriotism. Under an autocratic government it would have been impossible for him to find a vehicle so convenient for demonstrating the failings of officialdom or championing the cause of the oppressed.

All modern fables may be said to be reproductions in some way of *Æsop*, and it is curious to observe how each successive writer seems to have sought, by adding details and elaborations, to improve upon the terseness

and vigour of the simple stories of the older author. If we take the familiar story of the Wolf and the Lamb, which *Æsop* tells in a few words, we find it is longer in Phædrus, longer still in La Fontaine, the longest of all in Kriloff. The critic is bound to confess that each successive version has lost in one way as much as it has gained in another, and *Æsop's* remains indubitably the best.



The Bingley Font.

BY ALFRED C. FRYER, PH.D., F.S.A.



THE stone vessel now used as the baptismal font in the parish church of Bingley, Yorkshire, is a relic of considerable antiquity, dating from Anglo-Saxon times. Some authorities* have stated that they consider it to have been originally a relic chest, or stone shrine, containing bones of some saint; others† have thought that it was the socket in which a cross was fixed; while some‡ have held the opinion that it was constructed for a baptismal font. So few fonts of this date exist in England that more than local interest is excited if this vessel can be proved to have been constructed for a baptismal font and not for a stone shrine or the socket in which a cross was fixed.

Without coming ourselves to any definite conclusion, we will review the various arguments of those who have made some study of this stone vessel, and, through the kindness of Mr. E. E. Gregory, of Bingley, we are permitted to present to our readers reproductions from four of his beautiful photographs showing the four sides of the font. These photographs were taken before the font was permanently mounted on an octagonal base and pedestal, erected near the pier of the tower at the west end of the nave.§

For many years the font stood in a corner near the door of the old Grammar School; it was then removed to the churchyard, where

* Rev. D. H. Haigh.

† See Speight's *History of Bingley*.

‡ Professor Stephens and Mr. E. E. Gregory.

§ December 14, 1898.

it remained for some years, until one of the churchwardens carried it to his own garden. After a short interval it was returned to the church, and it was reared up in a corner near the south door until the year 1898, when it was placed in its present position.

About thirty years ago the Rev. J. T. Fowler made a careful examination of this interesting stone vessel, and the following is his description: "The material is the ordinary strong gritstone of the district. It is irregularly foursided, the inscribed side being larger than the opposite side. The under part is quite rough, as if it had never been worked. The sides are very thick, and the cavity accordingly small in proportion, especially at the bottom. The dimensions are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square by $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, and 10 inches deep. The ornamentation is confined to the four sides. These appear to have had a cable moulding running all round the upper margin, which may perhaps have been continuous with the interlaced pattern on the sides. These are different on all the three sides which bear them, and are rude and irregular in character. The runic inscription is in three lines, occupying what appears to be the front side. There is a shallow rebate



FIG. 1.—WEST SIDE.

all round the brim of the cavity, as if for the reception of a cover, but there are no traces of fastenings. The aperture is roughly made in one corner, and the stone is much broken away from it all round on the outside, as if driven off from within at some later period.

In its present condition the upper part is very rough, as before stated, and perhaps it has never been otherwise. This condition may, however, be the result of the action of frost, or of mechanical violence. It is so much weathered all over that none of the original



FIG. 2.—SOUTH SIDE.

surface remains, and little hard points stand up, having resisted corrosion longer than the rest."

Inscribed stones are always deeply interesting, but the runic inscription on the Bingley font has presented special difficulties, for the stone has been subjected to weathering for a very long time, and consequently has suffered seriously, and the inscription is now very difficult to decipher.

When the Rev. D. H. Haigh wrote to Professor Stephens respecting the inscription in a letter dated March 9, 1870, he said: "I have thought that the first line may be 'Eadberht cuning,' although previous to this he had taken the first line to begin with 'SIGEB,' and the second line ended 'NŪS,' and the third commenced with 'ODE.ONGEN.'" After numerous examinations of the inscription, Father Haigh has come to the conclusion that the stone bears the following inscription:

† EĀDBERHT - EĀTTING - CY
NING - RIHTE - GIBAN - ŌESTE - NYS
ODE - ONGUS - BINGALEĀHESL

[*Eadberht, son of Eatta, King, uttered a gracious ban. Ongus visited Bingley.*]

Father Haigh is of opinion that when the inscription was perfect there was another line, and the present appearance of the stone would indicate that he is doubtless correct in his surmise. In 1872 Father Haigh wrote a paper on "Yorkshire Runic Monuments," in which he said: "During the course of last winter I took up the photograph of this inscription one day, and was very much surprised to find that the sixth rune in the third line, which I had read E, was certainly U, and that it was followed by s, not by N. This discovery, most unexpectedly, throws new light upon the whole. I had identified 'Ouama,' or 'Ouoma'—the place where Eadberht led his army to the aid of Oengus, King of the Picts, 756 A.D.—with Hewenden near Bingley, and supposed that the assembling of his forces there might be the occasion of Eadberht's visit. The identification is now confirmed. The army really assembled at Hewenden, but the person whose visit to Bingley is recorded was not Eadberht, but his ally, Oengus, whose name is here spelled Angus or Ongus (for A's and O's differ in but a single stroke, and I cannot be sure which letter it is here)." Father Haigh continues, and states that "it is but part of a longer



FIG. 3.—NORTH SIDE—SHOWING THE DRAIN.

record. The 'gracious ban' no doubt resulted in the alliance between Eadberht and Oengus, previously enemies, and at Bingley we may believe that alliance was cemented."

Professor Stephens, in his description of this interesting stone, says: "This precious

relic—hundreds of years neglected—is now so shattered and worn as almost to make us despair. The staves are so faint and broken, and the stone has also so many false jags and cruel scratches, that the runes are almost unreadable; therefore the best men may



FIG. 4.—EAST SIDE WITH RUNES.

differ, and differ widely, as to its meaning. After numberless and patient examinations, however, of my materials, in all lights, and guided by the faintest traces still left, avoiding what I conceive to be accidental dints or jags, and partly helped by the dividing dots which I think here and there exist, I make out that the letters were complete in three lines as follows:

✚ EADBIERTH : CUNUNG
HET : HIEAWAN : DÖEP : STAN : US :
GIBID : FUR : HIS : SAULE ✚

[*Eadbierht, King, hote (ordered) [to] new (this) Dip-stone (baptismal stone, font) [for] us. Bid (pray thou) for his soul.*]

"Should this reading be accepted as substantially correct, the next question is the age of this font. Eadbert,* we know, came to the throne (of Northumbria) in 737 A.D.; he gave up his kingdom in 757 to his son Oswulf, and became a Canon in York under his brother, Archbishop Egbert, and died at York in 768. Eadbert may have ordered this font for the church in Bingley while yet

* Spelt in the Skinbooks Eadberht, Eadberth, Eadbrith, Eadbeyht, Eatbert, Eatbrert, Ederht, Edbriet, etc.

King; but the prayer for his soul makes it more likely that he did this when near death, in which case its date will probably be between 768 and 770.

"If we examine the runes," Professor Stephens continues, "we shall see that they have never been so even and regular as on some monuments; and it is also clear that the staves in the lower line have been purposely spread, partly to fill the space, and partly, perhaps, from the stone being uneven in places.

"If we examine the basin we shall see that it is certainly large enough for a font, for it is about 1 foot 9 inches square, and about 10 inches deep, besides which baptism by sprinkling was not uncommon from the earliest times.

"In several instances of early fonts the water-basin is much smaller than this one, and the drains are often placed at one corner as well as in the middle, while others have no drain at all. Many early examples are square, and have similar shaped basins, as well as those which are round and have circular cavities."

Professor Stephens does not agree with Father Haigh in his belief that this stone was the socket, or base, in which a cross had been fixed, and he also differs with him in his reading of the inscription. However, they both decipher the first word as "Eadberht," and the one dates the carving of the runes as executed in the year 756 A.D., and the other believes them to have been cut between 768 and 770.

It will be observed from a study of the accompanying pictures that the carving is not as carefully executed as on some of the crosses and other monuments of this period. The mason may not have been very skilful in his art, for the ornamentation is not symmetrical, and Professor Stephens remarks that the runes have never been so even and regular as on some monuments of a similar date.

Mr. E. E. Gregory wrote an interesting and valuable paper on "The Runic Stone in the Parish Church, Bingley,"* in 1899, in which he carefully reviewed the various theories respecting this precious relic. Mr. Gregory

believes that it was never intended for the base of a cross. He argues that the shape of the cavity is unsuitable for the reception of the shaft of a cross. "The crosses of this date," he says, "were generally rectangular in section, and would be about half as long again as they were wide. Then the cavity is not even square, but is 22 inches across the mouth from front to back, and from side to side at the front 21 inches, and at the back only 19 inches. Another fatal objection is that the cavity tapers towards the bottom, being about 4 inches less at the bottom than it is at the top." Mr. Gregory points out that the basin appears to have been deepened between 2 and 3 inches at some time subsequent to its construction, for it may be noticed that the bottom and some 2 inches up the sides are rougher than the rest, as "if some chipping instrument had been used for the purpose, and had left a number of depressions deeper than the general surface, where the tool had struck the stone."

The Rev. J. T. Fowler, who described the font in the year 1869, says; "There appears to have been a cable moulding running all round the upper margin, which may have been continuous with the interlaced pattern on the sides." At the present time there does not appear to be any such moulding, and the ornamentation is complete in panels. The lower portion has been broken away, and we are doubtless right in conjecturing that the panels were sufficiently large to contain at least another line of runes on the eastern side. This is the view held by Mr. Gregory in his valuable paper from which we have ventured to quote so freely.



The New Montaigne.*



IN 1877 a library edition of Montaigne, in three volumes, was issued which bore the name of Mr. Carew Hazlitt, as editor, on the title-page.

The actual editorial work, however, was done by Mr. Hazlitt's father, his own contribution

* *Essays and Letters of Montaigne*. Edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. With portraits and other illustrations. London: Reeves and Turner, 1902; 4 vols., demy 8vo. Price, in buckram, £2 2s.

* See the *Ripon Diocesan Gazette*, vol. x., Nos. 6 and 8.

being merely the Preface. This issue of 1877 has become very scarce, and the publishers were well advised in commissioning Mr. Hazlitt to prepare a new edition. The results of his labours are before us in these four well-printed (on specially made paper), handsomely bound volumes—an ideal library edition of the prince of essayists. The translation used is that of Charles Cotton. Mr. Hazlitt refers to Florio's version as a "decidedly very inferior—often almost burlesque—undertaking," a judgment which strikes us as somewhat harsh and unnecessarily severe. Florio's translation was that used by Shakespeare—a fact which invests it with a special interest—and its own quaintnesses and peculiarities of diction make it very attractive to a lover of Elizabethan English. It can hardly be denied, however, that, if the first duty of a translator is to give a faithful rendering of his original, that duty has on the whole, and notwithstanding many faults and weaknesses, been better performed by Cotton than by Florio. And Mr. Hazlitt, not content to accept Cotton's version as originally made—the text used is that of the first edition in three volumes, 1685-86—has corrected it by a careful collation with the best French texts, with occasional examples of Florio's rendering inserted as foot-notes. The result of this careful work has been to prune Cotton's text, to remove many interpolations and redundancies due solely to the translator, and not to be found in his original. Even a slight comparison of the version as here presented with a good French text will show how much Cotton's translation has gained by this judicious excision and revision. Mr. Hazlitt has also carefully revised the English translations of the many Greek and Latin quotations, and supplied and verified the references—a laborious piece of work. There is, as we all know, no finality in editorial work, but Mr. Hazlitt may fairly claim to have given us, in these beautifully produced volumes, decidedly the best and fullest presentment of Montaigne yet available in English. Besides the Essays, there are given thirty-five Letters of Montaigne, which are all that are known to exist. One of them is reproduced in facsimile. They reveal a side of his mind and character which finds little illustration in the Essays, for they

show him active in affairs and practical in matters of everyday life. At the end of the fourth volume there is a fairly full index.

Mr. Hazlitt, at the conclusion of the biographical sketch with which he prefaces the Essays, touches very briefly on the influence of Montaigne over subsequent writers. It is a topic which would bear treatment at considerable length, for both in France and England, and in lesser degree elsewhere, that influence may be traced in continuous exercise from the early years of the seventeenth century until our own day. Of French writers Mr. Hazlitt mentions the names of La Bruyère, Molière, Pascal, La Fontaine, Mme. de Sévigné, Rousseau, and Voltaire; and one might add those of Bayle, Descartes, Charron, Fontenelle, Mme. du Deffand, Montesquieu, and Lamartine. In English literature Montaigne has influenced and been the cherished friend of a long succession of men of letters. The names of Shakespeare, Pope, Addison, Richardson, Byron, Lamb, Emerson, would adorn the roll, which would include a vast array of latter-day writers.

It was of Montaigne that Guizot wrote: "Lire est pour lui une autre manière de voyager et de causer; écrire est une manière de nous faire voyager dans son âme et de causer avec nous." And it would be difficult to put more concisely the reason for the charm of the essayist. He is the chief of *causeurs*—one of the most intimate, most personal of egoistic writers.

He takes quotations and illustrations wholesale from the Greek and Roman classics, but assimilates them to the extent that they appear no mere excrescences stuck in for the adornment of the text, but are an integral part thereof, and seem to have gained a flavour of the essayist's own individuality. The process was the same with ideas as with quotations. "He helped himself to ideas in every direction," says Russell Lowell, "but they turn to blood and colouring in his style, and give a freshness of complexion that is for ever charming." He turns himself inside out, and has no reserves—or very few—yet, unlike Rousseau, another great egoistic self-revealer, never repels the reader nor loses touch with him. He is consistently inconsistent—sometimes tolerant, at other times

condoning or suggesting intolerance; now purely humanist, making appeal to Nature only, and, again, a strict abider in the old ways, submitting unreservedly to the ancient creeds and dogmas—yet when most inconsistent he is most readable and most secure of his reader. All inconsistencies are fused in the outstanding humanity of the writer.

He is a speculative philosopher, a dreamer, an idler, a man of action, a staunch adherent of the orthodox creed, a lover of books—though he cares little for their outside appearance, and was never a bookworm—he is many things at many times, but through all his work there runs the unifying note of an intensely interesting, natural, and remarkable personality. In some respects Montaigne was far in advance of his time—in his ideas on education, for example, and in the freedom of his philosophical speculations; while in others he is a mirror, not only of his own age, but of a mediævalism that lay behind him, and even of a classicalism still farther removed. There are few intellectual palates to which he does not make some appeal, few students to whom he has not some knowledge to impart; while to all the man becomes an object of affection. His very frailties and weaknesses, revealed so simply and with such apparent unconsciousness, but endear him to us the more. It might be said of Montaigne, indeed, as Dryden said of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, though in a different sense, that he was

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome.

It is needless, however, to attempt to re-say what has been so often said, and so much better said, by others who have studied and loved the man and his work. Mr. Hazlitt's four volumes—charming to look at and to handle—should be on the shelves of every lover of the genial, garrulous Gascon.

G. L. APPERSON.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

WITH a view to making the existence and usefulness of the Guildhall Library and Museum better known and appreciated, the Library Committee of the Corporation of London arranged for a free lecture to be delivered in the Library by the librarian, Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A., on December 11. The lecture was illustrated with limelight views, and was entitled "The Guildhall Library and Museum, their History and Treasures." Its main object was to show what rich provision exists in the Library for the wants of students of all classes and men and women of every calling and profession.



Miss Alice Dryden is editing an illustrated volume of *Memorials of Old Northamptonshire*, which will be issued by subscription by Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Limited, London. "The Washingtons at Sulgrave and Brington" is the subject of one of the articles, and several others were written by the editor's father, the late Sir Henry Dryden. The volume will also include chapters on "Fawsley," by the Lady Knightley of Fawsley, and "Monumental Effigies," by Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A.



With reference to alarming rumours of vandalism threatened to the monuments in the churchyard of Christ Church, Newgate Street, by the proposed extension of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it is reassuring to learn on authority, says the *Daily News*, that the historic churchyard will be preserved. The transformation passing over the site of Christ's Hospital does not affect the churchyard, except the north and west walls, and the church authorities are prepared to throw open the churchyard to the public as soon as the needful funds can be provided. So far from the monuments being in danger, the Vicar has recently afforded space for setting up some of the mural tablets hitherto hidden in the cloisters of Christ's Hospital. Among them is one to the memory of "L.'s admired Perry," who was steward of Christ's Hospital in the time of Charles Lamb, and is immortalized in the *Essays of Elia*.



Mr. J. Starkie Gardner, F.S.A., is editing a folio volume illustrating *Old Silver-work, chiefly English, from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries*, price £5 5s. net. The subjects are selected from examples recently exhibited at St. James's Court, London, in aid of the funds of the Children's Hospital. The volume will form a companion to that issued by the Burlington Fine Arts Club, which was issued at £4 4s., but is now priced at £12 12s. It will contain 120 plates, and there will be some historical and descriptive notes; and the history and character of the silversmith's art will be discussed in an introductory essay. The book will be published by Mr. B. T. Batsford, 94, High Holborn.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE began on Monday, and continued yesterday, a three days' sale of books and manuscripts, including the library of the late Mr. H. G. Hussey. The most important lot in Monday's sale (which realized £914 14s.) was a copy of the rare second folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, with the imprint of John Smethwicke, 1632, with two leaves supplied from a shorter copy, two leaves missing, and the last leaf in facsimile, £350 (Robinson). The sale also included an imperfect copy of the first folio Shakespeare, 1623, wanting the portrait and verses, several leaves at beginning and at the end, £52 10s. (Quaritch); *Horæ in laudem Beatissime Virginis Marie ad Usum Romanum*, Paris, T. Kerver, 1546, an extremely rare edition, with graceful woodcuts by Geoffroy Tory, £26 (Lees); *Tractatus de Sphæra*, a thirteenth-century manuscript on vellum, with 19 diagrams painted in green, white, and red, £22 10s. (Disney)—from the Ashburnham (Barrois) collection, in the sale of which it realized £19 10s.; *Evangelistarium* (ex Missalia), a late fifteenth-century folio manuscript of 23 leaves, by an Italian scribe, each page surrounded by a finely-painted and illuminated border of late Renaissance art, £30 (Cockerell); and *Missale Ecclesiæ Sancti Jacobi de Allio Diocesis Sedunensis*, a thirteenth-century manuscript of 165 leaves, folio, imperfect at end, apparently for the use of the Vaudois of the Canton Vaud, with two large singular paintings before the Canon of Anglo-Irish influence, £45 (Quaritch). Yesterday's portion (which realized £582) included the following: T. Bewick, *History of Land and Water Birds*, with the supplements, 1805-21, *General History of Quadrupeds*, 1807, *Fables of Æsop*, 1818, and *Select Fables*, 1820, five volumes, largest paper, in green morocco extra, £35 (Parsons); Walton and Cotton, *The Complete Angler*, 1836, Pickering's original edition, with duplicate set of the portraits and plates, in green morocco extra, £27 (Jackson); J. Bunyan, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, Boston in New England, 1681, the excessively rare first American edition, wanting several leaves, and in poor condition generally, £18 10s. (Maggs); Thomas Coryat, *Crudities Hastily Gobbled up in Five Moneths' Travels*, 1611, not quite perfect and sold "with all faults," £17 10s. (Pickering); and *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, an illuminated MS. on vellum of the fifteenth century, 164 leaves, with 14 fine large miniatures richly painted and illuminated within elegant borders of flowers, birds, animals, etc., £54 (Robson).—*Times*, December 3.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Wednesday, November 26, and three following days, important early printed books from the library of the late Mr. H. W. Cholmley, of Howsham Hall, York, which included *Ars Moriendi* (Lubeck, 1498?), £49; *Bartolomeo da li Sonetti*, *Isolario* (Venet., 1477?), £40; *Bonaventure*, *Legend des Heiligen Francisci*, Nuremb., 1512, £20; Brant, *Passio S. Reinhadi*, Basil., 1496, £54; *Calendarium Antiquum*, Augsb., 1481, £40; *Archbishop Antoninus Florent.*, *Summa Theologia*, Spire, 1477, £30; *Augustine, Confessions, editio princeps* (Argent., Mentelin, 1470),

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£50; *De Civitate Dei*, Mogunt., P. Schœffer, 1473, £25; Jo. de Aurbach, *Summa Confessionis*, Aug. Vind., G. Zainer, 1469, £40; Jac. Philippi Bergomensis de *Clariss Mulieribus*, Ferraria, 1497, £45; Cardinal Bessarion, *Adversus Calumniatorem Platonis* (Romæ, 1469?), £97; Bible in Deutsch (Augsb., G. Zainer, 1473-5?), £51; Boccaccio, *De Clariss Mulieribus*, Ulmæ, 1482, £74; Brant's *Ship of Fools*, by Barclay, 1570, £30; *Revelationes Sanctæ Brigittæ*, Lubeck, 1492, £38; Samuel Daniel, *Tragedie of Philotas*, E. Blount, 1607, £32; *Destructio Vitiorum*, etc., Lugd., C. Nourry, 1509, £62; *Fiore di Virtù*, Venet., 1490, £47; *Imitatio Christi* (in Dutch), Lubeck, 1489, £102; Joannes de Circyo, *Sancti Ord. Cisterc.*, Dijon, 1491, £33 10s.; Conrad Celtis, *Libri Amorum*, Norimb., 1502, £60; Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, £45; *Dialogus Creaturarum Moralizatus*, Antw., 1486, £40; *Hortus Sanitatis* (Argent., circa 1490), £77; another edition, Mogunt., 1491, £33; *Opera Hrosvitæ*, Nuremb., 1501, £58; Peter Martyr of Angleria, *Decades of the New World*, 1555, £33; Lattenburg, *Liber Moralium*, 1482 (attributed to Rood of Oxford), £270; Lyttleton, *Tenures*, R. Pynson, n.d., £120; *Missale Eboracense*, Rouen, 1509, £290; Jo. de Sacrobusto, *Kalendarium*, Venet., 1476, £41; P. de Natalibus, *Acta Sanctorum*, 1506, £32; Nonius Marcellus, 1476, £42; Otto van Passau, *Die Vier und twanzig Alten* (Passau), 1483, £32; Poliphili *Hypnerotomachia*, 1499, £77; *Psalterium S. Brunonis* (Eichstadt), 1478, £33; *Psalterium Gr. et Lat. Jo. Crastoni*, Mediol., 1481, £34 10s.; Rodericus, *Speculum Vitæ Humanæ* (Savigliano, circa 1470), £51; *Das Buch der Schatzbehälter*, Nuremb., 1491, £66; Smith's *Virginia and Travels*, 1632-30, £50; Suetonius, Venet., Jensen, 1471, £50; Valterius, *Opera Militaria* (Italian), Verona, 1483, £60.—*Athenæum*, December 6.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—November 5.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., read a paper on Blanchland Abbey, Northumberland. The Premonstratensian Abbey of St. Mary, Blanchland, lies in a secluded spot near the source of the river Derwent, which here divides the counties of Northumberland and Durham. The situation is yet a remote one, and must have been so to an unusual degree at the time of its foundation. The nearest railway-stations are Hexham and Shotley Bridge, and are ten miles distant. The foundation was established at the instance of Walter de Bolbec in 1165 for an abbot and ten brethren. The only other house of the order in Northumberland was Alnwick, a more important and wealthier establishment. It was granted a few churches, all in the county of Northumberland, and was repeatedly plundered by the Scots. A picturesque story is told of how the marauders, after they had failed to locate the house, were guided by the sound of the bells, which the monks rang for joy at their supposed escape. In 1327 Edward III. made a visit on the occasion of his march from Durham against the Scots, who had burnt the abbey. The remote location of the abbey (no other source of

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hospitality) caused it to be exempt from the dissolution of the lesser religious houses in 1536, and it survived till the greater monasteries fell in 1539. Its value was returned at £40 a year. No work as early as the foundation remains, nor is there any indication of a previous church. Indeed, the general custom of the Premonstratensians tends to preclude the supposition that the latter exists. There was a close parallel between the Premonstratensian canons and the Cistercian monks. Both were reformers, and established themselves in protest against the laxity of their order, the Augustinian canons in the one case, and the Benedictine monks in the other. Hence the sites of their houses were generally new, and they did not absorb existing parish churches, as was common with the parent orders. The earliest work is in the choir, and is of the first decade of the thirteenth century. It is plain, bold, and characteristic of North-Country work. So far as the remains show, the church consisted of a long aisleless choir and nave, without the intervention of a dividing arch; a north transept, with an eastern aisle; and a tower at the north end of the north transept. The tower formed the entrance to the church, and is of small dimensions, but of exceedingly massive construction, and was no doubt intended to be used for defensive purposes, as were many church towers in Northumberland and Cumberland. The cloister garth is on the south-west side of the church, but only the western range of the claustral buildings remains, and the Gate-house still further west. The whole has suffered much from rebuilding, and the domestic buildings have been repeatedly altered and occupied by the Radcliffs, Fosters, and Lord Crewe. To the latter (a former Bishop of Durham) the present fragment of the church owes its existence. He, in 1752, repaired the eastern portion, and then provided Blanchland with a habitable church, which continues to this day as the parish church. The western range of the cloister is adapted to the purposes of an inn, under the sign of the Lord Crewe Arms.

Mr. Philip M. Johnston read a paper upon some late twelfth-century paintings recently discovered in the church of All Saints, Claverly, Shropshire. The church, which lies about some seven miles eastward of Bridgnorth, owes its foundation or rebuilding to Earl Roger de Montgomery. He commanded the mercenaries of the Conqueror's army at Senlac, and was rewarded with large estates in Shropshire and other counties. The paintings were brought to light during the restoration in the early part of the present year. They are of unique interest, on account of their exceptionally early date (*circa* 1170) and the principal subject represented. This is nothing more nor less than an incident in the battle at Senlac. Parts of the same scheme of paintings occur on the internal walls of the tower and round the pointed arch by which it opens to the nave; but the most prominent portion is a strip, about 40 feet long by 5 feet broad, above the north arcade of the nave. On this are depicted thirteen horses and their riders, engaged for the most part *vis-à-vis* in pairs, some armed with swords, but the greater part with lances. Their horses are coloured red, yellow, pink, and white, with green dappling. The costumes of the figures present a general resemblance to those of the Bayeux tapestry, and, allowing for the interval of time be-

tween the two works, they are remarkably alike in treatment. The knights wear mascled armour, similar to that which appears, with other varieties, in the Tapestry. Their mail shirts are combined with leg-coverings as far as to the knee, and leggings of similar character appear below. Over their armour they have surcoats of the kind that came into fashion in the latter part of the twelfth century, and they mostly wear the flat-topped helmet, with barred and grated vizor, that we find on the seals of Richard I. Another mark of date appears in the kite-shaped shields of the modified shape in use in the second half of the twelfth century; while the horse-trappings and saddles of quilted leather all point to the same period. At intervals between the combatants are conventional trees, curiously reminiscent of those in the tapestry. In the centre of this strip a knight is shown unhorsing his opponent, the latter being represented as a gigantic figure tumbling on his head, with his legs in the air. This incident, evidently intended as the *motif* of the painting, suggested to the Vicar of Claverly (Rev. T. W. Harvey) a clue to the meaning of the whole—viz., that the painting is a pictorial representation of the personal encounter recorded in the *Roman de Rou* between Roger de Montgomery and a gigantic Englishman, captain of 100 men. If this be the true explanation of this remarkable painting, it possesses an interest that can only be described as unique. To account for its existence upon the walls of this church, it must be remembered that Earl Roger was the builder of the church and the founder of the chapter of canons associated with it, and also that by the ruling caste and their clergy the Norman Conquest had been invested with a semi-religious halo—it had not only been solemnly blessed by the Pope, but had received the sanction of success. The other paintings in the spandrels of the arcade and elsewhere are of a more ordinary character—incidents in the lives of saints, the torments of hell, and figures of the Seraphim, etc. The borderings throughout are of a very elaborate character, red, yellow, and pink being the colours principally used. Mr. Johnston, who exhibited full-size cartoons of the principal subject, coloured to represent the original, described the steps that had been taken for the preservation of the paintings, and mentioned that he was preparing a careful copy, to be mounted upon a roller and deposited in some accessible place for reference.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. Keyser, and Mr. Green took part in the discussion that followed.



BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—November 5.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, treasurer, in the chair. —The Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley exhibited a silver token, the size of a threepenny piece, which was picked up at East Rudham, Norfolk, recently. The token bears upon the obverse "Richard Cronke, 1658," with heraldic lion and a bag or pouch, probably of the Merchant Taylors' Company, in the centre; on the reverse, "At Seven Oakes, Kent," and the letters R^CA in the centre. Mr. Astley also exhibited a photograph of the old porch of Braizeworth Church, near Eye, in Suffolk, having curious and unusual Norman details.—Mr. Patrick was of

opinion, from careful examination of the photograph, that, although the details of the ornamentation were of semi-Norman character, they did not all form a part of the original design of the porch, which was the result of a rebuilding at some period when architectural fragments from other places had been worked in.—Mr. Robins exhibited, through Mr. Astley, the photograph of a Roman sepulchral cinerary urn, which was discovered in a broken condition in a labourer's cottage at Brentwood in Essex. The urn is of yellow Siena marble, and of very beautiful workmanship. It has been carefully repaired, and is now in excellent condition. For several centuries it is thought to have been preserved at Myddleton Hall, Shenfield, near Brentwood. It bears the imperial wreath and an inscription, partly obliterated, which reads: DIS · MANIBVS · QVINT · FABI · FELIC · CONS.—An interesting paper on Oatlands, in Weybridge, was read by Mr. S. W. Kershaw.

November 19.—Mr. C. H. Compton, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. R. A. Goddard exhibited some fine photographs of an ancient manor-house at Netherstead in Bedfordshire, and stated that the house had only recently been pulled down; it had long been without a tenant, owing to its lonely situation, and was rapidly falling into ruin. It possessed several very interesting features, and dated from the time of Henry VIII., being a typical example of what a Spanish visitor to the King's Court called a house of "sticks and dirt," otherwise wattle and daub. The house had three fine chimney-stacks of red brick, and was roofed with red tiles. The walls consisted of clay daub, 3 inches thick, just as it came from the fields, with all the pebbles in it, mixed with straw, and laid on to broad, ragged oaken laths. The exterior plaster coat was pricked all over with a pointed tool, and the total thickness of wall was about 6 inches. The house, garden, and orchard were surrounded by an oblong moat, and a small curtilage at the rear of the house was enclosed by a rampart and ditch. The chief interest of the interior of the house was the exceeding richness of the plaster decorations and finishings, the ceilings of the principal rooms having square and circular panels surrounded by delicate mouldings and enriched with floral designs worked on the flat. A quaint plaster relief on the overmantel of one room represented a sleeping man under an apple-tree with a dozen monkeys sporting about him. Another relief, which had been on the ceiling of the staircase, is extremely well modelled, and is of an ambitious character, both in style and subject. It shows a king with crown and sceptre in a two-wheeled chariot, driving two winged horses over the hills of earth, and above a lady is being borne away in a four-wheeled chariot on clouds, while from the hill-tops adoring figures watch her ascent. At the right Venus sits, and a small Cupid in front of her is directing an arrow at the heart of the solitary king. This relief might be a veiled reference, in the spirit of the times, to the death of Anne Boleyn, and the action of the Cupid an allusion to Henry's philandering with Jane Seymour. As the Boleyns owned Luton Hoo in this county, it is possible that the Braybrooke family of Netherstead may have been intimate with them, and hence the allegory. These relics, the ceilings, the reliefs, and

much fine moulded red-pine wainscot have fallen into appreciative hands, and are now in the house of Mr. S. W. Addington, of Eaton Ford.—Mr. Compton exhibited a bronze figure of the Indian ape god Hanuman, 5 inches in height, which was found in a clay bed 2 feet 6 inches below the surface, about three yards from the mouth of the Ithen, near Southampton. There is nothing to indicate its date, but it is probably about a hundred years old.—Mr. Patrick read, on behalf of the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, a short paper dealing with the great forest of Essex.

The annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on December 1, the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, President, in the chair.—Dr. Christison, secretary, gave a report of the work of the Society during the past session, referring specially to the excavation of the fort on the Roman wall at Castle Cary, a detailed account of which will be submitted to the Society in the course of the ensuing session. The number of antiquities added to the museum during the year had been 374 by donation, and 546 by purchase, and 103 books had been added to the library by donation, and 68 by purchase.

The annual general meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on November 20.—The statement of accounts submitted by the treasurer showed the Society to be in a prosperous condition financially.—Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A., read an interesting report on his investigations at the Langbank Pile Dwelling, and exhibited many of the articles rescued in the course of his explorations. A report was also read by the chairman, prepared by a committee of the Society which had co-operated with Mr. Bruce in the work, and which confirmed generally his conclusions. Certain preliminary investigations carried out a year ago had demonstrated the existence, said the committee, on a tidal islet of a structure of piles and other timber, and in association with it of a refuse heap such as indicated a site of human habitation. The refuse layer consisted of shells and broken bones of deer showing the marks of implements, a considerable series of ox or deer bones, more or less pointed or shaped, and a comb of bone ornamented with circles.

At the November meeting of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, the Rev. Alan Cheales presiding, Mr. O. A. Shrubsole gave an interesting lecture on "An Ancient British Barrow containing Cinerary Urns at Sunningdale," in the course of which he remarked that these urns were of great variety, and the mounds in which they were found differed in size. They belonged to the Bronze Period. These urns were found upside down, and he had no doubt that in certain cases the people thought it undesirable that the spirit of a dead person should escape, and so inverted the urns to prevent this. There were other tumuli in the immediate neighbourhood of Sunningdale which had not been examined, and he would like all landowners, and those who had influence with landowners, to know the great desirability there was to have these "barrows" examined.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE PART OF RHEIMS IN THE MAKING OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE. By James G. Carleton, D.D. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1902. 8vo.; pp. vii, 259. Price 9s. 6d. net.

If the average Englishman of to-day were asked, "What do you know about Rheims?" probably one of two answers would be received. The first would most likely be that Rheims was the centre of the district from which champagne was imported; but a second might be expected from others, viz., that Rheims possessed one of the finest cathedrals in France. It is reserved for history to inform us of a third reason why Englishmen should feel an interest in that city, viz., that it was at Rheims that there was published, in 1582, a version of the New Testament in English, which exercised considerable influence on what we know as the Authorized Version, and through it on the language we at present use. One of the results of the great wave of the Renaissance was a thirst for increased knowledge and increased liberty of thought in every direction, and in the religious world this found vent in vernacular translations of the Bible. In England, Tyndale's, Coverdale's, Matthew's, Cranmer's (or Whitchurch's) Versions, and that known as Geneva, followed one another in quick succession between 1525 and 1560, and, while they partly satisfied the universal craving, served also to stimulate it. The Roman party, as well as those who favoured the Reformation, felt its effects, and the outcome was the publication of the Rhemish New Testament. As far back as 1568 an English College had been attached to the University of Douay in the Netherlands, but in 1578 this was removed to Rheims. The President of this college at the time was Cardinal Allen, with whom were closely associated two other English divines, Martin and Bristow. These felt the necessity of issuing an English version of the Scriptures in the interest of the Roman party, that they might guide, if they could not stem, the prevailing current of opinion. It was avowedly issued for controversial purposes, in order that those who adhered to the old beliefs might have a version in accordance with those views, and so have no need to drink at forbidden fountains in the shape of "heretical" translations. Accordingly, just as in the Geneva Version notes were added in the direction of the Calvinism which was the prevailing faith of the Puritans, so in the Rhemish Version appeared notes which expressed in equally forcible language the Roman side of the controversy. But we who live now may smile at the bitterness of feeling which prevailed three centuries ago, and gratefully acknowledge the good work done by all the translations in their turn. The version in question, as already mentioned, was published in 1582, and consisted of the New Testament only, the complete Bible being issued from Douay in 1609-10.

The next version was the Authorized, which appeared in 1611. The object of the work before us is to show the amount of indebtedness of the text of the Authorized Version to that of Rheims, which was considerably greater than has often been supposed. Accordingly, the larger part of the 260 pages of which the volume consists is occupied with an elaborate analysis, verse by verse and word by word, of these two translations, looked at, however, not merely by themselves, but in connection with others previously issued. As the result, it presents a comparatively complete *conspectus* of all the readings which appeared in the various translations issued during the Reformation period. It is a work which has involved a very large amount of labour to secure accuracy, and, as far as we have been able to test it, the labour has secured success. It is not a book which will attract the general reader, but it is one which will profitably find a place on the shelves of those who wish to study the growth of the English language in the sixteenth century, whether they are interested or not in the theological questions involved.

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THE SMITH FAMILY. By Compton Reade, M.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Demy 8vo.; pp. xxiv, 280. Price 12s. net.

This handsomely-printed volume claims to be a popular work of genealogy. The author states that "By 'popular' I mean one that rises superior to the limits of class or caste, and presents the lineage of the farmer or tradesman side by side with that of the nobleman or squire." It is, of course, impossible that a single volume, or even a dozen, could contain all that might be written on the great English family of the Smiths. In the old days, when iron furnaces or works on a large scale were absolutely unknown, it was essential that not only every village, but every hamlet, should have its own small forge and its own smith to manage it. There would be produced the shoes for the horses, the nails for every kind of use, the iron tips to the wooden spades and other simple ironwork necessary for early agriculture, together with the constant repairs of arms and armour. The baking might be done at home; only the manor-house would require one who gave his whole attention to bread-making; the same would apply to brewing and many another trade; whilst the mill would often serve for the tenants of various manors held by the same lord. Hence came the multiplication of the name of Smith, far in excess of such other descriptive names as Baker, Brewer, or Miller.

Mr. Reade has taken much trouble in the collecting of information relative to the principal Smith families, and has included a variety of skeleton pedigrees not hitherto published. He has much to say of the ennobled Smiths, such as the Carringtons and Pauncfotes, and of the Baronets Smythe and Bromley. About a third of the volume is given up to a brief account of the celebrities of the name, a long list, which is usefully divided into politicians and lawyers, art workers and engravers, soldiers and sailors, scholars and divines, and "literary, musical, and dramatic Smiths." The information of this nature given in that great work, *The Dictionary of National Biography*, is, of course, far more compre-

hensive, but Mr. Reade's list is thoroughly useful. Should a second edition be called for, it might be of some interest to give lists or statistics of the land-owning Smiths of England, under their different counties, from the bulky Blue Books issued in 1873.

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A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE KEMP AND KEMPE FAMILIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES. By Fred. Hitchin-Kemp. Many illustrations. London: *Leadenhall Press, Limited*, 1902. Price two guineas net.

A prodigious amount of labour has been spent on the production of this handsome and well-illustrated volume. The very title-page is impressive, and shows the wide extent and diversified occupations of the multitude of Kemps. It tells us that Mr. F. Hitchin-Kemp has been assisted by Daniel W. Kemp, J.P., of Edinburgh, and John Tabor Kemp, M.A.; and that it has been issued with the support of Sir Kenneth Hagar Kemp, seventeenth baronet of Gissing; of George Kemp, M.P.; of J. A. Kemp, C.B., Deputy-Chairman of H.M. Customs; of Rev. Prebendary Kempe, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the late Queen; of Charles N. Kempe, late of the Admiralty; and of Alfred Bray Kempe, F.R.S., Chancellor of the Dioceses of St. Albans, Newcastle, and Southwell. It is also stated that some of the illustrations are by Miss Lucy E. Kemp-Welch. The author has been at work on this investigation since 1896, and tells us in the preface that, as the result of his visits to Somerset House, the Record Office, the British Museum, Provincial Probate Courts, and other libraries, both public and private, he has filled "forty-eight octavo manuscript books, each of over 100 pages, while the annotations and indexes to these fill another twenty-five books, half of which are quarto, and amount to an aggregate of 1,500 pages of manuscript. In addition to this bulk of matter, requiring sorting and arrangement, the collection of manuscript books by and concerning Kemps, sent by Daniel W. Kemp, J.P., weighs about one hundredweight."

An introductory chapter mentions those of the family or name who attained the greatest note. Foremost among these comes John Kemp, who was successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London; Archbishop of York from 1426 to 1452, and of Canterbury from 1452 to 1454. His nephew, Thomas Kemp, was Bishop of London from 1450 to 1489. The Archbishop held for many years the office of Lord Chancellor, and frequently visited the Continent on important missions. The Kempes of Gissing were prominent at Court from the time of Henry VII. to Charles I. Though holding high office in the Church in the past and present, the Kemps have not been distinguished as theologians; but one of the earliest productions of the printing press, issued by Wynkyn de Worde, was *A Short Treatise of Contemplacyon taught by the Lorde Ihesu Cryste, taken out of the Boke of Margerie Kempe of Lyn*. Those of the name have made respectable contributions in recent generations to art, science, and general literature, whilst the fame of Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch is second to that of no living lady artist.

William Kemp, a contemporary of Shakespeare, a comic actor and dancer, attained to a considerable

notoriety by dancing a Morris dance all the way from London to Norwich, of which exploit he published in 1660 an account called *Kempe's Nine Daies Wonder*, which was reprinted by the Camden Society in 1840.

Pedigrees and accounts are given in different sections of this voluminous work of the Kemps or Kempes of Wye; of Kent and Norfolk; of Boughton Aluph, Kent; of the baronets of Norfolk and Suffolk; of Carlton Rode, Norfolk; of Spain's Hall, Essex; of Middlesex; of Cornwall; of Slindon, New Forest, and Wiltshire; of Kemp-Welch of Dorset; of the Midlands; of the West of England; of Scotland; of Ireland; of the British Empire; and of the United States.

There is an immense mass of information in these pages, mainly of value to those of the name, but incidentally of general worth not only to genealogists, but to those who value all hitherto unrecorded facts, however trivial they may seem to some. But the great drawback to this big book is its poor arrangement, and the unfortunate absence of any table of contents or of any index to the name Kemp. There are indexes of persons and places, but they do not contain any reference to the special family or families with which the book is concerned. Moreover, each section is separately paged, which adds to the confusion.

The illustrations are very numerous, and are pictures of houses, chantries, monuments, jewels, and curios, as well as reproductions of portraits and old documents, but there is no list of them. Those of Gissing Hall and Mergate Hall, and of the portraits of that branch of the family, are remarkably interesting, and well worthy of reproduction. Possibly all of them will be welcomed by the Kemps or Kempes; but surely it was not worth while to give two pictures of a semi-detached, singularly ugly, modern suburban house at Catford simply because it was occupied by a member of this widespread family.

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HISTORICAL ESSAYS AND REVIEWS. By Mandell Creighton, D.D. Edited by Louise Creighton. London: *Longmans, Green and Co.*, 1902. 8vo., pp. viii, 356. Price 5s. net.

In a luminous essay upon John Wiclif contained in this volume the late Bishop of London describes the great Reformer as still "a spectral form in the region of antiquarianism and archæology." But the treatment of this subject, like the others which compose a most interesting volume, draws much upon those two ancillary departments of the noble art of history, of which Dr. Creighton was so great an exponent. These are true carvings from the busy workshop of a master, which show how wide was his range and how thorough his skill. He brings an equal learning and a constant enthusiasm to all the themes. The Italian studies, such as the picturesque account of the Rimini "Temple" of Gismondo Malatesta, or the charming portrait of "A Schoolmaster of the Renaissance," will surprise many who are ignorant of what Dr. Creighton did for the teaching of history at Cambridge, or who may only think of him as the wise and strong Bishop too early removed by death from his work. Essays of a less biographical nature are the accounts of "The Northumbrian Border,"

and "The Fenland," which exhibit the amazing power of saying much in little space upon a small but deeply interesting topic that marked the chapters of a volume on *The English Shires* recently reviewed in these columns. In the descriptions of "The Harvard Anniversary" and "The Coronation at Moscow," we have a kind of excellent journalism which is full at once of vividness and dignity. There are nearly a dozen more chapters beyond those we have named, but we must be content with gratefully recommending a volume of delightful historical studies, each one of which contains many a stimulus to reflection quite apart from the research which all exhibit.

In case future editions are called for, we note slight misprints on pp. 60, 61, and 312; and it would be well to give more completely the dates of the lectures or reviews in the appropriate footnotes. Except for these trivial points, we can only commend the selection and brief annotation by the editor, whose task must have been a labour of proud if regretful love.

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BLAKE FAMILY RECORDS. First Series. By Martin J. Blake. Illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. 8vo.; pp. viii, 199. Price 10s. 6d.

This is a book of considerable value to the antiquary and genealogist. It is no eulogy or long-drawn account of a particular family, but is a genuine and valuable *précis* or calendar of documents relative to an important Galway family, extending from 1315 to 1600. These early family muniments comprise 173 documents, many of them of more than local interest. They consist to a great extent of grants of land and houses in the towns of Galway and Athenry and neighbourhood, of wills, marriage dispensations, and deeds of settlement; but among them are documents relative to the Cistercian abbey of Knockmoy, Galway, to fishing rights in the river at Galway, to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers at Kilmaynan, near Dublin, and an appointment to the benefice of Kilmacduagh. There are also several probate grants of wills issued by the Ecclesiastical Court of the Archdiocese of Tuam of the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, which have a particular historic interest, inasmuch as the Irish Public Record Office does not contain any wills of that diocese earlier than 1580. These wills contain much curious information as to the nature of the commerce carried on by the merchants of Galway, and the value of the commodities in which they dealt. The will of Valentine Blake of Galway, burgess, dated 1499, is full of interest, and deals largely with wine. The testator left to his daughter Anastacia, 4 casks of wine, 1 pipe of honey, 3 marks in silver, and 2,000 bales of lin-cloth (*linthiamen*); to his younger sons 3 casks of wine and a pipe of honey, together with 40s. in silver, to have them taught the necessary teaching at school; to his wife Eveline 4 casks of wine; to the three nurses of his three younger sons a barrel of wine apiece; and to his foster-sister another barrel of wine.

The volume is illustrated with nine excellent photographic reproductions of the more important documents, and also with a facsimile of the seal of John Bermingham, Archbishop of Tuam, 1430-1437.

Appended to the calendar of this admirable volume are various pedigrees and brief genealogical memoirs of several branches of the Blake family hitherto unpublished, and brought up to date.

One criticism occurs to us in connection with the transcript of the will of Geoffrey Frenche of Galway (1528). His desire "to be buried in the monastery of the Friars Minor 'de observantia' near Galway" had better have been rendered "the Observant Friars," who were a well-known reformed branch of the Franciscans.

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DIALOGUS DE SCACCARIO, OR DIALOGUE CONCERNING THE EXCHEQUER. By Richard de Ely. Edited by Arthur Hughes, C. G. Crump, and C. Johnson. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1902. 8vo., pp. viii, 250. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The Exchequer Dialogue of Richard de Ely, Bishop of London (1189-1198), and Treasurer of the Exchequer, has, of course, been long well known to all students of England's economic history; but these three gentlemen of the Public Record Office have done good service in bringing out for the first time a critical and scholarly edition of the Dialogue, and more especially in providing an admirable introduction of upwards of fifty pages, together with about a hundred pages of pertinent notes.

Though often cited by early antiquaries and historians, such as Camden, Spelman, Coke, and Selden, it was not until 1711 that Thomas Madox's edition appeared in print. In 1870 Bishop Stubbs reprinted this Exchequer treatise in the *Select Charters* from Madox's text. But Madox's text proved, on careful scrutiny, to be by no means as accurate as the importance of the document demanded. The present edition has been produced after a most careful collation of the four earliest and most trustworthy transcripts, two of them in the Public Record Office and two in the British Museum. The account of the origin and early working of the Exchequer, as given in the introduction, is full of interest, and told with much freshness and graphic force. "The staff of the Exchequer is, with some exceptions, the staff of the King's household put to financial tasks, and slightly influenced by their duties." The King's household under Henry I. consisted of six officers, each receiving 5s. a day. They were the Chancellor, the Stewards, the Butler, the Chamberlain, the Treasurer, and the Constables. All these were represented in the Exchequer department of Henry II., save the steward and butler. The actual exchequer, according to the Dialogue, was an arithmetical device, used in conjunction with tallies for regulating the payments to the Crown by the Sheriffs:

"It was a four-sided board measuring 10 feet by 5 feet, with a raised edge round it. It was covered with a black cloth ruled with white lines a foot apart. It is not clearly stated whether the ruling was in squares or columns, but the comparison to a chess-board or a draught-board makes it clear that it was ruled in squares. In any case, the columns are the important facts; the transverse lines are only for convenience. In all these there were seven columns. Beginning from the right, the first column was for pence, the second for shillings, the third for pounds, the fourth for scores of pounds, the fifth for hundreds,

the sixth for thousands, and the seventh for tens of thousands. The occurrence of any one of these units was indicated by a sign placed in the column in question."

The authors proceed to point out that this system of arithmetic is that of the abacus, between which and Arabian arithmetic there was a profound distinction. The use that was made of counters in the respective columns in this method of reckoning is effectively shown by a diagram. Another most interesting diagram shows the Court seated upon four benches, around the Exchequer table, as described in the treatise, the Sheriff and his clerk sitting at the opposite end to the Chancellor and Justiciar. The whole question of the Sheriff's payments, outgoings, and customary accounts is lucidly explained. The volume closes with a helpful glossarial index. *Virga*, a term which occurs twice, is interpreted "a staff." Would it not be better to describe it as the measure "a yard"? particularly as it is used in conjunction with "a foot" and "a hand."

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AIDAN, THE APOSTLE OF ENGLAND. By Alfred C. Fryer, Ph.D., F.S.A. London: S. W. Partridge and Co., 1902. 8vo., pp. 96. Price 1s.

This is a scholarly little book. Dr. Fryer gives a readable account of a moving chapter in Northumbrian history—the practical wiping out of Christianity, after the death of King Edwin at Hadfield, by the fierce devastation wrought by the cruel Welsh King Cadwalla, the victory won a few miles from Hexham by the sainted King Oswald, and the subsequent evangelization of his kingdom, after Corman's abortive mission, by the patient, wise monk Aidan. Incidentally, Dr. Fryer paints a graphic picture of the life led by Aidan and his followers on the island-peninsula of Lindisfarne.

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CHRISTMAS: ITS ORIGIN AND ASSOCIATIONS. By W. F. Dawson. With numerous illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Large 8vo.; pp. xvi, 366. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This excellent production appears most opportunely. In his well printed and got-up volume the author has collected a rich store of delightful information, both new and old, which will be read with pleasure by all. His scheme is a large one. Beginning with the first Christmas, he carries us blithely along through nearly 400 pages, until we find ourselves again in the prosaic Yuletide of the twentieth century. Here is a skimming of the matters brought under contribution: Memorable Celebrations, Stately Meetings of Early Kings, Remarkable Events, Romantic Episodes, Brave Deeds, Picturesque Customs, Time-Honoured Sports, Royal Christmases, Coronations and Royal Marriages, Chivalric Feats, Court Banquetings and Revellings, Christmas at the Colleges and the Inns of Court, Popular Festivities, and Christmas-keeping in different parts of the world, all derived from the most authentic sources, and arranged chronologically. The arrangement of the chapters under the various reigns is an admirable one, and many ancient and modern sources have been ransacked to provide a wealth of illustration to exemplify the text. In the midst of so much which is really good one wonders why such pictures as appear on pp. 14, 249, and 265

came to find a place. One ready, and by no means valueless, fund of information seems to have been overlooked by the author in his quest for Christmas lore—the really excellent Christmas matter, both in picture and print, which was wont to appear in the Christmas numbers of the *Harper* and *Century* of past years. A thoroughly good index closes a volume which should find many readers this Yule. A slight mistake appears on p. 27, where St. Bertha is mistaken for St. Barbara.—H. P. F.

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EAST ANGLIA AND THE GREAT CIVIL WAR. By Alfred Kingston. Illustrated. Cheap edition. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Large 8vo.; pp. viii, 407. Price 5s. net.

It is nearly five years since Mr. Kingston's study of the Civil War in the Eastern counties was first published, and this re-issue in handsome form, at a very moderate price, should be most useful to historical students. The book is the fruit of much careful research, and contains not a few new facts connected with the momentous struggle of the seventeenth century. It received a warm and general welcome on its first publication, and in its new form may be cordially recommended, as a valuable and interesting study, to both professed students of the period and to the general reader. There is an excellent index.

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A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE. By Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fishwick, F.S.A. Cheap edition. London: Elliot Stock [1902]. 8vo.; pp. viii, 305. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is another useful re-issue. Colonel Fishwick's book, which first appeared in Mr. Stock's series of Popular County Histories, is too well known and has been too much appreciated to need much to be said by way of criticism. The author knows his subject well, and his treatment of the history of the County Palatine, especially during the Medieval period, is thorough and trustworthy, and given in a most readable form. The book is prettily got up, has a good index, and is now issued at a very low price.

* * *

WITCHCRAFT AND SECOND SIGHT IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND. By the late John Gregorson Campbell. Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, 1902. 8vo.; pp. xii, 314. Price 6s. net.

Here is a book which will be a perfect joy to the folk-lorist. The late Mr. Campbell will always be held in honour and reverence as one of the most absolutely conscientious and careful of collectors. His stores of legend and lore were gathered at first hand, and noted with entire faithfulness. This trustworthiness, combined with the wonderfully accurate and intimate knowledge of the Celtic mind and heart, and of Highland ways generally, which Mr. Campbell possessed, render his books mines of wealth to the student. The volume before us, like its predecessors, contains tales and traditions collected entirely from oral sources. They include things, of course, which are familiar—the infernal cantrips of witches, charms against the evil-eye, charms and cures for a variety of diseases and complaints, tales of wraiths and hobgoblins and the like;

but on all there is the touch of freshness and "actuality" which distinguishes new and first-hand material from second-hand collections. The studies of "second sight" and of places haunted by hobgoblins are gruesome and impressive; but it is not worth while to particularize, for the volume is as full of matter as an egg is of meat. No folk-lorist can afford to be without it. We can only hope that the note-books of the late Mr. Campbell are not yet exhausted.

* * *

The second volume in the cheap re-issue of the "Book Lover's Library" (*Elliot Stock*; price 1s. 6d. net) is Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's *Old Cookery Books and Ancient Cuisine*. Besides the bibliography of cookery books the volume treats of the diet of the English yeoman and the English poor through the centuries, of the kitchen and kitchen utensils, of meals and of table etiquette, and gives a large selection of recipes from early cookery-books. Incidentally it provides the reader with much curious and amusing information. The antiquary and the casual reader will alike find in its pages entertainment and profit.

* * *

Various pamphlets and booklets are before us. *Ancient Tokens of Colchester*, by Ernest W. Mason (Colchester: Benham and Co.; price 5s. net), gives illustrations of—by photographic process—and notes on no less than sixty of the seventy-five tokens known to have been issued by Colchester tradesmen, as well as descriptions and illustrations of the trade-marks of local merchants. Mr. Mason adds a brief account of the history of tokens as currency, with biographical and genealogical notes on the families and issuers of the tokens recorded. He has produced a useful little manual. From Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham and Co., Ltd., comes a charming little reprint (price 1s.) of the illustrated *Cinderella; or, the Little Glass Slipper*, originally published by Harris, successor to E. Newbery, in 1808. The illustrations, showing all the characters in Georgian costume, are very quaint. We have also received the new part of the first series of Signor G. Fanchiotti's valuable bibliographical work, *I Manoscritti Italiani* (Caserta: Salvatore Marino, 1902; price 4 lire). The first series deals with manuscripts in the British Museum, and this new part, the third, is devoted to the Italian papers contained in the Cottonian collection, with an introductory note on the history of the founder's family. Signor Fanchiotti calendars the various manuscripts, giving abstracts of some and printing others in full. The printing is good, and there is an adequate index.

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The *Genealogical Magazine* for December, besides the continuations of serial papers, includes an article by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies on "An Ideal College of Arms," which contains sundry rather revolutionary and certainly debatable suggestions; another, by Mr. W. Cecil Wade, on "The Symbolic Side of Heraldry"—a wide and suggestive subject; and an interesting little paper on "The Ecclesiastical Hat." There is also a note on the "Royal Descent of Algernon Charles Swinburne." In the *Architectural Review*, December, Mr. R. Blomfield has an elaborate study of the Italian work in the Château de Fontainebleau, with many illustrations, including reproductions

of some beautiful drawings by the author. Among the other periodicals on our table are the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, September and October, containing, among much other matter of varied interest, a long illustrated paper, by Stephen D. Peet, on "Ancient Temple Architecture"; the *Architect's Magazine*, November; the *East Anglian*, November, with a note of great interest on a "Unique Example of Damask Linen, Heraldically Inscribed with Curious Blending of Arms, A.D. 1603"; and *St. George's Calendar for 1903* (A. Constable and Co., Ltd.; price 1s. net), illustrated by a dozen coats of arms printed in colours.



Correspondence.

FINDERN'S FLOWERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

(See vol. xxxviii., p. 384.)

These "floral elegies of Nature's own eloquent inditing" are nothing more than primroses and daffodils, growing in a paddock near by, where once stood the ancestral home of the Finderns. I am not aware that there is any authentic record of a Findern having been a Crusader. It would be interesting to be able to trace how the term "Findern's Flowers" was carried so far from their home. Perhaps a visitor may have been struck by their pathetic history, and so carried them to where they are now found growing; if so, naturally the name would remain attached to them. It has been finely said by one who well knew the place: "Strange that tower and buttress, arch and pillar, tomb and hatchment—all the stately evidences that a proud race hoped to bequeath as monuments of their power and wealth—should have sunk into sheer nothingness, and left no record of their past splendour, while amidst the ravages of time and tempest these frail and simple memorials still survive as the solitary tokens of their former existence. The fact bears an emphatic moral."—Bigsby's *History of Repton*, p. 364.

G. BAILEY.

November 28, 1902.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

At the Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy the canvases shown—mostly landscapes—cover a very wide range. The names of Murillo and John Brett, Rubens and Ridley Corbet, chosen at random, show the varied nature of the collection. One room is occupied entirely by Cuyps, but they are far from rivalling the Claudes of last year. Among the English landscapes, some of the Constables, Gainsboroughs, and Cromes are best worth seeing. There are three De Wints—the finest is No. 5. But the great attraction of the exhibition to archæologists is the room on the right of the entrance, in which are shown drawings, casts, photographs, sections, and plans of the wonderful discoveries made by Mr. Arthur Evans and his helpers on the Knossos site in Crete. From time to time some of these wonders have been noted in these columns, and we would now urge every reader who can do so to go to the Academy and see this most remarkable exhibition. Among so many strange and startling things, perhaps the most striking are the fragments of coloured fresco of the "Female Toreadors." We note by the way that Mr. Macmillan, the treasurer of the Cretan Exploration Fund, appeals for more pecuniary aid. At least £3,000 is needed if the work at Knossos is to be completed and progress made elsewhere, and £1,000 of this will go to recoup Mr. Evans for the deficiency on last year's work, for which he has generously made him-

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self responsible. Subscriptions can either be paid direct to the account of the Cretan Exploration Fund at Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock and Co., Lombard Street, or be sent to Mr. G. A. Macmillan, at St. Martin's Street, W.C.



One of the oldest of the old Benedictine abbeys, St. Mary's, Buckfastleigh, Devon, has just been canonically restored to its ancient dignity as a Benedictine Abbey by the Abbot-General of the Cassinese Congregation of the Primitive Observance. The new Abbot chosen is Dom Boniface Natter, of Subiaco. The Pope has confirmed the appointment, and the new Abbot will, on his arrival in England, receive the Abbatial blessing at the hands of Dr. Graham, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Plymouth. Buckfast Abbey was a Benedictine monastery in the days of St. Dunstan. For a brief time it belonged to the Grey Monks of Savigny. After its dissolution in 1538, it remained in lay hands until 1882, when it was repurchased and colonized by a French community of Benedictines. A large portion of the abbey was rebuilt on its old foundations, thanks to the generosity of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. For some years it formed part of the French community, but the recent election of Abbot Natter gives stability to this, the only recovered abbey of those dissolved by Henry VIII.



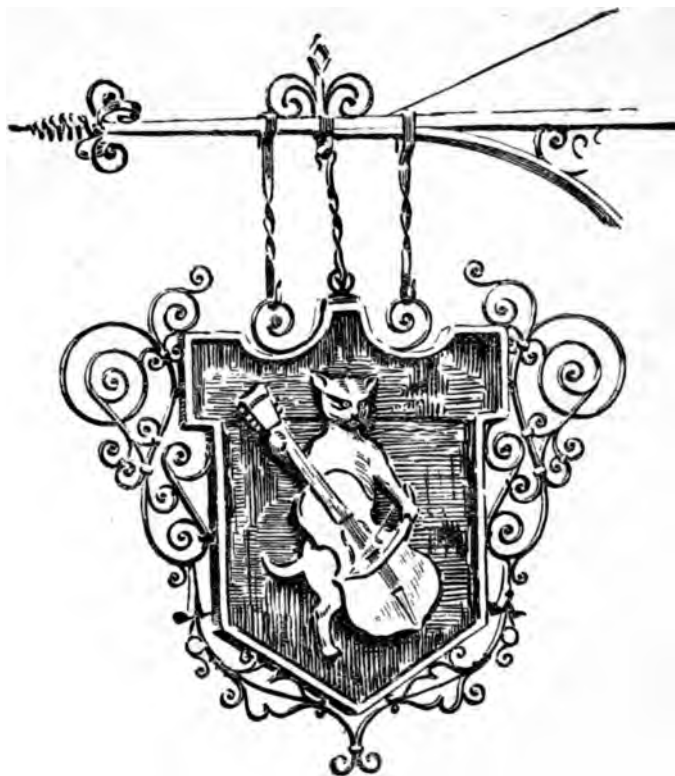
We congratulate the *Builder* on its New Year's number (January 3). The letterpress includes a long article on "Modern Jerusalem," illustrated by a number of sketches of modern buildings in the ancient city; the first paper of a series on "The Decorative Art of the Japanese"; and notes on the changes which a hundred years have wrought in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park Corner and Piccadilly. Among the many plates are "The Giants' Staircase, Venice"; a "Perspective View of Design for a Modern Anglican Cathedral," by Professor Beresford Pite; the "Restored Presbytery of Abbey Dore Church, Hereford," and "In the Belfry," by the Editor. The issue of January 10 contains, *inter alia*, a fine drawing of the South Porch, Lincoln Cathedral, and a large photo-

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graphic view of the Bishop's Throne, Truro Cathedral, designed by the late J. L. Pearson, R.A.

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Mr. G. F. T. Sherwood, of 50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, sends us a copy of his *Descent of Sherwood of Drayton, etc., Berkshire* (price 2s. 6d.). The pedigree is conveniently and well printed on a single sheet of hand-made paper—a consideration for

moved in order that the state of the roof might be examined, and it was found that some of the bricks were no longer holding together, and that a portion of the façade had become detached. Competent architects declare that, while there is no immediate danger, thorough and extensive repairs must be put in hand at once in order to preserve this splendid example of Venetian architecture. The works will have to be proceeded



THE CAT-A-FIDDLING.

those who wish to preserve pedigrees—with, on the first and fourth pages, a complete list of authorities and proofs.

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A Reuter's telegram from Venice, dated January 9, says that some popular excitement was caused on the previous day by the appearance of a crack in two arches of the Procuratie Vecchie, on the Piazza of St. Mark, erected 400 years ago. Some mortar was re-

with slowly, owing to the conflict of interests of the numerous persons owning the property.

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At a recent meeting of the Dorset Field Club, Dr. Colley March showed and described two examples of the straw-plaited cross, structurally resembling a "fylfot," still used by the peasantry of Ireland for devotional purposes. He read an extract from a letter from Mr. R. Standen, of Owens

College, Manchester, who said: "These curious crosses appear to be in regular use in some of the remote Antrim glens. The peasant women, when working in the fields, will pluck some green rushes and plait them into a cross, and say their prayers before it in some quiet corner. They also carry them to the chapels, and pray to them by the graves of their dead, and afterwards leave them on the grave."



During excavations recently made at Messrs. Morse's brewery premises at Lowestoft, which occupies the site of the china factory that existed from 1760 until 1802, one of the men came across some of the plaster moulds used in the manufacture of the famous ware. They are in a splendid state of preservation, and almost as clean as when first cut. Considerable interest was evinced in the discovery by local dealers, while collectors are jubilant that at last is entirely dissipated the belief held in some quarters that china was never manufactured at Lowestoft. The moulds, of which a photographic illustration appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of January 10, fetched prices varying between £15 and £20.



Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, the Director of the Society of Antiquaries, has just published a new edition of his *Signs of Old Lombard Street* (the Leadenhall Press, Limited, price 6s.). The book had its origin in a paper which Mr. Price read sixteen years ago before the Institute of Bankers. The paper was issued in book form, illustrated with more than sixty drawings of old signs. Since that time Mr. Price has continued his researches, and the interest aroused by the remarkable and picturesque display in Lombard Street of reproductions of the old signs as a form of Coronation decoration makes the present a very suitable time for the production of a new and revised edition of the book, with all the original illustrations, supplemented by others. In 1886 Mr. Price was able to enumerate 109 old signs, whereas now he can account for 168, seventy of which are illustrated in the volume before us. The book opens with a short history of the famous street, and thereafter Mr. Price names and describes all the known signs,

giving much carefully collected and sifted information regarding the occupants at different dates of each house named. By the courtesy of the publishers we are able to reproduce two of the illustrations. One is the remarkable "Cat-a-fiddling," usually called elsewhere the "Cat and Fiddle," which once adorned No. 63, at the corner of Birchin Lane. The other is the "Golden Key" of No. 84, which was occupied in 1706 by Thomas Mason, a goldsmith. At the end of this entertaining volume is a list of the signs, and another of the goldsmiths who



THE GOLDEN KEY.

have resided in the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, with a reference plan of Lombard Street and its neighbourhood taken from Horwood's Plan of 1792-99. There are one or two mistakes in the letterpress, due to insufficient revision of the proofs.



The late Mr. Gregorson Campbell's valuable book on *Witchcraft and Second Sight in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*, which was noticed in last month's *Antiquary*, was the subject of a remarkable review in a London morning newspaper the other day. The reviewer, whose acquaintance with folk-

tale literature must have been of the slightest, complained that the stories "follow one another so closely that it is difficult to feel much interest in them." Stories in a collection generally do follow one another! But the reviewer proceeded to complain that "in many cases there is nothing to show whether the events related occurred a hundred years or more ago, or, as it were, yesterday." A request for *dated* folk-tales is rather funny, but the funniest thing in the review was the complaint that "there is very little attempt to test those stories that are told of supernatural events occurring in the author's lifetime, as the Psychological Society, for instance, would test rumours about a haunted house."



Mr. P. Temple Mackeson, M.A., writes from Whyke Lodge, Chichester, of which city he is Mayor: "It may be of interest to the many who are fond of old buildings and the preservation of beautiful specimens of our forefathers' work to know that, assisted by the advice of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Sussex Archæological Society, and a local committee, the Chichester City Council are moving, by the aid of voluntary subscriptions, in the repair of this unique market-cross, which dates from 1500. It is not intended to 'restore' the cross, but simply to repair it, retaining its present appearance, strengthening it, and protecting it, as far as possible, from further decay.

"A careful report was prepared for the Society of Antiquaries by three of its members appointed for that purpose, two of whom were architects of special experience in this kind of work; and to any persons interested in the matter I shall be glad to send a copy, hoping the scheme may meet with their hearty concurrence and financial support. The preservation of this fine specimen ought to be a labour of love to many outside of the city or county. It has been a source of attraction and pleasure to visitors from all parts of the world, and it would be a sad pity that it should be irretrievably lost.

"I need hardly add that any funds towards the expenses of this effort for the preservation of the cross will be most thankfully received by me."

Under the title of *The Dightons of Clifford Chambers and their Descendants*, Mr. Conway Dighton will publish through Mr. Elliot Stock a history of the Dighton family. The work will be illustrated with portraits, coats of arms, and views of country houses, and will contain an appendix of curious extracts from parish registers.



Two home discoveries of unusual interest have to be chronicled this month. At a meeting of the Dumfries Antiquarian Society a paper was read by Mr. James Lennox on traces of the Franciscan monastery revealed in the summer in the course of alterations on premises in Castle Street, Dumfries. The monastery was founded by Devorgilla, Countess of Galloway, and mother of John Balliol, the competitor for the Crown; and it was at the altar in the monastery chapel that Bruce stabbed John Comyn, on getting the lie to an accusation of treachery. Comyn's uncle, Sir Edward Comyn, was also slain in the scrimmage, and for the sacrilegious slaughter Bruce was excommunicated. At the altar-site nine skeletons were found, with their heads against it and their feet to the east. These were probably the remains of ecclesiastics. On the south of the altar only two skeletons were found. These, Mr. Lennox conjectures, were the remains of the two Comyns, who, it is understood, were buried in the church where they were slain. The heads were in good preservation, and were placed in a box before being re-interred, so that access could easily be had to them if that were desired for scientific examination.



During excavations on the site of the old abbey at Bury St. Edmunds, five stone coffins containing human remains have been unearthed in what has been discovered to be the site of the chapter-house of the abbey. They are believed to be the remains of Abbots Ording (died 1157), Sampson, Richard de Insula, Henry, and Edmund de Walpole. That of Hugo I. lies further west, and has not so far come to light. Each coffin was found to contain human bones lying in a natural position, the extremities pointing to the east. The bones were in good preservation. In the first

coffin was found a metal Maltese cross, probably of iron, and a piece of linen in excellent condition. In the second coffin a cross was carved in the bottom. Apart from these remains, nothing was found in any of the coffins, and it is supposed that all valuables, etc., were removed from the coffins about the time of the Reformation. The excavations have been proceeding since October last. The most interesting point in the discovery, perhaps, is the finding of Abbot Sampson's bones. "There can be no doubt," said Dr. Montagu Rhodes James, in a letter to the *Times* of January 7, "that we have the remains of Carlyle's hero Sampson. The document which has made it possible to identify the several skeletons is a register of the Abbey of Bury, now preserved in the town library at Douai. This contains, *inter alia*, a long list of the benefactors of the Abbey, in which the burial places of such as were abbots or priors are usually specified in some detail. There it is said that Sampson is buried in the chapter-house, second in order, at the feet of Abbot Ording; and of Ording that he is buried, first in order, in the chapter-house, next to the *pulpitum* (which is at the east end)."

Several interesting discoveries are reported from abroad. The excavations at Miletus, says the *Athenæum*, were begun again in October by Dr. Wiegand as director, with the assistance of the architect, H. Knackfuss, and Dr. W. Kolbe. A market-place of immense size has been discovered on the south of the Bouleuterion, the assembly-place of the Council. A smaller *agora* was discovered some time ago on the northern side of the same building. The recently-found market is bordered by a colonnade with double rows of marble columns, 14 metres in width. A series of large chambers, presumably sale-rooms, have been laid bare. The entire length of the newly-found market-place is not yet determinable; the breadth is about 120 metres. The excavators are at present busy upon the site of the theatre.

Some further archæological remains of pre-Roman times were unearthed at the beginning of the year at Ancona. At a level lower than some ancient Roman sepulchral urns, amid

which was found a funeral pyre, and beneath a thick layer of cement, at a further depth of about 39 inches, was discovered a body in excellent preservation. Near the head was an iron lance, and at the right side an iron knife, in an elaborately-carved wood scabbard. Fragments of bronze instruments were scattered about. Two Roman urns, containing ashes, with a few chains and bracelets of the same period, have been turned up only a few feet from the surface in a brickfield near Turnhout, Antwerp.

There must be many lovers of Henry Vaughan, Silurist, among the readers of the *Antiquary* who will be glad to know that Mr. Henry Frowde has lately published his *Mount of Olives and Primitive Holiness set forth in the Life of Paulinus, Bishop of Nola*, edited by Miss L. I. Guiney, the American poet and charming essayist, at the price of one shilling net. In her introduction Miss Guiney says:

"Born a twin, near Brecon, in Southern Wales (Siluria), April 17, 1621, and becoming an Oxonian who 'stayed not at Oxford to take any degree,' Henry Vaughan was unlike the contemporary lyrists whom he loved, and at first kept step with: for he was in all a man of letters, a recluse scholar, and a patrician with a formed philosophy. He bore his loyal part in the Civil Wars. They cost him his promised career at the London Bar, and brought him severe grief and severe loss; but his proud sincerity, and, with a far more potent operation, his intense religiousness, early taught him content under the conditions of a changed and circumscribed lot—that of a home-keeper, a Welsh country physician. There among his majestic native hills Vaughan had at least, to keep his poet's soul alive, a full measure of natural beauty, and the glorious Usk for a daily regeneration. Indoors it seems plain that he had domestic happiness and a library. He lacked altogether those good exterior encouragements, wealth and fame; instead he had to accept what in these isles has so often meant a spur, rather than a curb, to literary effort—'a peevish inconstant state of health.' The affliction so characterized in his own words was usual with him, and under its shadow most of his happy labours were done. His sole asylum,

since he was thus cut off from the reconstructing Commonwealth which he abhorred, was in the interior life."



At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on January 8. the following resolutions were adopted: (1) "The Society of Antiquaries of London hears with regret that there is a proposal on foot to destroy the church of All Hallows', Lombard Street, in the City of London, a building of interest in itself as being the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and containing much fine woodwork of his time. The society ventures to appeal to the parishioners to withhold their assent to any scheme that will involve the destruction of their church." (2) "The Society of Antiquaries of London regrets the circumstances that have led to the issue of a faculty for the sale of an ancient jug from the church of West Malling, and deprecates the sale of chattels belonging to any church." At the same meeting the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. R. A. Smith, H. Favarger, W. W. Portal, P. M. Evans, A. H. Cocks, J. M. Cowper, E. A. Webb, and H. Taylor.



Extracts from a Parish Account-Book.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. CANON
J. T. FOWLER, F.S.A.

SOME years ago I copied the following remarkable *Memoranda* from the Parish Book No. 1 at Bedlington, in Northumberland. They may, perhaps, be thought sufficiently curious to be preserved in some number of the *Antiquary*. Perhaps some one can refer us to other versions of the "Letter of Christ," or give us some information with regard to the prophet of Kent. The account of the Bedlington wedding and feast must be unique.

J. T. FOWLER.

Durham.

From Rome this Leter written by Jesuss:
Churist this Leter was Written by the com-

mandemente of Jeses : & was found under a gret ston w^{ch} Was both Round and Long w^{ch} Leter was found att y^e fout of a closs 6 Leges or 18 miles : from Jecondinece near near to millege w^{ch} is caled macam vpon w^{ch} ston was : senn in amoving thes : wordes soe writen & Im graued blesed ar they y^t shall turn (*erasure*) me over y^e pepell w^{ch} saw y^e ston & y^e same writeing indevered to turn y^e same over & when they saw they Could not they disired of god y^t they might understand y^e meaning of y^e same & their Came a Litell boy about 6 or 7 yeares ould and turned y^e same ouer wth out y^e help of aney worldly man : to y^e gret admiration of all pepell y^t stoud by & y^e same ston being turned over their was : foud vnder y^e same ston a Leter writen by y^e uerey handes of Jesus : this Leter was caried to y^e town of Jecondina to be Red belonging to y^e Ladey Bobisigaile marashall & in y^e Leter was writen y^e comandenet of Jesus : Left by y^e angell Gabrill in y^e year of our Lord god w^{ch} comandent was : as : foloeth you : shall one to another y^t they w^{ch} worck one y^e Sunday shall of me be accursed I comand you to goe to y^e Church & kep y^e Lordes day holy wth out doeing aney seuerell worck one y^t day yo^u shall not wash yo^r haire (?) or Come yo^r hed on y^t day for I will have y^t day kept holy of all y^t folowee me y^t yo^r sines : may be forgiuen yow yow^w shall not brecke y^e Least of my Comandemetes but obserue and kep them writen in yo^r : hartes : and stedfastly beleaue them & y^t thes is writen wth mine owne hands & spocken wth mine owne mouth yow shall not only goe to Church yo^r self but yo^w shall tack yo^r : wifes & Children and Seruantes with yo^w to hear y^e obserueng wordes : yo^r menserunt y^e maidseruantes & yow shall Caitecise yo^r Children Correct & teach them to kep my Comandementes : yo^w shall Leaue of workeing euerey seter day att 4 aclock in y^e after nown and I admnesh : yo^w : to fast 5 fridayer in y^e year in remembrance of y^e 5 woundes : of Crist renoaned for yo^w and all man kind I admonesh : yo^w : to tack neather gold nor sileuer unistly from noe man yo^w shall kep & now : serue my Comandenetes yo^w shall Loue one anoter : wth a brotherly Loue and a true hart y^t yo^r : dayes may be prolonged yo^w shall case them y^t ar vn baptised to Com to y^e church : [I

ordeyne] * it y^t they may be maid a member their of & in soe doing I will giue a Long Lef : & many soules : blisenges : yo^r : Landes & yo^r : Catell shall replenish : frutfully & bring forth abundently heaping blisenges uppon yo^w & will Comforth : yo^w in yo^r gretest aduarsety & trubeles but those y^t doe Contrarey shall bee of me accoursed & unprofitabell & I will send uppon them Lighteneng & thunder faimen & want I will alsoe send uppon them : hardnes of hart untill I haue destroyed them : and uppon them : espeshely y^t will not beleaf y^t this is writen with mine hand & spocken with mine owne mouth they y^t haue alwass : to giue y^e pour and will not shall be of me accoursed in y^e confusion of hell fire remember to kep y^e Sabeth day holy being I haue giuen yo^w 6 daies to Labour in & y^e 7.

[Three leaves removed, but no signs of any writing having been on them.]

I haue taken to my self & he y^t writeth a Copey of this Leter with his owne handes : and doth kep it wth out teacheing others shall be of me accoursed but he y^t publisheth : it a brod shall be blessed & if he haue sined as maney times as their is stares in y^e Skyes : his sines shall bee for giuen him if he be Sorey and Repent & if yo^w beleaf not y^t this writeing was writen by min own hads & spocken with min owen mouth and kep not my Comandementes : I will send a plage & Confution : uppon yo^w : and yo^r : Children & catell and all yo^w haue and whoe soe euer shall writ a copey of this Leter & kepp it by him in y^e hous noe euell Spiret shall Com near him neither hunger nor feuer shall anoye him if a woman be gret with Child and in Labour if she haue a Copey of this Leter in hir hous about hir she shall be ðð safly of hir bourden & yo^w : shall hear [of me] † noe more of me untill y^e day of Judgmet all goodnes and gladnes : shall be in y^e hous whear a copey of this Leter is or shall be writen in y^e name of god amen.

The next preceding entry is a baptism, January 8, 1677. Following the above, in the same writing, is half a page of churchwardens' accounts, from "March y^e 7th 1674." Each

* [& receyue].

† Erased.

letter y, as in the above, has two dots over it—thus, ÿ—and colons are introduced in a similar way; the word "on" is, as above, on^e, both as number and as preposition; a is open at the top.

	s.	d.
p ^d for wesheing y ^e sirpcloth and y ^e tabell cloth	01	6
p ^d to pars whit	01	0
giuen y ^e smith in arles for y ^e bell	01	0
p ^d for bread and wine att Easter ...	03	10½
p ^d to Ralph : Mitford for a copey of y ^e Redgestor	02	00
p ^d to pars whit for y ^e Churchwindes and Ledes	01	06

Be it known unto all men by these P'sents that I georg Barnes in the corporation of Morpeth plumer and glaisener

[binds self heirs executors administrators or assigns to maintain the leads and windows of Bedlington Church till 1 Aug. next 1671, for £1 10s., churchwardens "to find lime and coall for y^e said time Indureing"; whereof he, G. B., "has received the full sum and binds himself, etc., in sum of £3.]

his marke

georg  Barnes.

On next page but one.

Ther is a profet : now in Cent whoe ses his Ienerataunce was in y^e worlde before eden : and in y^e arcke with noe : and with Creist when he was Crusefied he weres a blankey* Crown wh^{ch} growes upon : his hed a Long : Red beard w^{ch} neer was cout he goes bare fouted and bare Legesed sumer and winter he weres partey Couered Cotes neuer was mad by Mortell hadest† : nor is it of silcke wolling Lineing or hard he walckes nether with Sword Stafe cane or gown and yet he hes such : a wapen as noe man neuer made youse on and for to ofend his : fose : he is Exceding valeint : and yet puteth up many wronges vn Regarded eather by words or deds he can neather write or Red and yet he he is is under stound by all Langeues, as

* This and some other y's have two dots over them.

† "Hands," but there is no contraction mark.

well anchent as : moderet he declines with y^e pepell y^t y^e day of y^e Lord is att hand And y^t his uice y^e dores & windes is opened he profeseiles (?) dayly and all his sayeinges is true fund he tacketh Litell Rest and yit ar admiered for his wachfullnes : he neuer Sleapes in his chare nor in his bed with his Close of as to his Religen he is thought more in clenod to popery then prodestane he kepeth Lent and drincketh notheing but water he doth not beleaue y^e Resurrekshion of y^e dead no other artickeles : of y^e Cristen faith : he doth deny.

(In the same hand as the "Letter of Christ," but more indistinct.)

1669.—More churchwardens' accounts of usual kind.

	£ s. d.
p ^d to Ed : Daglish for newe	
poumpes *	oo : 02 : 06

Mareidges } James Watson† & Jann : Ellet
in 1672 } both in Bedlemgton : was
maired Nouember y^e 27 : th
1672 with Coupell in new castell william gray :
should haue mareied y^e aboue said women y^t
same day but y^e aboue said Jaies stoll away ye
brid and Rod away with hir of y^e wede-
dow (?) euen soe y^e said gray Rod to Har-
bourn for y^e brid but she was gone soe y^e
brid groin with his men cam hom with out
y^e brid whoe hais proueid a gret wedding
& all pepell Cam to y^e weddyng but noe brid
was to be found soe ye said James had
maired y^e brid.

In different hand.

John Watson and Jan Hunter both in Bedlington was 2 seuerell times published in y^e Church but John and y^e brid had a gret Contest so theay did discharg y^e minester and did disir : him to Call them y^e 3 time in y^e Church with much a dow y^e minester did Cass them to be called out of the Church soe of y^e thursday after John : and a gret compney of young men Rod abrod y^e parish and seuerell other partes and inuited All his

freindes and nighbours to y^e weding against y^t day sinet to accomping him to y^e Church and to Com and din with * wch wedding day should a bean one thursday y^e 21th day of nouember 1672 but by misforten the bridgroum lap back and woud not be maired and doth Call y^e brid both hour and Jad and brocken bucket quein but for all y^t she is soe Cind y^t she will sit down uppon his kne and both Ciss him and Clap him and Call him both houney and hart soe y^e weding neuer went aney funder as yet but y^e brid did inuit a few good nighbours to com and eat a fat gous and a peas of good Rost beaf y^t same day and to be sur y^t they should prouid good stor of moneyes a lang with them but y^e said John Cam in att Night and Caled all y^t was att y^e diner both Cnaues and Raskesles and bid them be gon and tould y^e brid before them all y^t he had ockepied hir both in y^e bed and among y^e medow and in y^e bier wch she Could not denie soe y^e wedding was ended with much sham but y^e brid did nothing but Laugh soe fairwell.

In another hand.

but now it hapned uppon : y^e 30th day of Jenewarey y^t y^e said John Watson came to y^e Clarck Ralph Mitford And did disire him to specke to y^e parsons : y^t he would be pleased to marry y^e said John : and Jane hunter but y^e said Janes : children cam to y^e Church garth and maid a sore out cry y^t y^e wholl twon did macke a nurrow soe y^e said John went his way and met y^e brid comeing to y^e Church to be maired soe theay both retourned and then y^e brid went to hir freindes hous : and John to gether : but soum Cros wordes begane betwen then y^t y^e brid Roun away all most a mill out of y^e Twon wch maney Nighbours did followe and y^e brid growom did borrow a Rouneing mear of a young man in y^e twon and did bring y^e brid back and soe it hapened uppon y^e friday being y^e 31st of Janewarey y^t as it pleased god y^t both y^e pairteyes came to y^e minester and clarck & were Lawfully mareied : uppon ye 31st of Janewary 1672.

Then follow (in the same hand) the ordinary entries.

* Over erasure.

* Query "fire-engine" ; French, *pompes*.

† Written over "William Gray" erased.



Note on a Seventeenth-Century Silver-Mounted Sword recently found in Hull.

By THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

THE recent excavations in the town of Hull, and the demolition of property, have resulted in the discovery of many most interesting objects relating to the past history of the port. In the excavations that were made in King Edward Street and elsewhere, antiquities were found which have been most valuable as throwing light on the former history of Hull.

The accompanying photographs represent the handle of a sword which, together with its scabbard and belt, forms one of the most interesting finds that have been made in the town for a long time. The sword was found in the roof of an old house in High Street, where it was hidden away, and had remained

The handle of the sword is of solid silver and ebony, and is beautifully wrought. The blade is almost rusted through, and adheres to the scabbard to such an extent that it can-



FIG. 1.

unmolested for probably a couple of centuries or so. The sword was brought to the Hull Museum, and it has been placed amongst the other relics found in this city.

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FIG. 2.

not be withdrawn. The leather, which was very rotten when brought to the museum, has been preserved. A close examination of the hilt reveals the hall-mark, from which it appears that the sword was assayed in London in 1658, only a few years after the Civil War. A beautifully ornamental silver mounting to the scabbard has the words "Loxhams, Royall Exchange," etched upon it. The silver on the handle is ornamented by various "masks" representing human faces, etc., no fewer than nine of these being represented on different parts of the metal. The large one, overhanging the top of the scabbard, is of particularly fine workmanship, and has the appearance of having

F

been executed by an Italian engraver. With the sword were found the belt, buckle, "frog," etc. Photographs have been submitted to Mr. G. F. Laking, of London, one of the authorities on ancient armour, and he replies that the sword is a very complete and fine example of its kind, and is of the type common in England during the second half of the seventeenth century. Examples are to be seen at Windsor and in the Victoria and Albert Museum at London. These old silver mounts are almost invariably hall-marked, which renders them valuable documents as regards form and decoration of the period. Mr. Laking states that the swords were generally used for hunting purposes. The appearance of this example hidden away in the roof of a house in High Street, which was formerly Hull's main thoroughfare, is not easy to account for, and probably, could the object tell its own tale, it would reveal an interesting little incident in local history. There are two gashes on the silver guard, which would seem to indicate that the sword had taken part in some quarrel.



Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.

By J. A. LOVAT-FRASER.

(Concluded from p. 16.)

HARLEY's resumption of power, Swift renewed his close association with him. In the summer it was his frequent custom to accompany the Ministers to Windsor. The journeys are described by the future Dean :

'Tis (let me see) three years and more
(October next it will be four)
Since Harley bid me first attend,
And chose me for an humble friend :
Would take me in his coach to chat,
And question me of this and that :
As, "What's o'clock ?" and "How's the wind ?"
" Whose chariot's that we left behind ?"
Or gravely try to read the lines
Writ underneath the country signs.
Or, " Have you nothing new to-day,
From Pope, from Parnell, or from Gay ?"
Such tattle often entertains
My lord and me as far as Staines,

As once a week we travel down
To Windsor, and again to town,
Where all that passes *inter nos*
Might be proclaim'd at Charing Cross.*

For some months after his recovery Harley continued to support the English Generals in the field with resources for carrying on the war with France. But the Tories were bent on concluding the tedious contest. The war was becoming a heavier burden every month, and the national debt was growing enormous. Towards the end of the year 1711 doubts of the Queen's loyalty to the Administration began to invade the minds of the Ministers. The influence of Abigail over the Queen's mind was not without its limitations. The Duchess of Somerset, who was by birth the last of the Percies, had much to say with the Queen. The Duchess was a Whig, and used her influence on behalf of the Whigs. Swift hated her, and gave her mortal offence by referring to her in his *Windsor Prophecy* as "carrots," in discourteous allusion to her red hair. On December 7, 1711, an amendment to the Address, declaring that no peace could be safe which left Spain to the Bourbons, was moved by the Earl of Nottingham, who had been passed over by Harley, when forming his Administration, because of the Earl's extreme Tory principles. It was carried through the carelessness of Harley, or the Earl of Oxford, as he ought, rather, to be now called, who had neglected to work up a majority. Swift was in despair. "This is all your damned Duchess of Somerset's doings," he said.† The Queen, on leaving the House of Lords, had taken the hand of the Duke of Somerset, and had refused that of Shrewsbury. Oxford told Swift that all would be well, but he had for the moment lost confidence. "The hearts of Kings," said Oxford, "are unsearchable."‡ A change, however, soon took place. At the end of December the Queen created twelve new peers, who gave Oxford a majority in the House of Lords. It is said that when the twelve new peers made their entry into the House, an opponent, alluding to their number, asked sarcastically whether they voted separately or by their foreman. Amongst the

* *Imitation of Horace, Satires*, ii. 6.

† *Journal to Stella*, Letter xxxvi. ‡ Letter xxxvi.

new peers was the husband of Abigail, Sir Samuel Masham, who had recently inherited a baronetcy. The Queen had not been willing to give a peerage to the husband of Lady Masham. She was half ashamed of her predilection for her chambermaid. When asked to make Masham a peer, she said to Lord Dartmouth: "I never had had the least intention to make a great lady of Abigail Masham, for by so doing I should lose a useful servant about my person, for it would give offence for a peeress to lie on the floor and do all sorts of inferior offices."* On December 31, 1711, immediately after the creation of the twelve peers, the Duke of Marlborough was removed from all his employments.

On March 31, 1713, the Peace of Utrecht was signed. The conduct of the preliminary negotiations and the terms of the treaty itself were left in the hands of St. John, who had now become Viscount Bolingbroke, and have been variously criticised. Lord Stanhope, the Tory historian, writes of "the shameful Peace of Utrecht." Lord Beaconsfield, on the other hand, has nothing but praise for "the admirable negotiations of Utrecht." "I believe," said Swift, "it will appear a most excellent peace for Europe, particularly for England."† By the terms of the treaty, the Hudson Bay Territory, St. Christopher, Nova Scotia, and Gibraltar were ceded to Britain. It was provided that the crowns of France and Spain should never be united on one head. The King of France agreed to recognise the Hanoverian settlement, and to exclude the Stuarts from his dominions. To criticise the terms of the peace is really somewhat idle. The war had been begun to prevent the union of the crowns of France and Spain, and by the terms of the treaty the monarchs of both countries undertook that the kingdoms should never be united. But the real object of the war was to reduce the overweening power of France, which had become a danger to Europe. This object had been accomplished; the greedy ambition of Louis had been checked, and the terms of peace were really a detail.‡ Bolingbroke had desired to include in the treaty

provisions for Free Trade between England and France. He proposed that neither nation should tax the other's manufactures, and each was to grant to the other whatever privileges it conferred on the most favoured nation. Bolingbroke's wise proposals were unfortunately rejected by the House of Commons. Among the concessions granted to Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht was the *Assiento*, or exclusive privilege of supplying African slaves for the Spanish colonies in the West Indies. A company was formed to carry on the trade, and Lord Oxford became Governor, and Bolingbroke and Benson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, became active directors.*

When peace was proclaimed in London, a grand *Te Deum* was sung in St. Paul's, and processions of joy were made; but the Treaty of Utrecht was a disappointment, and the Ministry became disunited. Having secured an end of the war, the next duty of the Ministry was to adopt a definite line of policy with regard to the succession. Queen Anne was dying, and it was urgently necessary to answer the question, Was James Stuart or the Elector of Hanover to succeed? It is true that an Act of Parliament had been passed settling the Crown on the Protestant descendants of the Princess Sophia, but this Act was capable of being repealed as easily as it had been passed. The position of the Ministers was a difficult one, and they merely drifted. Harley acted on the principle, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." He was altogether lacking in those large and liberal ideas as to the managements of great affairs which Burke describes as one of the first essentials of statesmen. The great mass of the Tory party found themselves in an unpleasant dilemma. The Tories did not like the House of Hanover, because it had no hereditary right, and, being strongly attached to the Church of England, they did not like to support the Stuarts, because the Stuarts were Roman Catholics. Bolingbroke was a Jacobite, and was regarded by the Whigs as a "seneschal of sedition," to quote the term once applied by Lord Clonmell to Barry Yelverton. Oxford, on the other hand, would not definitely declare himself on one side or the other. He has been accused of flirting with St. Germain's, but there is no

* Lord Dartmouth's *Notes to Burnet*, vi. 33.

† Letter lxiii.

‡ See Bagehot's *Biographical Studies*, p. 184.

* Burton's *Reign of Queen Anne*, iii. 224.

evidence to prove that he was ever a Jacobite. He sent his cousin to the Court of Hanover, and through him affected to maintain a close intercourse with the Elector. It was impossible for a pronounced Jacobite like Bolingbroke and a vacillating Hanoverian like Oxford to work harmoniously together. They came at last to hate one another with the most intense bitterness. They were by nature incongruous partners. "There can rarely have been," says Leslie Stephen,* "a less congenial pair of colleagues than Harley and St. John. Their union was that of a still more brilliant, daring, and self-confident Disraeli with a very inferior edition of Sir Robert Peel, with smaller intellect and exaggerated infirmities. The timidity, procrastination, and 'refinement' of the Treasurer were calculated to exasperate his audacious colleague." Swift had always seen that the Ministry could only retain power if Oxford and Bolingbroke were united. He made strenuous efforts to reconcile them, and, indeed, helped to make the difference more prominent by his ostentatious attempts to bring them together.

Another occurrence increased the misfortunes of Oxford. Lady Masham withdrew her support from her old ally and went over to Bolingbroke. Oxford was "hoist with his own petard." The instrument with which he had undermined Godolphin was now undermining himself. The voice that had whispered his praises in the ear of the Queen now murmured the praises of his rival. Bolingbroke, thus strengthened, resolved to get rid of his dilatory colleague. He determined to cut the Gordian knot and expel Oxford from the Ministry. The Secretary of State was eager to receive the support of Swift, but Swift clung to Oxford, although the Lord Treasurer had really done little to entitle him to his follower's attachment. Swift had long been anxious to obtain some suitable office worthy of his talents, but Oxford had kept deferring the satisfaction of his friend's wishes in a way that must have proved very trying to a man of Swift's temper. It is a high compliment to Oxford's character that, in spite of his bad usage of the great Irishman, he ever retained his warm affection. In the beginning of July, 1714, when Oxford

* Leslie Stephen's *Swift*, p. 109.

was hastening to his fall, Swift wrote to him professing an attachment that no calamities of fortune could lessen. The climax of the situation took place on July 27, 1714, when Oxford surrendered the Lord Treasurer's staff. On that day bitter recriminations passed between Oxford on the one hand and Bolingbroke and Lady Masham on the other, in the presence of the Queen. The dispute, which was prolonged till two in the morning, so agitated the Sovereign that next day she was seized with a lethargic disorder, and was unable to attend the Council as she had intended, in order to settle the new arrangements. Oxford's surrender of the staff was made under circumstances of considerable indignity. Erasmus Lewis, in a letter to Swift, says that the Queen told the Lord Treasurer the reasons of her parting with him. She declared that he neglected all business; that he was seldom to be understood; that, when he did explain himself, she could not depend upon the truth of what he said; that he never came to her at the time she appointed; that he often came drunk; and, to crown all, that he behaved himself towards her with bad manners, indecency, and disrespect. On July 29 Lady Masham wrote to Swift a letter in which she spoke of Oxford as "the dragon," and "the most ungrateful man to her (the Queen) and to all his best friends that ever was born," and refers to his conduct in a manner which clearly shows that the old friendship had turned to bitterness.

The lethargic disorder which appeared on the 28th was the beginning of an illness which was to bring the Queen's existence to an end. On the 30th her life was despaired of. On that day a meeting of the Ministry was held in Kensington Palace. Two Privy Councillors of high rank, the Duke of Argyle and the Duke of Somerset, who were not Ministers and had not been invited to the meeting, entered the room and joined in the deliberations. They were very unwelcome, but, strangely enough, they were suffered to carry the chief business of the day by recommending a successor to Oxford. They suggested that the Duke of Shrewsbury should be nominated for the office, and on her dying-bed the Queen transferred the Lord Treasurer's staff to the nobleman suggested. The

extraordinary conduct of Bolingbroke, in permitting the two Dukes to carry out their plan without a struggle, shows clearly enough that he had formed no plan of operations for introducing the Stuarts on the Queen's decease. On August 1, two days after the meeting of the Council, the Queen expired, and with her death a fatal blow was dealt to the ambition of Bolingbroke. He fell

Like Lucifer,
Never to hope again.

"The Earl of Oxford," wrote Bolingbroke to Swift, "was removed on Tuesday. The Queen died on Sunday. What a world is this, and how does fortune banter us!"

On the accession of George I., Oxford retired to Herefordshire, but he was not to be left in peace. A few months later his impeachment was decided on, and he was committed to the Tower on the charge of treason. Much sympathy was felt for the fallen statesman when he was lodged in prison. Swift addressed to him a poem founded on the second ode in Horace's third book of odes, in which he said:

Virtue repulsed yet knows not to repine,
But shall with unattainted honour shine;
Nor stoops to take the staff, nor lays it down,
Just as the rabble please to smile or frown.

Virtue, to crown her favourites, loves to try
Some new unbeaten passage to the sky,
Where Jove a seat among the gods will give
To those who die for meriting to live.

After nearly two years of confinement, Oxford was allowed to resume his place among the peers. He took little part in public affairs, however, and died almost unnoticed on May 21, 1724. It is said that at Wimpole there hung a fine picture of Oxford in his robes as Speaker, holding in his hand the roll of the Bill for bringing in the Hanover family, for which, of course, he had voted. In allusion to the statesman's committal to the Tower, Prior wrote with a pencil on the white scroll, "Bill paid such a day."*

The character of Oxford is difficult to estimate. The most opposite views have been expressed by different writers. The opinion of Swift was too flattering to be true. "Free from that false delicacy which

* Prior's *Poetical Works*, edited by R. B. Johnson, edition 1892, vol. ii., p. xlvii.

so often makes people uneasy at what either the mistaken or our enemies say of us, his actions have their foundation on solid judgment, propped by a most extensive genius, unlimited foresight, and immovable prudence."* Lord Stanhope presents the antithesis to Swift. He has no words of commendation for Oxford. "Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford," says Stanhope, "and at this time Lord Treasurer and Prime Minister, is one of the most remarkable examples in history, how it is possible to attain both popularity and power without either genius or virtue. . . . He seems to have possessed in perfection a low sort of management and all the baser arts of party, which enabled him to cajole and keep together his followers, and to sow divisions among his enemies. He spared neither pains nor promises to secure adherents. He affected in every question a tone of forbearance and candour. But he was one of those inferior spirits who mistake cunning for wisdom. His slender and pliant intellect was well fitted to crawl up to the heights of power through all the crooked mazes and dirty bypaths of intrigue; but having once attained the pinnacle, its smallness and meanness were exposed to all the world."†

When such extremely opposite views of Oxford's character are given, it is scarcely necessary to say that it is difficult to hit upon the true estimate. There appear to have been curious incongruities in his nature. His political position was itself highly incongruous. He was of Puritan descent; he was bred a Whig; he retained during all his life his Presbyterian associations. Yet he was leader of the Tories and High Churchmen. He was shift and unreliable; a "John-a-dreams"—to use Hamlet's epithet—dilatatory, and procrastinating. He was an inarticulate speaker and wanting in resolution. Yet he ruled the Court for years and long preserved a weighty influence in Parliament. He seems to have possessed some personal attraction which affected his contemporaries, but which is unknown to us. Whatever his defects may have been, he did possess some qualities

* *Narrative of the Examination of Guiscard*, Swift's Works, edited by Roscoe, 1880, i. 516.

† Stanhope's *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht*, i. 32-35.

which were of the highest value to a statesman of that age. He was a moderate man. He always exercised a certain influence over the moderate Tories when he was a member of Godolphin's Whig Administration, and over the moderate Whigs after he became Tory First Minister in 1710. Bagehot compared Oxford to Lord Aberdeen.* "He was moderate and useful and judicious." He excelled in the forms of business. Bagehot points out that there is distinct evidence that official persons preferred his management of the Treasury to that of Lord Godolphin, who preceded him, or Sir Robert Walpole, who came after him. He possessed a wonderful genius for intrigue. "He always goes to the Queen by the backstairs,"† said Swift. He was a master of the arts which Disraeli has associated with the names of Taper and Tadpole. He was, like Cassio, "a slippery and subtle knave; a finder out of occasions; that has an eye can stamp and counterfeit advantages, though true advantage never present itself." His skill as a party manager was immense. He was great in closet interviews and whispered conferences. The promptness with which he recognised Swift's qualities, and secured them for the support of his Administration, is a proof of that skill. Although he did so little for Swift, he retained his affection to the last. Swift is at times impatient. "Mighty kind!" exclaims Swift, "with a —; less of civility and more of interest." But Oxford had, like Iago, "a learned spirit of human dealing." He never lost his hold over Swift, for he knew how to manage him. "Mr. Harley," writes Swift to Stella, "speaks all the kind things to me in the world."‡ "He told me," says Swift of St. John, "among other things, that Mr. Harley complained he could keep nothing from me; I had the way so much of getting into him. I knew that was a refinement, and so I told him, and it was so."§ The policy that proved successful with Swift proved successful with others. When Parnell left the Whigs, Oxford flattered the poet by passing through the crowd of his suitors to welcome him, with his white staff in his hand.

Oxford possessed a certain solemnity of

manner that sometimes puzzled and misled his contemporaries. John Hill Burton humorously descants on the disappointments of those "who, led by him with a sort of ostentatious solemnity into private personal communication, expected to be intrusted with a State secret, or, better still, a State appointment, and found no weightier confidences reposed in them than the Secretary's hesitation about the genuineness of a Rembrandt, or the rarity of one of the volumes that may have found a place in the 'Harleian Miscellany.' Vivid and pathetic among these incidents is the blow dealt to Prior the poet. Was he acquainted with the Spanish language? No. Ah, well, it was recommended to him with great earnestness to lose no time in making the acquisition. The poet lost no time. His labours were sweetened by guesses at the object. Was it, for instance, to be a mission to Spain? When he announced the completion of this branch of his education, he was congratulated by his patron on his ability to enjoy the great pleasure of reading Don Quixote in the original."*

Oxford was a man of courage and undaunted by misfortune. "He is," said Swift, "the most fearless man alive, and the least apt to despond."† He was like Cæcina, of whom Tacitus writes,‡ "secundarum ambiguarumque rerum sciens, eoque interritus" — a man experienced in good and bad fortune, and thence undaunted. After the serious defeat on Nottingham's resolution, when Swift was in the depths of despair, Oxford was cheerful. A characteristic occurrence is recorded by Swift in a letter to Stella: "I went between two and three to see Mrs. Masham; while I was there she went to her bedchamber to try a petticoat. Lord Treasurer came in to see her, and, seeing me in the outer room, fell a-rallying me; says he, 'You had better keep company with me than with such a fellow as Lewis, who has not the soul of a chicken, nor the heart of a mite.'"§

Oxford had a taste for scholarship and for the society of scholars. His graceful treatment of Congreve is well known. When

* *Biographical Studies*, p. 183.

† Letter xxiii.

‡ Letter viii.

§ Letter ix.

* Burton's *Reign of Queen Anne*, ii. 37.

† Letter xvii.

‡ *Annals*, bk. i., c. 64.

§ Letter xxxvi.

Congreve feared that he would lose his place with the accession of the Tories to power in 1710, Oxford reassured the anxious poet by quoting the lines of Virgil :

Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni :
Nec tam aversus equos Tyriâ Sol jungit ab urbe.*

Oxford was intimate with Pope and Prior and Parnell. In 1721 Pope sent a copy of Parnell's poems to the statesman, and enclosed a poetical *Epistle to Robert, Earl of Oxford*, in which he said :

For him (Parnell) thou oft hast bid the world attend,
Fond to forget the statesman in the friend ;
For Swift and him despis'd the farce of state,
The sober follies of the wise and great.

Among the poetical works of Prior is an invitation to Oxford to attend a symposium at his house in 1712 :

My Lord,
Our weekly friends to-morrow meet
At Matthew's palace, in Duke Street,
To try, for once, if they can dine
On bacon-ham and mutton-chine.
If wearied with the great affairs,
Which Britain trusts to Harley's cares,
Thou, humble statesman, mayst descend,
Thy mind one moment to unbend,
To see thy servant from his soul
Crown with thy health the sprightly bowl :
Among the guests, which e'er my house
Receiv'd, it never can produce
Of honour a more glorious proof,
Though Dorset us'd to bless the roof.

Oxford and his son collected a great body of books and manuscripts. The manuscripts passed to the nation, and form the Harleian Collection in the British Museum. The well-known "Harleian Miscellany" is a selection from the tracts on historical and constitutional matters gathered together by Oxford through years of unceasing industry.

Oxford remained to the last a Puritan, and seems to have been respectable and religious in private life. "It is said," says Wodrow,† "sometimes he takes a bottle, but otherwise he is moral, and never fails to pray with his family at night ; and be it ever so late ere he come in on the post night, yet still they must all wait till prayers." Bolingbroke hints that his manners were unpolished. Oxford, said the Secretary of State on one occasion, "broke now and then a jest which

savoured of the Inns of Court and the bad company in which he had been bred." It has been pointed out that, when he was a boy, his mother complained of his "getting a strange clownish speech and behaviour." Bolingbroke asserted that the main object of Oxford's career was the aggrandizement of himself and his family. He alleged that the chief end of his Administration was to marry his son to Lady Henrietta Cavendish, the wealthy daughter of the Duke of Newcastle. This assertion reminds the reader of Chesterfield's allegation about Sir Robert Walpole : "Profuse and appetent, his ambition was subservient to his desire of making a great fortune." Both statements are equally incorrect.

It may be not unsuitable to close this sketch with some lines from Pope's *Epistle to Robert, Earl of Oxford*, from which a quotation has already been given :

And sure, if aught below the seats divine
Can touch Immortals, 'tis a soul like thine :
A soul supreme in each hard instance try'd,
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride,
The rage of pow'r, the blast of public breath,
The lust of lucre and the dread of death.
In vain to Deserts thy retreat is made ;
The Muse attends thee to the silent shade ;
'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.

Ev'n now she shades thy ev'ning walk with bays
(No hireling she, no prostitute to praise) ;
Ev'n now, observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sunset of thy various day,
Thro' fortune's cloud one truly great can see,
Nor fears to tell that Mortimer is he.



Sussex Pottery : A New Classification.

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A.



FAST year reference was made in these pages to the collection of ancient Sussex ironwork, which is yet exhibited, with additions, by the Sussex Archæological Society in the upper room of the Barbican Gatehouse, Lewes Castle. This year I have succeeded in bringing together a collection illustrative of

* *Æneid*, i. 571.

† *Analecta*, i. 324.

the earthenware known as old Sussex pottery, and this collection is now exhibited in the lower room of the same gatehouse.

A piece of old Sussex pottery is one of those things one often hears about, but very seldom sees—in fact, even among antiquaries the haziest notions are entertained as to what the ware really is, or how to classify it when they see it. The collection at Lewes has been the means of clearing up these difficulties, and, although it is comparatively small, it contains a thoroughly characteristic series for establishing old Sussex pottery as a distinct class of ceramics. One must look for its origin in the seventeenth century with the old "slip" wares of the Midlands, such as Toft's, or, again, nearer home, in the ware of Wrotham, in Kent, pieces of which latter, such as two-handled mugs or "tegs," and puzzle-jugs, are so often erroneously exhibited as the old Sussex ware.

The successor of the old Sussex pottery is undoubtedly the Sussex rustic pottery and "art" pottery now manufactured at Rye, and it may well be said that the old Sussex ware is a link between that of Wrotham and the earliest of the modern specimens manufactured at Rye. But the old ware was distinct from either. Technically it may be described as an earthenware burnt red and glazed with red-lead, and it is frequently ornamented with designs in white "slip" or pipe-clay (showing as light yellow) beneath the glaze. One of the leading characteristics of the ware is the curious mottling, or speckling of black, in the body of the ware beneath the glaze, chiefly caused by the occurrence of iron oxide in the Sussex potter's clay. At times, especially in the dark, well-fired pieces, these specks show a metallic lustre. Specimens of the ware from the easternmost end of the county usually show these markings to a greater extent than those in the western centre of the county, and have a fine tortoise-shell brown colour streaked and specked by the iron particles, which seem to have partly fused and run down in the glaze. As a rule, the more westerly the origin of the pottery, the lighter the colour of the ware, until at Chailey and Burgess Hill the body of the pottery is of a fine light red-brown colour, with only occa-

sional and finer streaks or specks of the iron oxide.

This speckling, or mottling, seems to have been considered characteristic of the old Sussex ware, and to have obtained admiration from old Sussex folk, who no doubt viewed with sympathetic approval these iron markings, remembering that it was to these rich iron-bearing clays that the staple industry of the county was due. These markings must not be confused in description with the purplish markings and hues so commonly seen in the wares of other potteries, due to the presence of manganese. The white or yellowish ornamentation was applied in three different ways. Firstly (probably the oldest practice), by first filling a feather quill with very soft pipe-clay, and slowly drawing the design with the clay, expressing it from the quill by the pressure of the fingers on to the partially-dried body of the ware. The whole was then allowed to dry, and was fired, and finally glazed. It may be imagined that designs thus executed were usually rough and rude in form. The second, or the encaustic method, was executed by incising or impressing the soft body of the ware with lines, and sometimes by the use of specially-prepared stamps or type-letters. These incisions or impressions were then filled with the same white pipe-clay, the whole being fired and glazed together. After both the above-mentioned methods these "slip" ornamentations had a tendency to chip off during use, owing to the unequal expansion and contraction of the two clays. The third method was to apply the white slip in a more or less fluid form by rubbing or painting it on with a brush or other instrument, and the designs thus applied usually remained, after firing and glazing, in a more perfect state than those produced by the other methods.

The modern Sussex pottery, as manufactured at Rye, although a development of the old, has now very little left in common with it. The earliest change in the ware was brought about by the mixture of Dorset clay with the local, with the result that the body of the new ware is of a light biscuit colour before it is glazed, and this may be seen on fracture of the ware. It has, however, its advantage in not shrinking so

much during the firing process, with the result that forms of greater pretensions are now manufactured. The colour of the new ware is, therefore, largely dependent on the materials used in the glaze. The characteristic speckling of the old pottery wears a more artificial and less accidental appearance in the new ware. The introduction of a green glaze on the lighter body has left nothing in common with the old Sussex red and brown pottery. Specimens of the two wares may be seen side by side at Lewes, and the class may thereafter be readily distinguished one from the other. The rarity of the old specimens now surviving may be judged from the fact that the British Museum possesses only seven small specimens. Mr. Henry Willett's collection (lately presented to the town of Brighton) contains eight, and the collection now exhibiting at Lewes, made up from various loans throughout the county, numbers about thirty specimens.

The Lewes collection contains several large and unique specimens. The fine punch-bowl lent by Sir William Grantham is probably the finest extant specimen. It is elegant in form, colour, and decoration. It is dated 1792, and was made at Norman's Pottery at Chailey. It bears the following inscription :

Fill your glasses, lads and lasses,
Round the Maypole frisk and play,
Smiling, glancing, singing, dancing :
This is Cupid's Holiday.

Some of the inscriptions around these old pieces are extremely droll. For instance, Mr. G. Norman, of Chailey, sends a bowl somewhat similar to Sir William Grantham's in form, but with the inscription around, dated 1791, which is couched somewhat in a spirit of contention, thus :

My Mayster found me just and *trew*,
And why not I as well as you ?

Tho' Francis Jeres [France's jeers ?] we value not,
We will try and make a chimney-pot.

Tho' we at Chailey are but mean,
We do the thing that's neat and clean.

Around a flask is expressed the wish :

Long may we live,
Happy may we be,
Blest with content,
And from misfortunes free.

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Another flask has its welcome in :

This little bottle holds a drop
That will our drooping spirits prop ;
It is Geneva choice and good :
'Twill cheer the heart and warm the blood.

The lay of a tobacco-pot is no less hospitable. Its burthen is :

My tobacco I do put
Within this little pot,
And my friend may have a pipe,
If any I have got.

One huge tea-pot, dated 1806, reminds us of Sarah Gamp and Betsy Prig :

Drink about friend and brother ;
When this is out we'll have another.

Most of the pieces have some sort of inscription, usually the name or initials and date.

The earliest piece is a two-handled mug, hardly distinguishable from Wrotham ware, with raised slip decorations, and dated 1721. Major Molineux has lent a large vase of rather similar description, dated 1774. The latest piece of the old Sussex class is one dated 1841, made by Richard Norman, of Clayton.

Respecting the sites of the old potteries, it is difficult to say much except with respect to a few well-known ones, such as Rye, Chailey, and Burgess Hill. Most of the old potters between Rye and Wiston seem to have had their moments of frivolity, when they stepped from the every-day toil and made some little token of their skill and affection. Perhaps it was the celebration of a wedding-day, a birthday, or some other day set apart "for public fast and thanksgiving" that caused them to fashion a little memento, and to lapse into poetic "slip."

All who are interested should take an early opportunity of visiting the Lewes collection, since these specimens on loan must soon be dispersed and returned to their owners, perhaps never to be seen together again.



Ancient Coffers and Cupboards.*

AT last a much-needed book on old chests has been issued, and a gap in archaeological literature most worthily filled. Mr. Roe has produced a singularly fine volume; it is difficult to say whether the letterpress or the illustrations deserve the higher praise, for both are excellent of their kind. The book also reflects the greatest credit on the publishers; it would not be easy to surpass the typography of this clearly-printed, handsome quarto, whilst the illustrations are as good as they are numerous. Almost all the best examples of English chests or coffers are here depicted, as well as many French specimens; there are sixty full-page plates, and nearly the like number of drawings in the text. The two coloured plates are beautiful specimens of the very best style of colour-printing. The frontispiece illustrates the great painted coffer, of fourteenth-century date, which was formerly in the Court of Chancery, Durham, and is now in private hands. The painted work now only remains within the lid; in the centre is a centaur tilting against a dragon, and on each side are two emblazoned shields. The arms of the first shield are those of Sir Richard d'Aungerville, the father of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham from 1333 to 1345.

The other coloured plate is the remarkable and unique painted coffer in Newport church, Essex, of late thirteenth-century date, which is now for the first time worthily illustrated. The inside of the lid is decorated with oil-paintings, representing our Saviour on the Cross, with the Virgin and St. Peter on His right hand, and St. John and St. Paul on His left. Over each of the five figures is a cusped arch painted in red and green. "The painting," says Mr. Roe, "on the Newport coffer proves conclusively that oil was used as a vehicle in

England at this early period; it may be regarded as the earliest national specimen of that art remaining."

The oldest woodwork of the nature of a coffer now extant in England is the remains of St. Cuthbert's coffin, made in 698, now to be seen in the cathedral library, Durham. It is covered with incised outline figures of saints and Apostles. Mr. Roe remarks that no *carved* woodwork of the Norman period is in existence, and adds that "it is believed by some authorities that prior to the second half of the thirteenth century decoration of furniture was confined to painting and embellishment by aid of the blacksmith's art." Such a belief is, however, undoubtedly faulty, as can be readily shown by some Continental examples. The book-rest (*pulpitre*) of St. Radegonde is a well-attested relic preserved at the nunnery of Sainte-Croix, Poitiers. This most interesting memento of the royal saint, who died in 587, which has been personally inspected by the writer of this notice, is considered to be the oldest piece of woodwork in France; it is carved with the Agnus Dei and the evangelistic symbols.

There are various church chests extant in England of Early English or Henry III. date, of which several good examples are given, notably the one in Brampton church, Northamptonshire, which is covered with beautiful iron scroll-work. The chest at Climping church, Sussex, is a good example of the carved woodwork of this century. The illustration shows it as it appeared in 1836, when it was drawn for Shaw's *Specimens of Ancient Furniture*. Since that date it has unfortunately lost its feet, with their beautiful indented patterns. Judging from the cusping of the ten arches of the front panel, it would seem that the date is about the beginning of the reign of Edward I. or the close of that of Henry III.

The fourteenth century affords a yet larger number of noble specimens of carving among the coffers or chests of English churches. One beautiful group has wide uprights each side of the elaborately carved centre panel, the uprights being also ornamented with quaint figures and foliage. They are so similar in treatment as to be obviously the work of one atelier, if not of one hand.

* *Ancient Coffers and Cupboards: their History and Description from the Earliest Times to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century.* By Fred Roe. With two coloured and many other illustrations by the author. London: Methuen and Co., 1902, 4to. Price £3 3s. net. We are much indebted to Messrs. Methuen for the loan of three of the smaller blocks to illustrate this article.

They are to be found at Chevington, Suffolk ; Brancepeth, Northumberland ; Haconby, Lincolnshire ; St. Mary Magdalene's, Oxford ; St. Peter's, Derby ; and Wath, near Ripon. All these are beautifully figured in this volume save that of Wath. Wath is, however, the most noteworthy of the whole series in some respects, and but little damaged, save that it stands on obtrusively modern turned feet. The upper carving on the left upright has two human figures, one of which is blowing two long horns ; whilst the corresponding carving of the right up-

Mr. & Roe in considering this workmanship, with the national saint, to be otherwise than English. Moreover, closer attention to records is, happily, nowadays proving in various directions that England had admirable native artists in the fifteenth century, who were abundantly capable of producing excellent work, so often rashly assigned to foreign hands. When the Royal Archaeological Institute visited Southwold a few years ago, Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., our best authority on old painted woodwork, was able to show that the lovely gesso work of the

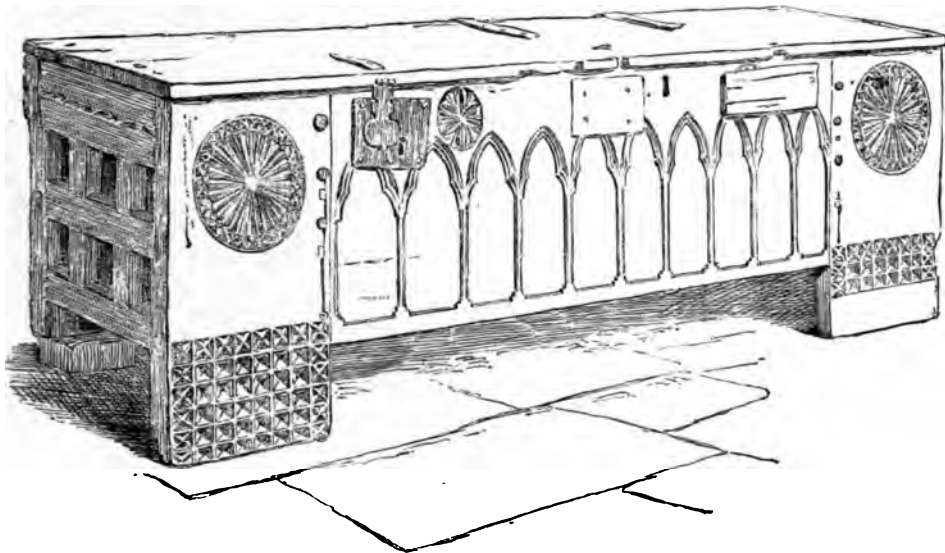


FIG. 1.—THE CLIMPING COFFER IN 1836.

right depicts, after a vigorous fashion, a wolf leaping on a running stag.

At the interesting church of Southwold, Suffolk, celebrated for its beautifully painted screen, is a noteworthy fifteenth-century chest of an unusual description, and of supposed Flemish design. The front is decorated with circles of flamboyant tracery. The most exceptional feature is a small compartment under the lock-plate, wherein is depicted, with somewhat rude vigour, the encounter of St. George and the Dragon. Though there is no doubt, from inventories, that chests from Flanders or of Flemish make were fairly often to be found in England, it is scarcely possible to agree with

rood-screen was almost certainly English work, and to cite the names of many undoubted English artists at that time busy in the churches of East Anglia. It is pleasanter, as well as safer, to believe, in the absence of any direct evidence to the contrary, that the workmanship of this coffer is of home origin. By-the-by, there are, or used to be some years ago, a number of plain but old chests in the parvise of the church of Southwold, which might have proved worthy of passing reference. If memory serves, one of these was exceptionally well panelled, and of sixteenth-century date.

At Mendlesham, Suffolk, there are (or

were in the seventies) several old chests, six or seven in number, one at least of which was a well-carved example.

A particularly interesting and original chapter of Mr. Roe's fine book is that which treats of "Tilting Coasters." Examples of fourteenth-century coasters grandly carved with tilting scenes or purely military inci-

ever, for such a supposition, as there are several records of civil chests containing treasure or arms or evidences being deposited in churches during troublous times, as the safest place for their deposit. In some instances such chests might very possibly continue indefinitely in ecclesiastical custody. Moreover, it was usual throughout

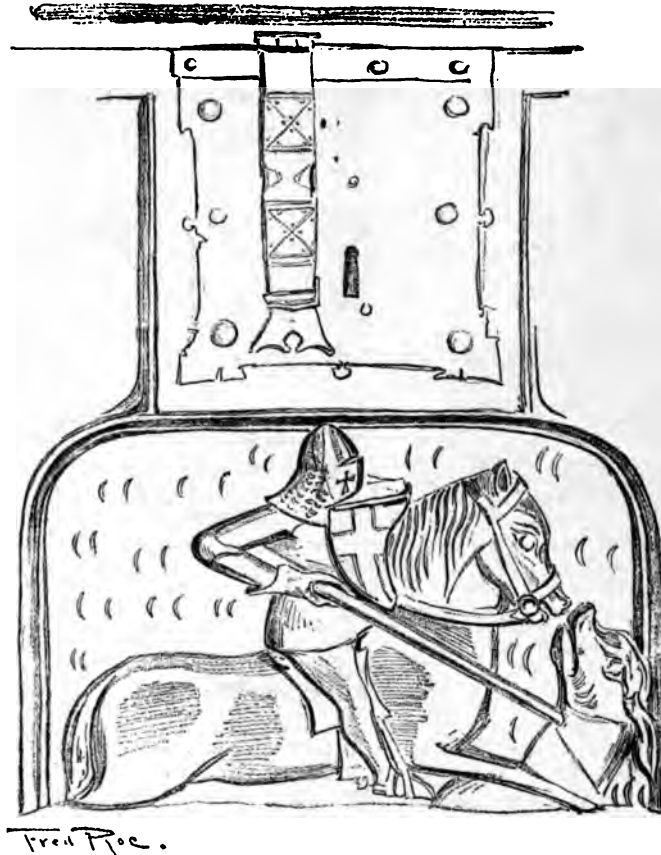


FIG. 2.—CARVED FIGURES OF ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON, AND LOCK-PLATE OF COFFER AT SOUTHWOLD.

dents are to be found in York Cathedral and in Harty church, Kent, and there are others in museums, which have probably been removed from sacred edifices. Mr. Roe thinks that these chests "tend to show that the dominating influence of the Church was partly replaced by an independent spirit of militarism." There is no necessity, how-

England for the chest containing the manor court rolls and records to be kept in the parish church; there would be no particular reason for sacred emblems or ecclesiastical tracery on the lord's chest or coffer, which would be quite distinct from that ordered at an early date to be provided in every parish for the books, plate, and vestments.

In Coity church, Glamorganshire, is a singularly beautiful almy or cupboard of early sixteenth century date. "In outline and design," writes Mr. Roe, "it is decidedly Gothic, but Gothic that instinctively reminds us of the staircase at Christ Church College, Oxford. The coped and crocketed

towards the end of Henry's reign, after which the framework of panelled receptacles was considerably reduced in size."

There is but very little cause for regret in anything pertaining to this sumptuously illustrated volume. It might, however, have been improved if Mr. Roe had made a study



FIG. 3.—ALMY IN COITY CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

lid is exceedingly rare, but in spite of this, and the tracery with which the piece is lavishly adorned, the circular wreaths which surround the sacred emblems surely announce a date not prior to Henry VIII.'s time. The thinness of the framing is singularly noticeable, and would seem to place the almy

of old inventories, that often give brief particulars with regard to chests, showing that they were often painted and adorned with arms. It is stated in this book that the custom of covering chests with velvet was introduced into England during the sixteenth century, but inventories show that this

custom was of far older date. For instance, a list of the goods of the cathedral church of Durham in 1385 names a chest (*cista*) covered with red velvet, and another list of 1404 mentions a chest covered with red leather. In 1295 there was a chest at St. Paul's covered with silk, whilst Lincoln had a variety of chests covered with cloth of gold, silk, and cloth.

It may seem a little ungracious, when Mr. Roe has provided such a wealth of beautiful illustrations, to name any omissions. But the volume does not profess to be exhaustive, and it is much to be hoped that the reception of this volume will encourage him ere long to undertake another of a supplementary character on much the same lines. When this is done, it might be well if Mr. Roe would critically examine the two massive "treasure chests" in the hall of Rockingham Castle, one said to have been left there by King John (an impossibly early date), and the other by Henry V. It would be well, too, to give more attention to some of the plainer and early church examples, which are often of real interest and variety, as well as to later ones of Elizabethan and Jacobean date. There are also certain fifteenth or early sixteenth century instances of great parish chests almost completely coated in iron plates—there is a remarkable example at Ravensthorp church, Northamptonshire—which well merit examination.

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



The Law of Treasure Trove.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.



FROM the earliest historic times, search for treasure seems to have been an object of engrossing interest, and to have excited intense desire. Even at the present day, it is one in which the novel-reading public delights. As for schoolboys, who does not remember the time when—often, indeed, to the neglect of home-lessons—fabulous descriptions of hidden treasure and of heroic endeavours

for its recovery were seized upon with avidity? Again, no one can forget the ever-recurring formation of companies, ostensibly for recovering hidden treasure, but more often, perhaps, for the acquisition of gold from the public. As regards early times, it is clear that, even in the days of Job, the discovery of hidden treasure was a matter of common talk, for we find, when cursing his birthday, that old-time pessimist declaiming of those "which long for death, but it cometh not; and dig for it more than for hid treasures" (Job iii. 21). Of course, the parable of the hidden treasure (Matt. xiii. 44) is familiar to all, and also the fable of the old man who with his dying breath successfully incited his sons to industry by the suggestion of buried wealth. And so on, down the course of time, folk-lore teems with such stories, castles, monuments, and monoliths, each having for the credulous their romance of buried treasure that requires but the expenditure of labour for its recovery.

It is clear, then, that the subject has been, and still remains, one of great interest to the many. In general, when such is the case—that is to say, when any subject has secured to a sufficient extent the attention of man—law of necessity steps in for the regularization of the rights of the parties interested. Consequently, from time immemorial, rules have been laid down in various systems of law for the adjustment of quarrels and the allocation of claims as between disputants. In many instances these rules may have been more or less indefinite and extensive, but yet they can be traced. So with our own country in respect of treasure trove: that subject has not escaped the attention of lawyers; with what result may be learnt from a study of the law. In this essay an attempt is made to treat, as fully as limited space will allow, of the English law, and, at any rate as regards principles, that of Ireland also.

By the time this article is in print the great contest between His Majesty's Treasury and the Trustees of the British Museum, in respect of certain treasure found a few years back, may have been decided by a judgment of the High Court. It will be remembered that in the year 1896 a ploughman turned out from the soil at Limavady, in the north-

west of Ireland, certain gold ornaments of considerable intrinsic and historic value, these, after some delay, being purchased in open market on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum. The right of the Museum to the articles having been questioned in Parliament and elsewhere, it will have been seen that the Treasury were induced to settle the question by an appeal to the Law Courts. Speaking in advance, it is hoped that vexed questions will have been argued and decided in the action; but whatever is then laid down or concluded, it should be borne in mind that the following has been sent to press prior to the delivery of the judgment in that case.

"The whole law of treasure trove seems to me a hopeless muddle," so remarks a learned antiquary,* whose wide experience and profound knowledge lend great weight to any opinion expressed by him. As regards its policy, the law is almost unanimously condemned.

If such, then, be the case, surely the first step to take towards its amelioration is to examine it, in order to determine what improvement is possible by way of excision, amplification, or otherwise. Suggestions can be then the more readily framed, and if necessary adopted. The purpose, however, of this article is not the advocacy of this or that amendment, but is rather to elucidate the present condition of the law in such wise as to make it comprehensible, as far as its condition will permit, to the antiquary, the man of business, or to the mere searcher after knowledge.

Keeping this, then, in view, it seems expedient to make a few remarks upon law in general that are applicable to the special law of treasure trove. In the first place, it should be borne in mind that the law of treasure trove is no more in a fixed condition than is any other special branch of common law which, having grown up with the history of a people, has escaped statutory interference or regulation. That "common law" progresses with the times, none but a pedantic stickler to theoretical conceptions would deny. Whether the common law at any particular period has been expounded and

received judicial sanction depends largely upon the needs of the community. If there has been no occasion for its settlement in the customary fashion by an appeal to the judiciary, its committal to writing, as law, has been deferred. The time, however, comes when an authoritative utterance becomes of paramount importance. Apart from "declaratory" legislation, our methods of obtaining a settlement of the condition of existing law, consisting as it does by and at the expense of contending parties, necessitates the bringing of an action in the courts. On the delivery of a judgment, not only the actual point at issue is usually determined, but there is also stated the past condition of the law, the "mischief" that existed, and the efforts made for its improvement. There then follows a statement of the law that is to govern the case in hand. When this is all recited, the application of the existing law to the particular case is undertaken, the facts of the case, if need be, having been decided by a jury. In the result, the question in dispute is answered and the rights of the parties delimited. So far as that case is concerned, the matter is at an end; but so far as the law has come into question, the law itself may have received an important development; or, as is the better way of expressing it, the existing "common law" may have been authoritatively promulgated, and that custom which before was nebulous and uncertain is declared fixed and law. This view of the growth of the common law, although not invariably accepted, is believed to represent general opinion, and to state correctly what actually obtains. But, granting the law to be clear, its application to a special set of circumstances may be far from easy, and disputes in its application may easily arise. The consequence is that when, in addition to disagreement as to the application of known principles, there is combined a suspicion regarding the truth of the alleged principles themselves, the presence of a feeling of uncertainty and doubt as to the actual relative positions of the parties to a dispute is readily engendered.

The matter is then ripe for settlement by appeal to the courts. With respect to questions of fact, these, speaking broadly, are for a jury to settle, however difficult the task

* Museums Committee, 1898; Minutes of Evidence, p. 9.

may be. When the facts are sufficiently ascertained, with a view to the settlement of the whole matter exposition of the law by the judge begins, followed by its application to the case in hand. The functions of the jury and of the judge are to be clearly differentiated; for then many difficulties are removable and the way opened for the elucidation and the settlement of others that have hitherto defied treatment.

It is somewhat of importance to enter thus fully upon law in general, in order to make explicit the implications that are always present when, in particular, the law of treasure trove is receiving attention; for by remembering the multitude of concomitant circumstances in which the law is embedded, a better comprehension and a more practical knowledge of the subject will be obtained. Further, that, to understand the present state of affairs in any matter, a knowledge of the past is necessary, is a truism. It will be therefore expedient to refer briefly from time to time to the history of the law of treasure trove, and to a time when more than ever there was preferred

the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

Indeed, the law of our subject is a tie that binds us with the thought of the Middle Ages, and a chain that links us to the life and law of the Roman Empire, and through it to the whole of the then civilized world and to such other portions as had been infected with the spirit of the civil law.

With these considerations in mind, the English law of treasure trove may be safely entered upon.

The English law of treasure trove appears to be the result of a compromise between the contending maxims, *Quod sit nullius fit domini regis* and *Quod sit nullius fit occupantis*. The feudal system, in ignoring what are termed "natural" modes of acquiring property, such as the seizure of ownerless property rendering its possessor the owner, introduced the principle that ownerless property belonged to the King. In countries, therefore, where the feudal system has been adopted in its entirety, and where feudal law reigns supreme, the older maxim *Quod sit nullius fit occupantis* is practically super-

seded by the maxim *fit domini regis*. In England, however, where the feudal system was never perfected, the rights of the Crown are much more limited, with the result that *bona vacantia* of a certain kind only accrue to the King's coffers. This is the case with treasure that is found, and also in respect of goods that are lost, with the result that in many instances treasure is denied the Crown, and ownerless goods pass to the finder. On the other hand, as regards the so-called royal fish, viz., whales and sturgeons, legislation has confirmed the Crown in its prerogative rights.

After all this we may well now ask, "What, then, is treasure trove, and is it distinguishable from other treasure that is found, and how?" This we will now proceed to answer.

According to Coke (*ob.* 1633):

"Treasure trove is when any gold or silver, in coin, plate, or bullion that hath been of ancient time hidden, wheresoever it be found, whereof no person can prove any property, it doth belong to the King, or to some lord or other by the King's grant or prescription" (3 Inst. 132).

Coke's definition is here chosen for several reasons, among which may be mentioned the following:

(1) It is that to which Blackstone refers in his *Commentaries* (1765), although, as a matter of fact, Blackstone's definition differs verbally in one important respect from that of Coke; (2) it is the definition adopted by the Museums Committee of 1898; (3) it is that judicially noticed, although *obiter*, in the case, for instance, of *Attorney-General v. Moore* (1893, 1 Ch. 676); and (4), more important still, it is what His Majesty's Treasury have on more than one recent occasion submitted as a criterion by which treasure trove should be judged.

For these reasons, therefore, it seems preferable to adopt Coke's definition rather than that of Blackstone, which is often quoted.

Having thus obtained in general terms an idea of what in law constitutes treasure trove, the definition can now be analyzed and its elemental ideas dealt with one by one. For this purpose, the definition may be conveniently treated under the headings—

(1) The material or substance of the find or deposit; (2) the place of the deposit;

(3) the intention of the depositor; (4) ignorance as to present ownership; (5) the circumstances of the find and the presumptions to be drawn therefrom; (6) the title to treasure trove.

(To be continued.)



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE began on Wednesday a three days' sale of the collection of antiquities and works of art of the late Mr. Cecil Brent, F.S.A., of Palace Grove, Bromley, Kent. The more important lots in the first two days' sale (which together realized £1,075 4s.) included the following Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Faversham: A velvet-covered board, with two long strings of Anglo-Saxon beads, £12 10s. (Read); a gold pendant, 30 mm. in diameter, in the centre is a repoussé head of the Emperor Constantine the Great, the edge ornamented with a finely wrought wire bordering, £71 (Read); another, formed by a coin of the Byzantine Emperor Mauricius Tiberius, £12 5s. (Fenton); a silver fibula, a raised stud of gold in the centre, with a flake of garnet, the border with ornamental cloisons set with polished flakes of garnet and paste, £19 5s. (Rollin); a collection of pilgrims' badges and other signs and objects, cast in lead, probably the most complete collection of these objects ever formed in England, £50 10s. (Rollin); a remarkable and rare figure of a man on horseback, coarse old English pottery, the ornamental details in relief, £20 10s. (Harding); a double-handled Swiss sword, £20 10s. (Fenton); two South Sea Islands paddles, each with the blades carved, £20 (Fenton); and some curious and very rare early playing cards, probably of German make, and dated 1558, mounted on card and in a portfolio, £26 (Dryfield). These highly interesting cards were found in the cover of an old book, and a notice of the discovery is to be found in the *Proceedings* of the British Archaeological Society for 1881. — *Times*, December 19.

Messrs. Robinson and Fisher concluded on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, S.W., a two days' sale of decorative furniture, objects of art, etc., from various sources, the more important articles including the following: Five panels of French tapestry, with woodland scenes, châteaux, lakes, and birds, 82 guineas; a large panel of tapestry from Bilston Grange, near Rugby, with the parting of Ulysses and Penelope at the Siege of Troy, 18 feet by 11½ feet, 81 guineas; another, with a scene from ancient history, Cupids, fruit, birds, etc., 14 feet by 11 feet, 90 guineas; a very fine 42-inch

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inlaid, jewelled, tortoiseshell-and-ivory Italian cabinet, the interior in the form of an arcade and balustrades, etc., enclosed by a pair of doors inlaid on both sides with designs from the ceilings of the old Whitehall banqueting rooms by Rubens, 370 guineas; a set of three Louis XV. carved walnut frame elbow chairs, seats and backs covered in flowered silk brocade, formerly the property of David Garrick, and purchased at his widow's sale in Adelphi Terrace, 76 guineas; and a fine old English satinwood cabinet, inlaid, 150 guineas. — *Times*, December 19.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. xlv. of *Sussex Archaeological Collections* is as full of good and varied matter as its predecessors. Ecclesiologists will appreciate "The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Andrew's and St. Michael's, Lewes, from 1522 to 1601," abstracted and annotated by Mr. H. Michell Whitley. The accounts here presented are specially valuable, for they illustrate in a clear and striking manner the progress of the Reformation step by step. A hint of coming change appears in 1538, when it was ordered that a large copy of the new English Bible was to be set up in all churches: "Item paid to John batnor for the byble—xv." Under 1540-41 is a complete inventory of the church goods, very valuable, because, as Mr. Whitley points out, pre-Reformation inventories are extremely rare for Sussex. The whole paper is a most useful contribution to ecclesiology. Another good paper dealing with church history is the Rev. Canon Cooper's "Vicars and Parish of Cuckfield in the Seventeenth Century." Interest of quite a different kind attaches to Mr. Crake's "Correspondence of John Collier," which throws many sidelights on Georgian England, on the coronation of George II., the "'45," and other matters of history. Earlier social history is illuminated by the Rev. W. Hudson's excellent paper on a "Sixteenth-Century Rate Book of the Corporation of Pevensey"; and by Mr. Garraway Rice's useful and carefully annotated "Household Goods, etc., of Sir John Gage, of West Fittle, 1556." Mr. Heneage Legge discusses certain "Ancient Stones found in Ringmer," and Dr. William Martin treats of "A Forgotten Industry: Pottery at Ringmer." There are other papers equally good in their several ways, but the titles we have quoted are sufficient to show how comprehensive is the scope of the volume.

In the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. xxxii., part 3, the paper of most immediate interest is Mr. Robert Cochrane's account of the locality where the famous find of gold ornaments was made in 1896, and description, with illustrations, of the very remarkable ornaments themselves. The Rev. J. McKeefry's paper on "Shane Crossagh, the County Derry Rapparee," illustrates a modern growth of folk-tales round the memory of a noted outlaw. The tales relate the adventures of a hero of the Robin Hood order, an outlaw who robs the wealthy and is generous to the poor. Among the other contents of the part are "The Battle of Rathmines," by Mr. F. E. Ball; "A Further Notice of

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the Connor Ogams, and on a Cross at Connor," by the Rev. G. R. Buick; and "Derry Columbkille," by the Rev. W. Doherty. The miscellaneous notes include a curious instance of witchcraft of so recent a date as last May. There is also a full and well-illustrated account of the proceedings at the Londonderry summer meeting of the Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—December 4.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, through Mr. Swainson Cowper, communicated a note on a Norman tympanum with Runic inscription at Loppergarth, near Pennington, and on a discovery of a hoard of bronze implements in the neighbourhood of Furness.—Mr. J. H. Round exhibited an original impression (believed to be unique) of a seal of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, 1449-1471, and described the unusual marshalling of the quarters thereon.—Mr. O. Barron submitted a note upon the arms of King Richard I. of England, and the arms of some London citizens under King Edward II.—*Athenaeum*, December 13.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — General meeting, Wednesday, December 3, Sir Henry H. Howorth, president, in the chair. Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., read a paper on the Benedictine Nunnery at Little Marlow, Bucks. After a notice of what documentary evidence exists as to the foundation and history of the house, he suggested that the De Clare family seemed to have the best claim to be considered the founders, and that the probable date of foundation was the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. The remains of the buildings consisted of little more than the lowest course of the walls, and the site had been cleared of all fallen walling, so that very few details were available for the purpose of accurately dating the remains which exist. The actual site of the building had been unknown, and was accidentally discovered in the spring of 1902 in the course of making a road. Eventually the complete plan of the nunnery was excavated under Mr. Peers' superintendence. The buildings consist of an aisleless church, with north transept and eastern chapel and a western tower; a cloister on the south, having on its east side the chapter-house and warming-house, with dorter over and the reredorter south of the dorter; on the south side the passage to the infirmary and the frater, with the kitchen at its south-west angle; and on the west side the cellar and guest hall. To the south of the frater is the infirmary, with a building on its south side, which was partly a latrine, and partly, it would seem, the quarters of the sister in charge of the infirmary. All buildings had been of simple character, with probably little decorative detail, and none had been vaulted. Local chalk served as a-hlar throughout, and was in part replaced by thin red roofing tiles in the quoins. The general date of the buildings seemed to be the beginning of the thirteenth century, the kitchen, infirmary, and west tower and transept of the church being subsequent additions. A good series of glazed paving tiles

found on the site were exhibited. Mr. St. John Hope, Mr. Vaughan-Williams, and the president took part in the discussion.

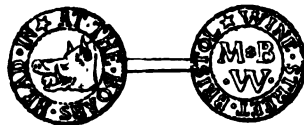
Mr. F. W. Reader and Mr. A. S. Kennard contributed a paper on Pile Structures near London Wall. On the north of London Wall recent excavations have disclosed a portion of a bed of the ancient stream of Wall-Brook at a depth of about 20 feet below the present level of the street. In this the remains of pile structures have been discovered. This portion of the stream is the continuation of that discovered by General Pitt-Rivers, then Colonel Lane-Fox, in 1866 on the south side of London Wall. General Pitt-Rivers then pointed out that the numerous piles which occurred there indicated that they had served as supports for dwellings, and that they were associated with Roman relics. He found no trace of superstructures, and that all the piles had rotted off at about 2 feet above the river bottom. The recent discoveries amply confirm the observations of this distinguished explorer, the piles in this part being perfectly preserved, and in some cases their tops were morticed into horizontal beams overlying them. These piles measured 4 feet to 6 feet in length, 7 to 10 inches in width at the top, and were connected by planks so placed as to form walls of irregular compartments, which were filled up with earth and rubbish. In this way a foundation or platform was raised in the bed of the stream about 4 feet high, upon which the dwellings were built. The planks were well made, many being upwards of 6 feet in length, and averaging from 1 foot to 2 feet in width, and about 1½ inches thick. None of these planks were fastened to the piles with nails. Many pieces of morticed and shaped wood containing nails, as well as great quantities of loose nails, were in the soil overlying the platform, and show that the superstructures were of timber. No sign of plaster and only a few fragments of tiles were found. All the relics associated with the structures are of Romano-British period, and nothing was discovered which could be referred to an earlier age. Among the objects which were exhibited was a remarkable enamelled bronze fibula or brooch in the form of a fish, several implements of iron, the sole of a Roman shoe (*caliga*) studded with hob-nails, a lead seal with the letters L.V., pins of bronze and bone, etc. There were large quantities of pottery, fragments of the recognised Romano-British wares, and Red Samian was plentiful, though mostly of the plainer description. One of those bone implements so commonly found in London, and which are supposed to have been used in making pins, was found at this level. Another specimen was exhibited which came from Moorfields, found at a depth of 20 feet, and in the sand underlying the deposit of the swamp, so that, although the majority of these implements appear to belong to mediæval times, their origin seems to be of earlier date. Attention was drawn to the large number of human skulls that have been found on this site. In the portion of the Wallbrook south of the wall a deposit of peat was formed in Roman times, but on the north the Roman layer was chiefly sand and river silt, over which the peat was formed at a period later than that on the south. It is concluded, therefore, that the stream was partially

blocked up by the building of the wall, which cut off a portion of the water-supply from the north, and restrained the tide on the south, causing the exposure of the upper part of the pile structures within the wall, while to the north of the city the water accumulated, and the piles were thus much better preserved. A careful examination of the organic remains of the deposit provided confirmatory evidence.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*December 3.*—Mr. C. H. Compton in the chair.—Mr. P. Scott exhibited some antique vessels of hard pewter, comprising two basins such as were used by surgeons as bleeding-basins, having upon them the trade-marks of the makers, ^I DE and W E. He also exhibited a pewter pint pot with a lid, resembling in form the glass beer-cups now in use in Germany, and two small standard vessels, probably salt-cellars.—The Chairman exhibited a specimen of the horn of a *Bos longifrons*, which was dug out of the bottom of a peat-pit at Wardhouse, near Kennethmont, in Aberdeenshire. The surface of the pit was 600 feet above the sea-level.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley read some further notes on the Langbank Crannog, with illustrations. He still thought the original construction of the crannog might be assigned to a people in the "Neolithic stage of culture." The period from various indications would probably fall within the Iron Age, during or towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain.—An interesting paper was read by Mr. Alfred D. Cheney upon "Richard Masters, M.A., Rector of Aldington, Kent, 1514-58." The rectory of Aldington must have been an enviable possession. One of the many manors in Kent which had belonged from very early times to the See of Canterbury, it had been especially esteemed by Archbishop Morton, who renovated and enlarged the archiepiscopal palace, and maintained the extensive park and chase attached thereto. Erasmus was duly mentioned. Mr. Cheney, from his researches, was able to correct an error into which almost all historians have fallen, including the able and learned editors of the Calendar of State Papers—viz., that Richard Masters perished on the scaffold. This was not the case. His name was included in the list of those who were to be executed, but through the good offices of Cromwell he was respited, and ultimately returned to his rectory, where, it is considered, he died peaceably in 1558. The parsonage-house is still standing, although not now used as a clerical residence. In its main features it is little altered probably from what it was when inhabited by Richard Masters and (possibly for a short period) by his renowned predecessor, Erasmus. With the exception of the archiepiscopal palace, the whole of that portion of Aldington—farmhouses, cottages, etc.—remains virtually as it was 300 years ago. The paper was illustrated by several capital photographs.—In the discussion following the papers Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Cheney, the Chairman, and others, took part; and Mr. C. J. Williams remarked, with reference to the illustrations of the "finds" at Langbank, that recently he had seen in the museum at Vienna examples of the Halstadt period with markings of

similar character to those indicated in the sketches exhibited.

At the third winter meeting of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB, held on December 17 (Mr. R. H. Warren, F.S.A., in the chair), besides papers on "Ancient Bristol Documents," by Mr. John Latimer, and "Two Medals of 1643," by Mr. C. B. Fry, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., read notes on "Local Archæology for the Year 1902." After describing the deficiencies of the Bristol Museum, Mr. Pritchard exhibited some interesting specimens of the Neolithic period from the Wiltshire Downs, including a very fine barbed spear-head and several arrow-heads; also, from the Mendips, two arrow-heads of uncommon type, found by him during the year. He said "amongst the purely local finds was the discovery in April, on the old bank of the Frome, in the Pithay district, of a small deer's tine, with marks of fine sawing. It is similar in character to the objects attributed to the prehistoric 'Iron Age,' found in 1900, on the other side of the old pathway, or only about 100 feet distant. Following my interesting find of 1900, I mentioned in my last year's notes the discovery of a portion of a bone needle at the corner of St. Stephen Street during excavations; and I have still further proof of an early settlement here in prehistoric times, as I now show you a portion of a pierced antler of the red deer, found on the summit of Castle Hill in February, together with charred animal bones; and also, from deep foundations elsewhere in the city, I am exhibiting another bone needle, 7½ inches long, some interesting spindle-whorls (the only ones yet found in Bristol), a portion of an antler, showing remarkably good signs of sawing with an iron implement, and two portions of bones or whetstones. All these objects undoubtedly belong to the same early period of occupation. During drainage operations in Narrow Wine Street, an early stoneware jug, late sixteenth century, and a copper oval medallion, representing Charles II. on horseback, were found. A number of iron shot were discovered in Thunderbolt Street and in Telephone Avenue, all of which have been given to the museum. An interesting example of stone shot, 4½ inches in diameter, was also found in the heart of the city; these are, of course, very seldom met with, though in the fourteenth century great quantities were ordered to be sent, with other ammunition and stores, to the castle of Bristol. Very few coins have been turned up during the year, the only solitary regal piece worth recording being the penny of Edward I., with the legend on the reverse, 'Villa Bristollie,' which has previously been mentioned;



but amongst the seventeenth-century traders' tokens the following hitherto *unrecorded* Bristol piece has come to light: Obverse, At the Boars Head In, a boar's head. Reverse: Wine Street Bristol, M. B. W.

This Boar's Head was not necessarily the name of a tavern, and it is not singular, therefore, that no house of that name can just now be traced, for it is well known that at that period many of the shopkeepers carried on their business under a 'sign.' Amongst many other items exhibited by Mr. Pritchard were some fragments of mediæval pottery, with mask-head ornamentation, a brass gaiter-spur of the seventeenth century, and an interesting specimen of a three-prong brass fork. This last-named rare specimen has a split-ended handle, with very low clefts, and all the edges are slightly bevelled, the date being any time during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, probably about 1680. Mr. Pritchard showed and described a bank-note which had come to light during the year, which circulated in Bristol in 1812, of which no other specimen appears to be known. It bore the inscription of the "Bristol Commercial Token Company," and was issued by the same merchants who were responsible for the well-known shilling and sixpenny tokens of that period. Further interest in the note was due to the fact that it was made payable at the bank of Messrs. William Storrs Fry and Sons, of London. And he lastly exhibited a civic wood mace, about 37 inches long, and nearly 2 inches in diameter, gorgeously painted in colours, bearing the arms of the city of Bristol and the Royal Arms, with the initials "J. W." and the date 1761. The initials were doubtless those of John Wraxall, who was Sword-bearer at that period. This interesting official emblem has lately been secured for the city.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—*December 8.*—Dr. David Murray, Vice-President, in the chair.—Dr. T. H. Bryce read a paper on "The Cairns of Arran," a record of further excavations during the season of 1902, at the close of which he said that the general conclusions reached last year, that the megalithic chambers in Arran belong to the late Stone Age, have been fully borne out, and it has now been ascertained that the denuded megalithic cists represent the basal portions of chambers, which were roofed in by large flags resting on an upper walling of smaller stones superposed on the basal megaliths, and that while in no case is there a passage of approach to the chamber, there was probably in all a portal of entrance at one end from a circular or semicircular setting of standing stones in front of it. In the second paper, Mr. Alfred W. Johnston gave some notes on the site of the so-called Earl's Palace at Orphir, Orkney, and the ruins of the round church there. It is undoubtedly, he said, one of those twelfth-century churches (and the only one in Scotland) that were built in the period of the Crusades, in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and was probably erected by Earl Hacon after his return from the Holy Land. In 1899 the gravedigger came upon foundations which appeared to correspond with the south wall of the Earl's residence, and in the two following years this clue was followed up by the writer and Mr. Robert Flett of Bellevue, till the wall was excavated for a distance of 136 feet and a door found corresponding with the description in the Saga. The whole site was covered with 5 feet of débris, mixed with bones, shells, and

ashes. No manufactured relics were found, except the finely ornamented top of a comb of bone of the late Viking period. It is now proposed, in connection with the rebuilding of the parish church further to the west, to excavate the ruins of the round church that it may be preserved as an ancient monument. In the third paper, Mr. Francis Lynn gave an account of the discovery of two cists, containing urns, at Longcroft, in Lauderdale.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*January 9.*—Dr. W. E. A. Axon presiding.—Mr. G. C. Yates showed a number of copper tokens relating to the period of the French Revolution and the political and social agitation in England towards the close of the eighteenth century. The papers of the evening were contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fishwick and Mr. John Cowley. Colonel Fishwick gave a careful summary of the history of Ashworth Chapel, in the parish of Middleton. Mr. Cowley's paper dealt with Steetley Norman Chapel, Derbyshire, which, after some centuries of ruin and profanation, has been renovated, and is now used as an Anglican church. This old chapel is situated in the extreme north-east corner of the county of Derby and near to the counties of York and Nottingham. It stands in a field surrounded by trees. For many years the chancel was used as a shelter and the yard as a sheepfold. About a century ago, upon the land in the chapel yard being ploughed, a jar was found containing coins, and a parchment on which were the words, "Rather the devil than Oliver." Public attention was called some thirty years ago to the ruined state of the building, and on a Sunday in October, 1875, Divine service was once more held in the chapel, after it had been unused for religious purposes for 350 years.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, *December 18.*—Sir J. Evans in the chair.—Various coins and medals were exhibited. Mr. Grueber read a paper on the recent find of silver coins at Colchester. The find numbered 10,915 pieces in all, which were mostly English pennies of the short-cross coinage (1180-1248). Besides these there were a considerable number of contemporary Irish and Scottish pennies and a few foreign *deniers esterlins*. The writer gave an analysis of the hoard, which he said confirmed in a most remarkable manner the classification of the short-cross money proposed by Sir John Evans as far back as 1865. The series is divided into five classes, which, though the coins only bear the king's name "Henricus," can be assigned to Henry II., Richard I., John, and Henry III. An attempt was made to fix the date of each class and to account for the irregularity of the issues from the various mints. Mr. Grueber was of opinion that the hoard formed part of the exchange which took place on the issue of the long-cross money in 1248, and that it had been stolen and concealed, and not unearthed till July of the present year.

At the December meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY an interesting paper, illustrated by lantern views, was read by the Hon.

John Abercromby on "A Method of Arranging British Bronze-Age Ceramic in Chronological Order." The third annual meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on January 7, when a very satisfactory report was presented. At the conclusion of the annual business the Rev. R. A. Waters, D.C.L., read a paper on "The County of Durham in the Time of the Great War, 1790-1815." The anniversary meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY was held on January 14, when Dr. T. G. Pinches read a paper on "Gilgames and the Hero of the Flood—the New Version."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN LONDON. By Mrs. E. T. Cook. With illustrations by Hugh Thomson and F. L. Griggs. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1902. 8vo., pp. xvi, 480. Price 6s.

Mrs. Cook knows her London so well, and can so happily combine her narrative of places with her tales of the folk that haunt them, that we looked forward with some pleasure to this volume, and that none the less because we knew that London's disappearing past would have its share of attention. Her share in this book is not disappointing, for her rather haphazard chapters are full of accurate lore and of deft touches which adorn and enliven it. It is so easy to spin dull pages about the overcharged variety and interest of London; Londoners of to-day will therefore be grateful for this pot-pourri of topographical history, while we are quite sure that for their descendants in even a far future this will be the volume among a thousand for conveying a lively and truthful impression of the Metropolis and its society at the opening of the twentieth century. Her chapter on "Bloomsbury" is a good example of the loyal care with which Mrs. Cook describes a quarter which is now being rapidly altered, but which played an important part in the Victorian era, and is replete with literary associations. That which deals with "The Galleries, Museums, and Collections" (and what a noble array they make for the envy of other nations!) is charged with stimulating information. In the pages dealing with the vicinity of the ever-fascinating Inns of Court the author tells the little-known tale of Newton Hall, the first "home" of the Royal Society, which seems, alas! to be now doomed to destruction.

It is to be regretted that the illustrations are not as a whole more worthy of the text. By a curious mistake of policy, as we feel obliged to call it, Mr. Hugh Thomson has been invited to portray a society which his pencil loves not, and to describe manners and costumes alien to his art. His gentlefolk of to-day are

strangely vulgar and his poor people too well-to-do. It is only in a few pictures of children that we recognise the merry charm of his skill, save, indeed, where he draws Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pepys walking in the gardens of the Temple; there he is back on familiar ground, where he can always please. We are quite sure that the County Court Judge at p. 130 is a friend of Sir Roger de Coverley escaped out of his century. Mr. Griggs' drawings are only too few; the pen-and-ink sketches of Lincoln's Inn, Paternoster Row, and Wych Street seem to us models of what London drawings should be, and to maintain the high level which we recently praised in his pictures for *Highways and Byways in Hertfordshire*. His chalk and pencil drawings are not so happy, and certainly not so appropriate to London.

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HOUSE MOTTOES AND INSCRIPTIONS: OLD AND NEW. By S. F. A. Caulfeild. Illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. 8vo., pp. ix, 146. Price 5s.

The idea of this book is admirable, but the execution leaves much to be desired. Mrs. Caulfeild does not profess to present an exhaustive collection of house inscriptions; she offers only a selection—"representative, curious, and interesting, as indications of the turn of thought of the several nationalities from which they were derived, and of the periods of their dates." The book is interesting to turn over—its subject is fascinating—but it is too slight to be of permanent value, and the collection cannot fairly be called representative. Moreover, in so modest a volume on house-mottoes, why should a whole long chapter be devoted to "Inscriptions on Sundials, Bells, Organs, etc.," a class of inscriptions the bibliography of which is already extensive? But Mrs. Caulfeild seems to have found it difficult to keep the ostensible purpose of her book in mind. In the very brief section headed "Cornwall" the examples given are mostly from ancient crosses, another very wide subject, quite foreign to the plan of the book. The scholarship displayed in connection with the Latin inscriptions is far from being above suspicion, and the text is disfigured by too many mistakes. At p. 19, for instance, the architect of the Royal Exchange is called "Site" instead of "Tite," and on the same page the late Prince Consort becomes the Prince of Wales, The late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps masquerades as "Mr. Phillipp" of Hollinbury *sic* Copse (p. 27). It is grotesque to describe Selden's father as "a wandering fiddler." The book is well printed and nicely got up.

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SIDE-WALK STUDIES. By Austin Dobson. Four illustrations. London: Chatto and Windus, 1902. Crown 8vo., buckram, pp. 294. Price 6s.

Among the more familiar subjects in this the latest production of Mr. Dobson's graceful pen are "Mrs. Woffington," "Dear Mrs. Delany," "Dr. Johnson's Haunts and Habitations," and "The Story of the *Spectator*." The less familiar include "Chinese Shadows"—i.e., "Les Ombres Chinoises," an entertainment given at No. 22, Piccadilly, in 1779; "The Covent Garden Journal," a newspaper projected and conducted by Henry Fielding; "A Walk from Fulham to Chiswick"; "On Certain Quotations in Walton's *Angler*"; and "Vader Cats," the famous

Jacob Cats. The paper on "*The Vicar of Wakefield* and its Illustrations" displays Mr. Dobson's minute knowledge of a subject he has made his own. Full and accurate knowledge of detail is, indeed, a distinguishing mark of all Mr. Dobson's work, and characterizes every paper in this most attractive volume. It would be superfluous to criticise the book at any length. In each paper varying aspects of eighteenth-century London life and London folk live again. The topographical articles, "St. James's Park" and "A Walk from Fulham to Chiswick," are especially good, but the whole volume is delightful reading from cover to cover. The illustrations include charming views of Hogarth's house at Chiswick, which was lately in danger of destruction, and Dr. Johnson's house in Gough Square. The frontispiece is a portrait of Mrs. Woffington from Faber's mezzotint (1751), after E. Haytley. There is an excellent index.

* * *

LETTERING IN ORNAMENT. By Lewis F. Day. With many illustrations. London: B. T. Batsford, 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. xxiii, 218. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Day has done well in putting forth this companion volume to his book entitled *Alphabets Old and New*, which was issued in 1898. It differs from its predecessor, inasmuch as the former volume only

usually the case with all works issued by Mr. Batsford. The letter-press and drawings appeal largely to the antiquary, as well as to the mere student of design, for Mr. Day deals admirably with the written as well as the printed page of almost every period, and also produces examples from curving in ivory, wood, and stone, from every variety of metal-work, from tiles and pottery, from coins and medals, and from stained glass and monumental brasses. The historic side of the question is kept well to the front, and the various statements appear to be sound, and give evidence of no small research. It can scarcely fail to prove a valuable handbook to any working archaeologist, although primarily designed for the workman and the artist. An old English pew-end of 1633 gives a good idea of the character of not a few of the illustrations. On another page is a handsome old Somersetshire pew-end of earlier date, with the initial letter G. It is clearly of the latter half of the fifteenth century. In the descriptive list of illustrations it is named as "fourteenth century," but this is probably a mere slip. There are also other rich examples of pre-Reformation date from Somersetshire pew-ends. It would have added to the interest had the names of the churches been given. There is one example of the beautiful lettering in flint inlay so often found in the churches of East Anglia, particularly on the towers. It is a monogram on a pier in Wymondham Church. Old encaustic tiles offer a variety of beautiful and striking lettering. We wonder Mr. Day has not made more use of that subject. The lettering, too, on the best English seals, particularly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, might with advantage have been included.

* * *

PROVERB LORE. By F. Edward Hulme, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Demy 8vo., pp. vii, 269. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Proverbs and popular sayings form a subject of perennial interest, and Mr. Hulme, who writes for the general reader rather than for the student, has certainly produced a readable and interesting book. Its scope is wide. After general remarks on definitions, on proverbial one-sidedness, on the antiquity of proverbs, and their use on jewellery, pottery, etc., the author proceeds to discuss ancient collections, from Solomon to "Poor Richard"; proverbs in English literature; European, Asiatic, and African proverbs, certain classes and types of sayings, sayings associated with individuals, with specific occupations, suggested by animals, by fish, by household surroundings and the like; with a final chapter touching on various kinds of sayings too numerous to name here. On all these matters, and others, Mr. Hulme talks pleasantly and with some depth and breadth of knowledge—the last a quality usually lacking in the popular treatment of such lore. The book, indeed, is a perfect storehouse of proverbial wisdom, but it should be read in leisurely fashion, for one may soon have a surfeit of adages and popular sayings. A book of this kind should be provided with a full index, but, alas! in this volume there is no index at all.

* * *

To an archaeologist the most attractive article in vol. xxxi. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (No. vii. of the new volumes), is that on "Mycenæan Civiliza-



PEW-END OF 1633.

(Block lent by the Publisher.)

dealt with the actual form of letters, whilst this work has to do with their use in ornament and the way they are employed in decoration. The illustrations both of old and modern work number nearly 200, and are as well chosen and finely executed as is

tion," in which Mr. D. G. Hogarth brings together and summarizes the wonderful results of archaeological excavation in the neighbourhood of the Ægean from Dr. Schliemann's day to the present revelations in Crete. Mr. Hogarth is to be thanked for a thorough and useful piece of work. Other articles of archaeological interest are "Naucratis," the site of which was discovered by Professor Flinders Petrie in 1884, and an illustrated paper on "Palæography," treating chiefly of the discoveries made in recent years with regard to the history of Greek writing. The article on "Numismatics" is principally concerned with the changes in British and other coinages since 1870. None of the preceding six volumes illustrates so conspicuously as the one before us the value of these additional issues in bringing older knowledge up to date and in treating subjects which have been called into being, so to speak, by the scientific and political developments of recent years. The geographical and topographical articles of importance from this point of view are very numerous. Those on Natal, New Guinea, New South Wales, New York, Persia, the Philippine Islands, Orange River Colony, New Zealand, Ontario, and the Polar Regions may be named, and there are many others. The extraordinary advances of science are illustrated by such papers as those on "Pathology" (the longest article in the volume, filling many pages), "Oceanography," "Philology," "Photography," "Physiology," "Power Transmission," "Motor Vehicles," "Palæobotany" (elaborately illustrated), "Ordinance," and "Phonograph." Under Newspapers, Periodicals, and Observatory there are useful lists. Recent and present historical and political developments render particularly timely the articles on "Navies," "Neutrality," "Pacific Blockade," and "Nihilism." Under "Music," Mr. Fuller-Maitland does full justice to the recent history of the art in this country, France, Italy, and the United States, but a little less than justice to its recent German history. The amount of space allowed to "Music Halls" may be regarded as a sign of the times, and, in another way, the long article on "Old Age Pensions" may be similarly viewed. The biographical articles are numerous, but not of outstanding interest. The principal among those concerned with men and women who have passed away are the articles on Parnell, Pasteur, the Newmans, Wendell Phillips, Mark Pattison, Francis Parkman, the American historian, F. W. H. Myers, Occleve—strangely straying among so many modern names—Mrs. Oliphant, Laurence Oliphant, and Sir R. Owen. Among those still living who are included may be named the Tsar Nicholas II., King Oscar of Sweden, Florence Nightingale, and Dr. Murray. Considering the many living persons of very varying degrees of celebrity who find a place in the volume, it is somewhat surprising to find Paderewski omitted. The short bibliographies appended to some of the articles continue to be a useful feature. We would name, as examples, those under "Museums," "Negro," "Nigeria," "New Guinea," "Pathology," "Palæography," "Patagonia," and "Oceanography." In all respects the volume is up to the high level of its predecessors, and is a most desirable possession. The prefatory essay, on "The Influence of Commerce on International Conflict," is by Mr. Frederick Greenwood. There are many good illustrations.

The issues for 1903 of *Who's Who* and the *Englishwoman's Year Book* (Messrs. A. and C. Black) are as complete and as closely brought up to date as ever. In the former, additional space has been given to the brief biographies which have always been so valuable a feature of the book, and which now make it a complete and handy biographical dictionary of living men and women of note. A controlling hand in the apportionment of space is, however, badly wanted. The biographies, as printed, show very little sense of proportion. The *Englishwoman's Year Book* is a valuable work of reference, for it covers ground hardly touched by any other publication. Mr. Nutt sends us No. 14 of *Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folk-Lore—Legends of the Holy Grail*, by Alfred Nutt, price 6d. net. Mr. Nutt briefly summarizes the romances, and as briefly offers his interpretations. Like its predecessors, the booklet contains much in little, and has a useful bibliography. A booklet of a different kind reaches us from Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham, and Co., Ltd., in the shape of *Rhymes for the Nursery* (price 1s. 6d.), another dumpy little reproduction of a child's book of long ago. It contains an "A B C," followed by "Old Dame Trot and her Comical Cat," "Old Mother Hubbard," and a number of old favourites, with all the delightfully quaint illustrations—a charming little book.

* * *

In the *Reliquary*, January, Mr. R. Quick gossips pleasantly on "Large Bells"—a very large subject. Mr. Heneage Legge sends notes on "Sussex Pottery," which are especially interesting just now, when Mr. Dawson has brought together at Lewes Castle so choice and representative a collection of Sussex ware. In "Roman Intrecci" Mr. H. Elrington touches a subject of great interest, which has yet to be systematically studied. Mr. Larkby sends one of his always readable and instructive papers, this time on "The Church of St. Mary, Reculver, Kent." The whole number is excellently illustrated.

* * *

The chief attraction in the *Architectural Review*, January, is another chapter on "Medieval Figure Sculpture," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner, lavishly illustrated. The subject is the first Gothic sculpture—1160-1275. There is also a readable paper by Rev. W. J. Loftie on "Abingdon," with a large number of capital illustrations. Either article, but especially the former, is well worth the modest sixpence asked for the whole number. In the *Genealogical Magazine*, January, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., writes on "Heraldry and Numismatics," and there is a freely illustrated article on "The Kemp Family." *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, January, has for frontispiece a view of part of the old Roman wall of the original city of Lindum Colonia, which was uncovered in 1899. The notes are varied and good, as usual. *Devon Notes and Queries*, January, is a good number of an admirably conducted quarterly. It is full of matter of interest to all good Devonians. An appendix contains the first instalment of the Accounts of the Wardens of the Parish of Morebath. These accounts cover the important period from 1520 to 1600, and promise to be of unusual interest. We have also on our table the *Architect's Magazine* and the *County Monthly*, both for December, and *Sale Prices*, December 30.

Correspondence.

THE BINGLEY RUNE STONE.

TO THE EDITOR.

UNDER the heading of "The Bingley Font," Dr. Fryer contributes an interesting review of opinions which have been advanced as to the origin and use of the remarkable inscribed stone now preserved in the parish church of Bingley, Yorkshire (*ante*, pp. 19-22). Some of his observations, however, call for a little correction. The vessel is not now used as a baptismal font, nor is there a scrap of evidence to support the view that it has ever been used for such a purpose. Dr. Fryer has also evidently confused his authorities. The Rev. D. H. Haigh never suggested that the stone was a relic-chest, nor have I in my *Chronicles of Old Bingley* suggested that it might be the socket of a memorial cross. On the contrary, in my account (illustrated) of the stone I give a number of reasons against the notions of its having been either a font or cross-base. And it is not difficult to advance other objections, especially with regard to the theory of its having been made for a font, as Professor Stephens contended. Baptism in small fonts was certainly not in vogue at the period he refers to (middle of the eighth century) in this part of England, as we learn from the Venerable Bæda; while all the published constitutions from his time down to the eleventh century clearly indicate the unsettled state of belief in baptism, especially in the North.

I do not know on what authority Dr. Fryer bases his conclusion that "fonts of this date" (eighth century) "exist in England." In the North, at any rate, there is no font that can be proved to be of a higher antiquity than the eleventh century, and if we are to believe Mr. Parker, no font exists (anywhere) which can reasonably be supposed to be Saxon.* Three of the oldest fonts known to me in the North—namely, that inscribed with runes at Bridekirk in Cumberland, another at Burnsall in Upper Wharfedale,† and the third at Kirkburn in the East Riding—are eleventh-century work, if not later.‡

Our Yorkshire rivers, as is well known, were resorted to for the purposes of baptism by immersion (the common practice in the eighth century), and it is hardly likely that at Bingley a massive stone cist would be constructed for the purpose (too small for immersion), as the town stands upon an important river, with its parish church close by.§ Moreover,

* *Glossary of Architecture*, fourth edition, p. 169.

† Described and illustrated in my *Upper Wharfedale*, pp. 396, 397.

‡ Mr. Calverley regards the Runic font at Bridekirk as twelfth century work. *Vide Early Sculptured Crosses, etc., of the Diocese of Carlisle*, p. 68.

§ The situation of many of our ancient parish churches on low-lying sites by water or on river banks is perhaps explainable from the sacred character of the water beside them in early ages. Many of our Yorkshire churches have been raised on the brinks of rivers, thus rendering them liable to inundation, when higher and drier sites could have been obtained close by. This is the case at Bingley.

baptism at this period and later took place only in those churches appointed for the purpose (for a time reserved to cathedrals) which had public baptisteries attached to them. At the great Council of Bishops under Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, in 816, it was specially stipulated that immersion be practised "as the Son of God Himself afforded an example unto all believers when He was three times immersed in the river Jordan." And our Lord's baptism in the Jordan gave authority for the use of rivers for the same purpose in the West. But by the ninth century baptisteries in churches appear to have become general in the West, and in 845 the Council of Meaux enacted that "no priest presume to baptize except in towns and in baptismal churches, and at the appointed seasons"—namely, at Easter and Pentecost. Although we have many small Norman fonts, there seems to be no proof that these had become universal in the West until the thirteenth century, and the two methods of immersion and affusion were practised down to this time.

I cannot, therefore, believe that our stone at Bingley, which is box-shaped—only it is 2 inches longer in front than behind—was ever made for a font, nor is there, as I have said, any evidence that it was ever employed for such purpose. The hole in one corner at the bottom is clearly a late and very rough bit of work—perhaps made by some farmer for service as a water-trough. The cavity has been roughly chiselled down to this hole. And if the stone ever supported a memorial cross, the cavity must have been originally much smaller, but from the much-worn sides of it, as well as from the worn and uneven character of the upper surface, such enlargement must have taken place at a remote period.

When the Church Congress met in Bradford in 1898, the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Bristol, very kindly paid our church a visit, and examined the stone. Afterwards he told me that he would pronounce no opinion upon the runes (which are in a bad state), but that he thought the stone might have been used as a font in Norman times. But he gave no reason for this conclusion. The interlaced patterns on the sides are poor in idea and execution, and are not complete, which latter circumstance proves clearly that a portion of the bottom of the stone has been broken away, and has left us with only a portion of the original inscription. The subject of the inscription and of Ouama being Hewenden, near Bingley, is fully dealt with in my book.

H. SPEIGHT.

Bingley, Yorks,
January 2, 1903.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1903

Notes of the Month.

WE congratulate the London County Council on their decision to call the new thoroughfare from the Strand to Holborn by the excellent name of Kingsway, and the crescent in which the Strand end will terminate by the no less admirable name of Aldwych. The latter was the suggestion, we have particular pleasure in recording, of Mr. George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., the present Clerk to the Council, well known to a wide circle as a keen antiquary, founder and sometime President of the Folk-Lore Society, and a former editor of the *Antiquary*.

There is not much in the way of discoveries to chronicle this month. The *East Anglian Times* states that a large piece of Roman pavement has been uncovered, at a depth of 11 feet from the road surface, during the laying of a new sewer main in Osborne Street, Colchester. A large cannon-ball, weighing about 8 lb., and bearing the mark "No. 43a," is reported to have been unearthed by a cottager digging in his garden at Bolas Magna, near Wellington, Salop. It is thought that the ball may date from Civil War times. In January workmen engaged in draining a piece of land on Sir Thomas Hesketh's estate near Towcester discovered, says the *Birmingham Post*, at a depth of 2 feet, a finely sculptured female head, 23 inches high, and measuring 13 inches from the lower part of the chin to the top of the forehead. Although buried

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face downwards, the head was removed without the slightest injury. It is sculptured in freestone, and is thought to be of Roman origin, inasmuch as Roman pottery has been found on the site.

Mr. A. H. Millar, a Dundee antiquary, has brought to light the ancient burgh seal of Crail, in Fifeshire, used in pre-Reformation days. The antique instrument used for impressing the seal was found in the course of the demolition of an old house in the burgh, and had evidently been concealed. The copper dies or matrices of the seal are fixed in a machine like a modern copying-press, and operated by a screw. The obverse of the device shows the Virgin and Child, while the reverse shows a large galley with a dragon's head on the prow, one mast, and one large yard with the sail close furled, and on the masthead a pennon with a St. Andrew's cross. After the Reformation the burgh, like Dundee, abandoned the ecclesiastical part of the seal, and continued the use of the reverse only. The oldest impression known, says Mr. Millar, is that preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, which was appended in 1357 to the engagement by the Scottish burghs for the ransom of David II., and the seal now discovered corresponds in every respect to this impression.

In the course of his "Notes from Rome" in the *Athenæum* of February 7 Signor Lanciani writes: "In a cutting made across the Piazza Colonna to improve the local system of drains the pavement of the Via Flaminia has been discovered, at a depth of 21 feet under the level of the Corso, as well as the pavement of the square surrounding the Column of Marcus Aurelius. A lead water-pipe was found under the paving-stones at the corner of the Chigi Palace, upon which the following legend is engraved: 'This pipe has been laid under the care of Phœbianus, commander of the first division of policemen and firemen' ('Sub cura Phœbiani tribuni cohortis primæ vigilum'). The legend has been interpreted in the last number of the *Bullettino Archeologico Comunale*, p. 193, in this sense: That Commander Phœbianus had obtained a grant of water for the supply of the barracks in which

his men were quartered—the Scotland Yard of ancient Rome—which covered in Imperial times the space now occupied by the convent of San Marcello and by the Palazzo Muti-Savorelli. The interpretation cannot be accepted, because the distance between the spot where the pipe has come to light and the site of the barracks is too great, and because, if the vigiles of the first division were in need of water, they would certainly have obtained it from the aqueduct of the Aqua Virgo, which runs close by the barracks. My own explanation is that the city of Rome was furnished with hydrants for the use of the fire brigade, in which case the care of laying the network of pipes would naturally have fallen to the share either of the commander-in-chief (*præfectus vigilum*) or of the commander of each of the seven police districts. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that another pipe, marked by the words 'laid under the care of Tiberius Claudius Juveninus, captain of the first cohort vigilum,' was found at the same time at the east end of the city. It belongs evidently to the same general system devised by the authorities to lessen the danger of fires."



Mr. H. R. Leighton, of East Boldon, Durham, writes: "Supplementary to the interesting article by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher upon 'Shropshire Registers' in the January *Antiquary*, the yeoman work now being done by the Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society is well worth recording. The society was founded in 1898, and although to a certain extent crippled by working with a much smaller subscription than other societies of a similar nature, yet under the able management of the hon. secretary, Mr. Herbert M. Wood, B.A., the entire registers of Eglington, Bothal, and Hebburn in Northumberland, and of Ebchester, co. Durham, together with the marriage registers of Whickham, Stanhope, and Ryton, in the latter county, have now been issued to the subscribers, whilst some twenty-five or thirty parishes have their records transcribed, and are awaiting their turn for the press, the plan followed up to the present having been to print Dunelmian registers one year and Northumbrian the next. A number of parishes have also come to the

help of the society by starting to print their records in their parish magazines, those at present proceeding being Rothbury, Choller-ton, Whickham (baptisms), and Tynemouth. The form in which the last-named is being printed is particularly neat, and might serve as an excellent example for any clergyman wishing to help on the good work to follow. It is curious that nearly all the old Norman names at one time identified with 'the Bishopric and the Border' have now disappeared. The Umfravilles, Baliols, Delavals, Conyers, Nevilles, Bertrams, Charrons, Montbouchers, are now unknown in the land of their adoption; on the other hand, many of those families deriving their names from local places still flourish: Lumley, Ogle, Lambton, Swinburne, Uderton, Mitford, Greenwell, Reed, Charlton, Blenkinsopp, Surtees, Cresswell, Craster, Collingwood, Fenwick, Errington, Clennel, Roddam, Eltringham, and Bewicke, are still familiar names in the North; indeed, save for the occasional presence of a Clavering, a Reaveley, or a Muschamp, boasting Norman blood, the Conquest might never have been. Time has silently effected a great change; the Saxon families are again the 'Northern lights.'"



Excavations will shortly be commenced, says a Rome newspaper correspondent, in a marsh near Sannazzaro, on the river Sarno, in the vicinity of Pompeii, because it has been ascertained that a very ancient city and necropolis were buried underneath during the eruption of Vesuvius several centuries before the destruction of Pompeii. A collection already exists in the museum at Naples of great historic value, consisting of vases and ornamental objects dating from the eighth and ninth centuries before Christ. The excavations are expected to lead to other important discoveries.



The Worcestershire Historical Society has issued its report for 1902. The number of members has been slightly reduced, but much good, though rather costly, work has been done. The whole of the Giffard Register, fully indexed, has now been issued, with an able introduction by the editor, Mr. Willis Bund. The report does not exaggerate when it describes this important publication as a

valuable contribution, not only to county history, but to the ecclesiastical history of England. Prospective issues are the Register of Bishop Guisborough; a Calendar of MSS. in the Cathedral Library, prepared and kindly placed at the society's disposal by the Rev. J. K. Floyer; and the Diary of Francis Evans, secretary to Bishop Lloyd, 1699 to 1708, which is of general rather than ecclesiastical interest.



"All lovers of the picturesque," says the *Standard* of February 5, "will regret that a large piece of the old wall of Nuremberg has fallen. The hand of Time, as has again been proved in Venice, is falling heavily on the architectural relics of Europe, and this old German town has already suffered during the last five-and-thirty years. Many of its ancient houses have been rebuilt; the stone benches on which the traveller could repose and dream himself back a couple of centuries have disappeared from the streets; electric trams clatter along the principal thoroughfares, and large extramural suburbs, modern in every aspect, have sprung up in almost every direction; the walls themselves, however, are fairly complete. . . . The walls of Nuremberg differ from most other fortifications in being double. A broad ditch forms the outermost line of defence, in these peaceful times converted into gardens, though here and there frogs croak in some little stagnant pool. From the ditch rises one line of defence, strengthened here and there with stout bastions, and at the back an older and higher one, with taller and more slender towers. Gray walls, crested with covered galleries; gray towers, of diverse patterns, with their pyramidal roofs of red pantiles, seen above the old houses peeping on the city—these, with the trees and gardens in the foreground, make up a series of pictures that tempt the sketcher to linger, briskly as life now flows along the enclosing boulevards. Gaps have been made in the walls at the bidding of modern progress, but many parts still look as if they had witnessed no change since the Battle of Lützen."



The Rev. J. B. McGovern of Manchester writes: "The following appeared in the *Manchester Courier* of February 2: 'Some workmen engaged in the laying of a new gas

main and electric tramway at Stretford discovered, under a slab bearing the date 1357, about twenty-eight old English silver coins, one bearing the effigy of Edward V. One of the workmen is stated to have sold seventeen of the coins for the price of a pint of beer.' It is to be hoped that the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society will seek out the fortunate possessor of those seventeen coins, and purchase them for something less ignoble than 'a pint of beer.' The pathos of the pitiable transaction is beyond comment." Has the date alleged to have been found inscribed on the slab, 1357, been verified?



At a meeting held in the Town Hall, Sunderland, on January 27, it was decided to erect a memorial to the Venerable Bede at an estimated cost of £400, on the highest point of Cliff Park, at Roker Point, on land belonging to the Corporation of Sunderland. The monument is to be an Anglian cross of hard Northumbrian sandstone, showing in sculptured work scenes from the life of Bede, somewhat similar to the Cædmon Cross at Whitby, and still more closely resembling the restored Acca Cross at Hexham, which commemorates Bede's most intimate friend. The executive committee includes the Bishop of Bristol, Mr. C. W. Mitchell, of Jesmond, with Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, of Barnmoor Castle, Northumberland, as treasurer, and Colonel Reed, of Sunderland, Chairman of the Borough Parks Committee, as local representative. Dr. Randell was appointed chairman of the general committee, and Mr. John Robinson, to whose initiative the movement is due, hon. secretary.



The remains of the Abbots, the discovery of which, at Bury St. Edmunds, we chronicled last month, have all been reinterred in the abbey grounds, after having been photographed.



The annual general meeting of the Jewish Historical Society was held, on February 9, at St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly, when Mr. I. Spielman delivered a presidential address on his succession to Mr. F. D. Mocatta. Mention was made in the report that during the past year Mr. J. M. Rigg had

given a lecture on "The Jews of England in the Thirteenth Century," to serve as an introduction to the study of the volume of Jewish Plea Rolls edited by him for joint publication by the Jewish Historical and Selden Societies. The two societies have published a volume of "Select Pleas and other Records of the Exchequer of the Jews." The Jewish Historical Society has published the second part of Lazarus's "Ethics of Judaism." The first volume in the "Jewish Worthies" series, on Maimonides, by Mr. I. Abrahams and Mr. David Yellin, will shortly be published simultaneously in England and America, and the society has purchased the English rights in, and will publish at an early date, Dubnow's "Essay on the Philosophy of Jewish History." The society has made arrangements with M. Cardozo de Bethencourt for a complete calendar of documents relating to the Inquisition, hitherto unpublished.

At Christie's, on February 11, a Louis XVI. oval gold box, inlaid with an oval enamel painted with nymphs sacrificing to Cupid, was sold for 145 guineas.

It is pleasant to notice the increasing readiness with which provincial newspapers open their columns to articles on antiquarian subjects. The following are recent examples which we have noted: The *Sussex Daily News* has been giving a series of papers on the contents of the Brighton Museum, the thirteenth appearing in the issue of February 7. In the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of January 31 Mr. John Robinson had a long paper on the Wearmouth Bible, the beautiful and valuable manuscript Bible which is one of the treasures of the Laurentian Library at Florence. The *Newcastle Chronicle* of the same date had a long description, with illustrations, of a Norman chapel and other antiquities at Liverton, an out-of-the-way village in North Yorkshire. The *Bristol Times and Mirror* of January 23 gave two columns of small print to a paper, by Mr. W. L. Dowding, on "The Roman Road between Bath and the Severn"; while in the far North the *Shetland Times* of January 31 gave its readers a long article on the so-called Pictish brochs or burghs of the

Shetland Isles. These instances are taken at random, and could easily be multiplied. We may note here that a page of capital illustrations of the cinerary urns and other relics of primitive burial recently found by Signor Boni in the Roman Forum appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of January 31.

An interesting discovery has been made off Dungeness in the shape of the wreck of the old seventy-gun frigate *Anne*, which was crippled and run ashore in Admiral Torrington's battle with the French fleet in 1690. For over 200 years the old battleship has lain embedded in the sands, but now the hulk shows plainly at low tides close in to the shore. It is stated that there are still on board some of her brass guns.

No. 1, for January, of the *Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record*, to be issued quarterly, has reached us. Its publication has no doubt been suggested by the successful establishment last year of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society. The county is small, but its antiquarian riches are great—many of its churches are particularly fine—and we trust that both society and magazine may have long and useful careers. The society, which was only started last July, made four excursions in the course of the season, and begins the present year with a membership of over 100. Among the contents of the initial issue of the *Rutland Magazine* are illustrated articles on "Rutland Tradesmen's Tokens," by Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon; "Some Characteristics of Rutland Churches," by Mr. R. P. Brereton; and the first part of a paper on "Oakham Church."

The Bangor Corporation having purchased the ancient palace of the Bishops of Bangor, have decided to utilize it as municipal buildings. At the monthly meeting held on February 4, a subcommittee recommended the allocation of the drawing-room as the Council chamber, the dining-room as a general office for clerks and collectors, the bedroom as the finance committee and accountant's private room, and the small dressing-room adjoining as a waiting and general purposes room for the Council. The

episcopal kitchen is to be converted into a municipal strong room, and, finally, the grand library is to be converted into surveyors' and general committee room.



In the Irish "House of Lords," now the board-room of the directors of the Bank of Ireland, are at present on view two great wooden chests strongly bound in iron, which are believed to have contained the money with which King William III. paid his troops after the Battle of the Boyne. The chests were discovered in one of the bank vaults some time ago, and, after having been cleared of the dust and dirt of two centuries, are now decided objects of interest to visitors.



It has been proposed to fill the west window of Exeter Cathedral with stained glass as a memorial to the late Archbishop Temple. This would involve the destruction of the existing stained glass, which was the work of William Peckitt, an eighteenth-century glass-painter of York, and has considerable historic and artistic value. The proposal is most objectionable, and we trust that the protests already made against any interference with the glass at present in the window will be effectual. The Society of Antiquaries, at its meetings on January 29 and February 5, passed strongly worded resolutions of protest.



Notes from a Seventeenth-Century Diary.

BY PHILIP WHITEWAY.

IT is always interesting, and very often most amusing, to read over a diary or collection of letters written by hands that have long since mouldered into dust, and to see what were the special topics and incidents which our forefathers thought worthy of notice in the course of their daily life.

Old customs, disputes, prodigies of superstitious import, scraps of local history, and a variety of public and private events, all jotted down at the time of happening, and often accompanied by the quaintest remarks

by the writers—all these help to bring before the mind some idea of the thoughts, feelings, and actions of those who have preceded us in former ages, and took part—even as we are doing now—in the making of English history.

In this article I propose to give some extracts from the unpublished Diary of my collateral ancestor, William Whiteway of Dorchester.

The diarist was the son of William Whiteway senior, of Martinstown and Winterton Ashton in Dorset, and cadet of the ancient house of Whiteway of Whiteway, co. Devon.

William Whiteway was a man of culture and education, and a keen observer of contemporary politics, both English and foreign, which he notices at some considerable length. He was also a linguist of no mean capacity, judging from the fact that he was conversant with no less than seven languages (including Dutch!), and had on his library shelves the works of the leading classical, Italian, Spanish, and French authors. A translation of D'Aubigny's *History* and the *Whiteway Chronicle* (in addition to the Diary) were the fruits of his labours. The latter manuscript is now in the Library, Cambridge University, and Hutchins made considerable use of it in the compilation of his *History of Dorset*, while the Diary has as yet been untouched by the modern investigator. Its writer possessed unusual facilities for obtaining information at first-hand, seeing that he was a Member of Parliament and the son and son-in-law of M.P.'s.

The time-stained pages tell in quaint language of the growing tension between King and Parliament, of the settlement of New England (which colony William Whiteway helped to found), and of the terrible wars which devastated Southern France and Germany. Here and there, however, among the more weighty topics, he condescends to remark on local and domestic matters as they came under his observation.

The writer of the Diary commenced his notes in 1618, when he was nineteen years old, and continued them till 1634, soon after which date he died.

He begins by dating his book :

"In the 16th year of the reign of our Soveraign Lord James by the grace of

god, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith and of Scotland the two and fiftieth."

Under the date 1618 the death of the noble Sir Walter Raleigh is mentioned:

"Sr Walter Rawleigh was beheded in London about the end of Octob. and after his death was much lamented by the Londoners, having acquitted himself of the death of the Earl of Essex, and of his atheism, as appeareth by his speech at his execution."

The following paragraph tells of the bitter rancour existing between Huguenot and Catholic in seventeenth-century France:

"December 10th. 1618. We heard by Mr. Sambourne that the king of France his second sister should be married to the Duke of Savoy his sonne. We heard also that the Lord Cardinal du Perron (who was son of a Protestant Minister) was dead and that upon his deathbed he sent for a minister and recanted his religion dying a Protestant, the Jesuites that were about him, after his death did so corrupt the aforesaid minister with gifts and promises of preferment that he is turned Papist. Which they did fearing to be disgraced. This I heard of a gentleman coming from Wareham."

About this time our author fell violently in love, and attempted to soothe the agony he suffered with the composition of a poem. I will only inflict a few verses upon my readers:

"Come discontented thoughts take up your seate
And while sad soule you sowerly do eate
Changing red lips to Blew.
Or els my smothered grieffe, my hearte will burn.

"He to the wilderness betake my self
He never pare my nails nor cut my haire,
He make the earth my howse Bord bed and Shelfe
He passe my life (to this world) in Despaire.
Untill I see change in Aristo's Carriage
And be assured to have my love in Marriage."

Financiers inclined to indulge in wild-cat schemes had not much scope in the days when James I. was King; instead of salted mines, they indulged their ingenuity in tampering with the coinage:

"16th. Jan. 1618. Sr Francis Stukely, Vice Admirall of Devon, who had the charge of Sir Walter Rawleigh when he was prisoner having received money for betraying

him, fell to clypping the gold and is thought apprehended."

One of the first lotteries held in England is mentioned; the earliest recorded dates from Queen Elizabeth's reign:

"August 28. 1619. The lottery for the Virginia Company began to be opened, consisting of 50,000 blancs and 1,750 prices, worth 1,259 li., for one shilling a lotte."

According to the Diary, volunteers were in vogue 280 years ago, although they were employed for other services than they are at present:

"March 1620 There was by order of the King a Drumme beaten in London for all Voluntaries to the number of 2,000 that would goe to the succor of the King of Bohemia wch number was afterwards made up and led by Sr Horatio Veer L. Generall with whome went the Earle of Oxford and the Earle of Essex, 2 hopefull nobelmen."

The following extract tells us of the interest shown in the repair of St. Paul's, which had become sorely dilapidated, and also that Prince Charles was possessed of more spirit than is generally supposed:

"The King, Prince, and a good p't of the Nobility came to Paules in London; and to see the ruines of that church, to the repairing of which his Maty (is) to be a royall benefactor. At this time there was in London an extrao ambassador from Spaine to treat about the match as some say betwixt the 2 kinges which is since reported to be broken of, the Prince standing upon it, that he will treate of a match for himselfe."

The further proceedings of the above-mentioned "Voluntaries" are again referred to:

"The end of this moneth Sr Horatio Veer with his brave troops sett forwards towards Bohemia from whence we had newes that the Imperials had a great overthrow wherein generall Conte Bucquoy was slayné flying over a mote."

The deep-drinking habits of our ancestors often led to serious consequences. William Whiteway, after jotting down an anecdote, which might be of use to temperance advocates, again pours forth his soul in poetry. This time he composes a convivial song, which was no doubt appreciated by his jolly companions of Dorchester.

"In this moneth now a company of Drunkards assembled in Hamshire who hanged up one of their companions by the waste, and powered drink into his mouth so that they killed him with itt, and neare that time and place another drunke himselfe starke dead, a gentleman."

* * * * *

1.

"The blacke Jacke—the merry blacke Jacke
As it is tost on hy a
Grows—flows—till at last they fall to blows
And make their noddles cry a.

2.

"The brown bowle—the merry browne bowle
As it goes round about a
Fill—still—let the world say what it will
And drinke the drinke all out a.

3.

"The deepe can—the merry deepe can
As we do freely quaffe a
Drink—sing—Be as merry as a King
And sound a lusty laugh a."

Mention is made of an expedition against the corsairs of Algiers, whose galleys were as thorns in the side of English commerce; they were even known to make raids upon the coast of Ireland!

"On this moneth set to sea the fleete of 20 greate ships 6 of the kings and 14 merchant ships for the Pyrates at Algiers, it was thought they had some other intent. They had 2 commissions one to be opened at Plymouth, the other at the Southern Cape of Spaine. What will become of them we shall shortly hear."

The Parliament which sat during the month of February, 1620—

"Condemned all monopolies especially that for Inns and alehouses and for making of Venice gold which were granted unto Sr Giles Mompesson who mistrusting himselfe fled out of his keepers hands and is censured now 10,000 li. fine, his lands forfeited, himselfe ignoble degraded of his knighthood and banished his dominions. Sr Francis Michel a partner of his is sent to the Tower and from thence to Newgate. Mr Shepherd, a Burgesse is excluded the house for casting upon another Burgesse the name of Puritan. Many have been excluded the house for being Papists. In searching out of abuses they have come very neare to some great men

which is not yet ended. They have concluded few acts, one against Drunkenesse, another to settle lands upon Hospitalls."

Sir F. Mitchel's ultimate fate is recorded under date June, 1621:

"Sr Francis Michel being one of Sr Giles Mompesson his consortes was sent into Finsbury Gaile, a prison made by him for rogues, and made to ride on a leane jade backward through London, having a paper upon his forehead, wherein was written his offence."

"September 11th. 1621. There was a very cold and moist sommer which ripened corne but slowly so that it began to rise at harvest which was very late, their being corne in the fields till the 11th. of October. It was also a very great yeare of plums so that a pecke was sold for a penny."

"October 2. Came certaine Commissioners with the broad seal of England to dig in a hill at Upway near Dorchester for some treasure that lyes hidden under ground, but having spent three daies about it they went away, having found there nothing but a few bones, saying they went to dig at Brincombe, but under that pretence went cleane away."

No doubt the hill referred to was a tumulus, the country round Dorchester being rich in prehistoric remains.

"October 1621. At Corke in Ireland two flockes of storkes came over the towne and fought a great battell so that a great number of them fell downe dead in the streetes, some say x.x.m. [20,000—which is not credible] some had their bills broken, their leggs, their eyes put out. *Malum omen avertat deus.*

"Dr. George Abbot Archbishop of Canterbury having in hunting shot a man by chance in the arme with a crossebow about 3 or 4 moneths since, whereof he died, was found irregular, and thereupon removed from his place, and in his stead came Dr. Andrewes Bishop of Ely *quondam*. [This report proved quite false.]"

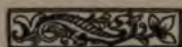
The following curious anecdote of an accident which happened to James I. is, I think, unpublished:

"The 9th. January 1621 his Matie went from London to Theobalds, where riding into his Parke to see the deere, being upon

the ice, it brake, and his horse fell backward into the water, and the king all underward was drawn out by the legs, lay speechless for an houre, having received much water into his mouth but is now well recovered, god be praised.

* * * * *

"A Tailor (accompted his trade) came the 18th Feb., crying through our streetes woe, woe, to Rome that bloody city, and many other woes to divers other persons, but especially unto Papists and Jesuits, who had done the same throughout Sunday, yet none hindered him. He saith he was commanded to doe it by one that met him in a red cap. The Tailor was called Spring."



Breuning's Mission to England, 1595.*

BY THE LATE WILLIAM BRENCHLEY RYE.

A TRANSLATION of the Journal of the travels of Frederick, Duke of Wirtemberg and Teck,† Count of Mompelgard (Montbéliard), formed the first portion of a collection of narratives of visits by foreigners to the England of Elizabeth and James, which was published by me in 1865. This Duke—a good-looking Protestant Prince, thirty-five years of age and married, sagacious, and a great lover of magnificence and display—spent an agreeable month in this country (August to September, 1592), and paid a visit to the Queen at Reading, who received him very graciously, when she alluded to the recent defeat of the Spanish Armada, played sweetly on the virginals for his delectation, gave him permission to hunt in the Royal Park at Windsor, and, above all, promised him (as he believed) the Order of the Garter. On this occasion also it was that the Duke produced his "Album"—then his constant

vade-mecum—and obtained the autographs of the favourite, the Earl of Essex, and other English noblemen, to whom he gave a sumptuous banquet. This Album, be it known, now reposes in placid obscurity at Cheltenham. Strange transition! In 1833 Sir Thomas Phillipps purchased it of Thorpe the bookseller for £12 12s. His Highness, while in our midst as the Count of Mompelgard, by which name he was best known here, was unlucky enough to attract the quizzical observation of Shakespeare, and he appears accordingly in the *Merry Wives* as "Cosen Garmombles" and "Duke de Jarmany."* Many were the letters and special embassies sent by the Duke to Her Majesty to remind her of the promise of the Garter, which he persistently asserted she had made, but which she affected to ignore. One of these missions took place in 1595, the Ambassador selected on this occasion being Hans Jacob Breuning von Buchenbach, who on his return drew up for His Highness an elaborate report, a few extracts from which, quoted by Sattler, the historian of Wirtemberg, who had used the manuscript, were translated in my work.† Since that date this report, written in German, with an admixture of words in the quaint Suabian dialect, has appeared in print, and forms No. 81 of the valuable series of publications by the Literary Society of Stuttgart. It is an extremely curious document,‡ well worthy of diplomatic study, and from its pages we obtain an interesting peep into

* "Cosen Garmombles" appears only in the first 4to edition, 1602; altered to "Duke de Jarmany" in the first folio, 1623. This evident allusion by Shakespeare to our Duke has been carefully and critically examined by Herr Hermann Kurz in some able essays published under the title *Zu Shakspeare's Leben und Schaffen* (Munich, 1868). Our great poet was very fond of punning and playing with words to an extravagant degree, and the word "Mompelgard" would undoubtedly take his fancy—"Garmombles," quasi "Mombel-gar"—Garter, mombel, mumble, grumble—about the Garter so long delayed. Herr Kurz has also dealt with the "cozenage" in the same scene in connection with the proceedings of Breuning and Stämmler.

† See *England as Seen by Foreigners*, Introduction, pp. lxx-lxix.

‡ The title is "Hans Jakob Breunings von Buchenbach Relation über seine Sendung nach England im Jahr 1595. Mitgetheilt von August Schlossberger." Of editorial labour, however, in regard to introduction and notes, very little is apparent.

* This article is kindly communicated by Mr. R. A. Rye, who found it among his father's papers.—ED.

† The late Duke of Teck, married to the Princess Mary of Cambridge, was a scion of the House of Wirtemberg.

the inner life of the Elizabethan Court and of its august head.

Breuning was instructed to remind Queen Elizabeth of her promise to bestow the Order of the Garter on the Duke of Wirtemberg—"that royal favour, once promised, oftener solicited, and intensely desired by His Highness"—and he was to urge by all possible means the speedy fulfilment of it. And assuredly never had Prince a more dutiful and zealous servant, or a more able and

by a Dutchman, and much resorted to by Germans; but he soon changed his quarters to board with a Frenchman named Bréart, or Priart, at whose house he remained for several days, quiet and incognito, in order to provide himself with suitable clothes before he could be presented to the Queen.* Meanwhile he lost no time in making inquiries as to the persons who might be of service to him, and through whom he could obtain an introduction to the Court. He ascertained that M. de Beauvois (Beauvoir la Node), the resident French Ambassador, was in France; that M. de la Fontaine, the "Minister," although not having access to Her Majesty, had, nevertheless, much influence with great lords; that Sir Edward Stafford (M. de Stafford) was ill, and seldom went to Court; and that Sir Robert Sidney (M. de Sydenay), Governor of Flushing, and Lord Cobham were at their country seats, and would not come to London before St. George's Day. He learned moreover that the noblemen who were chiefly responsible, and through whose hands everything must pass, were the Earl of Essex, who was at this time the Queen's especial favourite, and the Lord Treasurer Burghley, which aged nobleman possessed great influence with the Queen, and without him she did nothing, "for he is, so to speak, the Queen's Register or Chronicle" ("welcher alte Herr bey ihr Mt. sher viell vermagh, vnnnd ohne den sie wönig thutt, dan ehr—also zu reden—der Könningin Legerbuch"). Between these two noblemen there existed much strife and envy, so much so that what the one wanted to promote was most assiduously counteracted by the other. This circumstance caused Breuning some uneasiness, and as he had brought a letter from the Duke to the Earl of Essex, but none to Lord Burghley, he was not a little puzzled how to act. He wrote a letter to the Earl, who on April 2 received him cordially, bade him heartily welcome ("arth willkommen"), and promised to promote His Highness's cause as much as possible, and to obtain for the Ambassador an audience with the Queen. Three days later Lord Burghley sent to say that he had heard of the arrival of a Wirtem-

* His Court dress cost £14 4s. See the items, *post.*



HANS JACOB BREUNING.

This portrait is reduced from a print in the late Mr. Rye's collection.

energetic advocate to plead his cause, than in Hans Jacob Breuning von Buchenbach; and this report of his shows how difficult was the management of the delicate business entrusted to him, and how numerous were the obstacles and annoyances he had to encounter.

On his first arrival in London on March 27 he, with Buwinckhausen and two servants, put up at a hostelry called the "White Bear," a place of entertainment kept

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berg Ambassador, and wished to see him on the following morning. Breuning had a friendly reception from the old lord, who was confined to his bed with gout ("damalen ihm beth am potegra lagh"), and who also promised his assistance; yet Breuning had some fears that he was not altogether pleased at not having received a letter from the Duke.

An audience with the Queen was arranged for the next day (Sunday, April 6).^{*} Previously, however, Breuning was told to wait on the Lord Treasurer in his apartment at Court. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock, Secretary Wotton (Sir Henry Wotton) called for him and took him in his coach. Lord Burghley made many pertinent inquiries respecting the Duke and his family, and rapidly wrote down the answers, when (he says) "General Norris came with some noblemen, who conducted me at first into the Presence Chamber, and engaged me so long in conversation that the Grand Chamberlain [Lord Hunsdon] came to receive and conduct me to the Privy Chamber, where all my suite had been admitted. But both the Privy Chamber as well as the Presence Chamber were crowded with Mylords, stately Gentlemen, Earls, persons of high rank, besides a multitude of stately, surpassingly beautiful Countesses and other noble Ladies" ("gesteckth voll mylord, stattlicher Herren, Grauen, vom adell, auch einem sher stattlichen, vssbündigem schönem, gräuelichem vnnadentlichem Frauentzimmer").[†] What further took place at this audience has been narrated by Sattler (see *England as Seen by Foreigners*, Introduction, p. lxxv); but one looks in vain in the report for any allusion to the remarkable letter of April 9, which Breuning addressed to the "illustrious Baron of Buglay." Cunningly and discreetly the Wirtemberg envoy kept his lord and master in profound ignorance of the unlucky incident revealed in that Latin autograph letter

^{*} Sunday was the day usually chosen for audiences to Ambassadors.

[†] Spenser has these encomiastic lines on the Elizabethan Court Beauties:

"If all the world to seeke I overwent,
A fairer crew yet nowhere could I see
Than that brave Court doth to mine eie present,
That the world's pride seems gathered there
to be."

of his deposited in the British Museum.* In fairness, however, it must not be overlooked that he mentions his being about this time seized with a tertian fever, which confined him for some time within doors, and which may possibly have affected his memory.

Breuning now set to work in earnest, writing frequent letters to the Earl of Essex; and he moreover found a true friend in his countryman, John Spiellman, Her Majesty's jeweller (see notice of him in *England as Seen by Foreigners*, p. lxxii. note), who was much favoured by her, and confided in by the most distinguished lords, especially by the Lord Treasurer and his son, Sir Robert Cecil. Spiellman, who knew Burghley's tastes, advised Breuning to draw up the Duke's genealogy, which he accordingly did, and delivered it to the Lord Treasurer, who was well pleased with it. To help on the cause, the envoy made promises of presents in money to La Fontaine, Secretary Wotton, and

* This is a letter written by the Ambassador to Lord Burghley, defending himself from an accusation or imputation of unseemly behaviour (presumably intoxication) at this audience, when in the royal presence. Poor Breuning! he had prepared his speech, and went without his dinner in order that he might "speak the speech trippingly on the tongue." He was very nervous, and, besides, so dazzled by the unusual splendour and regal majesty before him, and so confused by the Queen's interruption, that he stammered, forgot his speech, and fairly broke down (see translation in full, *England as Seen by Foreigners*, p. lxxv). "Vox faucibus hærens," he writes, and when so doing he was no doubt thinking of his Virgil: "Obstupui steteruntque comæ et vox faucibus hæsit" (*Aeneid*, ii. 774). I have been curious to see how this line has been rendered in the Old English translations of the *Aeneid*.

1. In Gawin Douglas's quaint Scottish version (1553) it is:

"Abasht I wor, and widdirsynnys [*i.e.*, the contrary way] stert my hare,
Speike mycht I not, the voce in my hais sa stak."

2. Thomas Phaer's English version (1558):

"I stoynyd, and my heare upstodd, my mouth for feare was fast."

3. Robert Stanyhurst (1583):

"Heere with I was daunted, my heare star'd and speechles I stulted."

In Ps. xxii. 15: "Lingua mea adhæsit faucibus meis"; in the Authorized and Revised Versions: "My tongue cleaveth to my jaws"; in the Prayer-Book version: "to my gums."

Spiellman, and even ventured to hint at one for Sir Robert Cecil. Every effort was to be made to influence the lords at Court; in short, nothing was to be neglected. Sir Robert Sidney, who about this time returned to London from his estate [at Penshurst], kindly offered his services. Lord Cobham also promised his aid, but was more cautious, and for particular reasons declined an interview.

(To be continued.)



Mediæval Lavatories.

BY E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A.

THE Royal Archæological Institute held its meeting for 1900 at Dublin, and a truly delightful meeting it was. In the course of it the members visited Mellifont Abbey, where the first thing that struck every eye was a beautiful octagonal building, standing well out into the cloister garth. "What is that? Is it the chapter-house?" was heard. When those who knew answered, "No, it is the lavatory," there were murmurs almost of incredulity—at any rate, of admiration. Mr. Garraway Rice was present, and took some excellent photographs.

If we consider the history of the abbey, we may congratulate ourselves that so important a relic of it has been preserved in such perfect condition. When the Crown granted Mellifont Abbey and a great share of the abbey lands to the Moore family, the monastery, which had been the joint foundation of St. Bernard, St. Malachy, and the King of Oriel, was made a quarry, from which that family drew the building materials for their new mansion. Mr. Standish O'Grady, in his picturesque historical work, *The Flight of the Eagle*, says: "It might be thought that good luck would never pursue a family which commenced its career by participation in such plunder. Nevertheless, St. Bernard and St. Malachy have been slow to avenge the outrage. From that day to this the family which was so started on its

Irish career has flourished like a tree planted by the Boyne's living waters." It is well whenever one can to take note of refutations of the silly superstition of melancholy old Spelman.

It has occurred to me that it would be worth while to give a little attention to such relics of the personal life of the Middle Ages as the lavatories, which I do not think have yet been made the subject of a separate memoir.

I do not know whether it has ever been found who was the first person to use the expression, "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness." John Wesley uses it in his sermon on dress (*Works*, vii. 15), but he puts it between quotation marks, and goes on aptly to say, "Agreeably to this, good Mr. Herbert advises everyone that fears God—

Let thy mind's sweetness have its operation
Upon thy person, clothes, and habitation."

So, also, Bacon says (*Advancement of Learning*): "Cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves." I do not know whether "godliness" is exactly the right word to define the mental attitude of the gentlemen who led what is called the religious life in these beautiful abbeys, and I am afraid that "cleanliness" is an equally inappropriate definition of their personal habits; but however that may be, they had in their glorious churches and contemplative cloisters the emblem, embodiment, and inducement of the one, and in their lavatories the means and incentive to the other. It has been suggested that for "godliness" we should read "goodliness."

The importance that was attached to these buildings is well illustrated in the *Rites of Durham*, by an extract from a manuscript attributed to Prior Wessington: "Within the cloister garth, over against the frater-house door, was a fine laver or conduit, for the monks to wash their hands and faces in, being in form round, covered with lead, and all of marble, excepting the outer wall, within which they might walk about the laver. It had many spouts of brass, and seven windows of stone-work in it, and above a dovecot covered with lead. The workmanship was

both fine and costly. Adjoining to the east side of the conduit door hung a bell, to call the monks at 11 o'clock to wash before dinner. In the closets or almeries on each side of the frater-house door, in the cloisters, towels were kept white and clean to dry their hands upon."

This description of the lavatory of the great Benedictine house at Durham corresponds very well with that at the comparatively small abbey of Mellifont, and I was struck at the first view of that building by its resemblance to the great lavatory of the Benedictine monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, as described by the Rev. Professor Willis in the seventh volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana*. He fixed the date of its erection at about 1160, in consequence of its forming part of the hydraulic system which was established at that time. He describes that system as a monument of the care with which the monks studied practical science, and applied their knowledge for the benefit of their own health and comfort and of mankind in general.

That hydraulic system is, greatly to our advantage, depicted in a number of contemporary drawings by a Norman draughtsman in a book associated with the name of Eadwin, to whom they have been attributed. They begin with a reservoir outside the walls of the city, from which a stream is carried through the field, the vineyard, and the orchard, across the city wall into the conventual buildings. The drawings then show the manner in which the supply of water was conducted through those several parts of the monastery, and mark out distinctly the way in which it was conveyed to the great lavatory in question. Besides the source outside the walls, there was a splendid fishpond, 150 feet in length, within the precincts, and from this also a stream was directed to the lavatory, as well as to other buildings. There were also one or more wells, from which a further supply of water was obtained.

Good old Minor Canon Gostling, though he had these drawings before him, would insist on calling the building the baptistery, as, indeed, it was generally called until quite recently. After the publication of the first edition of his *Walk in and about the City of*

Canterbury, a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1775, p. 529, obliged him, as he says, with some remarks, to which he hoped he had paid proper regard, suggesting that the building was really a lavatory; but, he triumphantly continues, "had that writer seen this dome, observed its ceiling sprinkled with stars once gilded, that it was built with a spacious arch, never designed to be shut up, and that it made one end of Archbishop Cuthbert's building, with baptisteries, etc., erected about 741,* he would hardly have believed so public and elegant a chapel designed for combing of heads and washing of hands and faces (as some have done), and allow my conjecture of its having been a baptistery full as reasonable as any that have appeared to the contrary."

The editor of the second edition, which did not appear till after worthy Mr. Gostling's death, at over eighty years of age, inserted among the addenda some judicious remarks, showing that something was to be said for the lavatory theory, and that gave rise to an impression that Mr. Gostling had recanted; but no, said the original doubter, the Rev. Samuel Denne (*Archæologia*, xi. 108), "my deceased respectable friend, as is well known to those who were his most intimate acquaintance, was one of the many who choose to abide by an opinion they have themselves formed, and it happened to him (as is the case with not a few of us) to become more tenacious of his own opinion as he advanced in life."

The amusing part of it is this: the baptistery theory was so strongly held that a Renaissance font, which had been presented in 1636 in place of the movable silver font that had previously been used, and stood in the nave of the cathedral near the entrance, was removed into this building, greatly to the satisfaction of the public, who considered the edifice "as well adapted for the reception of the font as if it had been designedly erected for it." Mr. Withers is therefore in error when he says that the name baptistery only came into use after the font had been placed there. As Mr. Denne neatly puts it, after this had been done, doubtless a baptistery would be as proper a denomination for the

* 471 in original.

building as in the days of the Benedictines was a lavatory.

Conveniunt rebus nomina sæpe suis.

So recent a writer as the author of the article on Canterbury in Cassell's *Our Own Country* says: "It is commonly called the baptistery, but really connected with the water-supply of the monastery" (vi. 14). He could not use so undignified an expression as "lavatory." It is possible that the persistence in the use of the term "baptistery" may arise from some association of the octagonal form and decoration of the building with such noble structures as the baptisteries of Florence and elsewhere. If it had been a baptistery, it would have been unique in this country.

Mr. Gostling's argument from the beauty of the building is clearly answered by the extract from the *Rites of Durham*. Fine and costly work was not considered inappropriate to an erection of this kind. Mr. Gostling describes it as a circular building, about 17 feet in diameter, ceiled in the form of a cupola, and known by the name of Bell Jesus, there being a vulgar tradition of its having been erected in memory of a bell of that size, cast abroad and lost at sea. "It is a vault raised on stone pillars instead of walls, forming a circle, and supporting arches adorned with indented mouldings about 2 feet deep. Four other pillars stand in the middle, so as to leave a space between them about 20 inches square, if they were truly placed. Ribs are carried from these to the outside ones, which are seven in number; a wall on the east side either hides an eighth or supplies the place of it, supporting an end of one of these ribs. The shafts of these pillars are plain, the capitals and plinths of two of them carved; but while the builder showed his fancy in elegance, he forgot that strength also ought to have been considered, and accordingly it has been found necessary to remedy this oversight by walls and buttresses, till the first design is not easily to be discovered."

The probability is that Mr. Gostling did not know how simple and suited to its purpose the "first design" was. He refers to the Eadwin drawing as indicating that purpose. "He makes it a kind of octagon,

with two pipes or jets of water in it, one higher than the other." This, I think, is a conclusion not wholly borne out by the drawings, of which the most characteristic parts are the eight little indications of the taps by which the water was supplied to the basins. The apparent difference in height of the pipes conveying the water to the building itself is, it appears to me, attributable to the want of a knowledge of perspective in the draughtsman, who placed his doors on the floor when he wanted to indicate them, and made his conical roofs rest against the wall.

It appears from these drawings that, besides the building to which we have referred, which stood in the smaller cloister, there was a lavatory in the great cloister, which seems to have been of equal importance. It is indicated in the drawings in a similar manner, but the octagonal representation which we take to be the group of basins has no taps. There is, again, a third lavatory in the smaller cloister, adjoining the entrance to the infirmary, bearing precisely the same characters in the drawings, and showing the taps.

It thus appears that in the great monastery of Christ Church there were not less than three stately buildings devoted to this homely purpose, and capable of accommodating twenty-four at one time, and this makes up the number of five beautiful octagonal or circular buildings of the kind, elegant in outward form and sumptuous in internal decoration.

The cathedral at Gloucester has another similar building, unusually large, as Professor Willis said when he addressed the Institute there in 1860; but it is rectangular, and not octagonal, in form (*Gentleman's Magazine*, ii. 277). It seems also to have been abundantly supplied with water, for there is a charter by which Reginald de Homme, Abbot from 1263 to 1284, grants to his religious friends of St. Oswald's Priory "what they can draw from our reservoir or lavatory of the superabundant water there, and gives them leave to carry it to their priory for augmenting their own comfort, so long as the said religious friends behave themselves amicably towards ourselves and our monastery" (*Quod possint de aqueletio*

seu lavatorio nostro aquam ibidem superabundantem extrahere et usque ad prioratum suum deducere ad ipsorum solatium augmentum dum modo dicti religiosi amici erga nos et monasterium nostrum amicabiliter se gesserint—Cart. Glouc., Rolls Series).

Mr. Hope says of the Gloucester lavatory that it is one of the most perfect of its date that has been preserved. It projects 8 feet into the garth, and is entered from the cloister alley by eight tall arches, with glazed traceried openings above. Internally, it is 47 feet long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and is lighted by eight two-light windows towards the garth, and by a similar window at each end. Half of the width is taken up by a broad flat ledge or platform against the wall, on which stood a lead cistern or laver, with a row of taps, and in front a hollow trough, originally lined with lead, in which the monks washed their hands and faces.

As Gower puts it,

The time of souper came anon,
Thei wisshen and therto they gon.

Conf. Am., v. 3835.

The octagonal or circular buildings are mostly of a late Norman type. Later it became the custom not to erect a separate building for the purpose, but to adapt one or more bays of the cloister to it. Of that there are numerous examples. The most familiar is that at Westminster Abbey, which I suppose is the work of the great Abbot Litlington in the fourteenth century. That at Rochester has been well illustrated by Mr. St. John Hope in his exhaustive paper on Rochester Cathedral in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiv., p. 11, and Plate VI. It is recorded that Prior Helias (who flourished from 1202 to 1222) caused the lavatory and frater-door to be made. It appears to have been erected in substitution for another made by Thalabot the sacrist (? 1185).

That at Worcester is similar, and occupies two bays of the west walk of the cloister.

That at Peterborough, erected late in the fourteenth century, occupies three bays.

That at Norwich, erected by Wakeryng early in the fifteenth century, occupies two bays of the west walk of the cloister. Over it was a figure of a fox in a pulpit, in the habit of a secular priest, holding up a goose

to his auditory, a token of the continual contest between the regular and secular clergy, which is even now being waged by the Roman communion in London.

The *Archæological Journal* for March, 1901, contains two fine photographs of the remains of the fourteenth-century lavatory at Watton Priory, Yorkshire, illustrating a valuable paper by Mr. St. John Hope, in which he restored clearly the separate and distinct existence side by side of the houses for women and men under the Gilbertine system. He describes it as a richly decorated lavatory, occupying the sixth bay of the cloister, recessed into the wall, decorated along the base with eleven quatrefoil panels, above which projected the basin, which had a lovely row of four-leaved flowers along the front and bevelled ends. The lavatory was surmounted by a canopy of unusual richness, with a diaper of four leaved flowers, like that on the basin, painted alternately red and white with gold centres, and a crocketed pediment with the ball-flower in the hollow of the mouldings, also decorated with colour.

In the excellent plan of the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Hayles, in Gloucestershire, which Mr. Brakspear exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on May 2, 1901, he marked the position of a lavatory occupying one or more of the bays of the cloister adjoining the entrance to the frater, but he did not furnish a photograph of the remains. He drew attention to a late mediæval practice of inserting a lavatory in the church itself, which is traceable in the ruins of that abbey and of Beaulieu, which was the mother foundation to Hayles; but these would, I presume, be for washing utensils only, not persons. Such, also, I suspect, is the signification of the name "Washhouse Court" applied to one of the quadrangles of the Charterhouse in London.

I have referred to the marble basins. One of these was discovered at Peterborough in 1886 by Mr. F. S. Irvine, the learned clerk of the works to Peterborough Cathedral, and he was kind enough to send me photographs of it. The object was massive, and had upon it the head of a lion finely carved, and must have contributed greatly to the beauty of the interior decorations. The Surrey Archæological Society have discovered

a marble basin in their excavations at Waverley Abbey. At the Whitefriars monastery at Newcastle-on-Tyne a lavatory of tin and lead in the cloister is included in the inventory of the movable furniture.

It would seem that similar important structures to these lavatories were not usual in domestic architecture. They are rather incidents of the common monastic life then called for by the exigencies of the ordinary civil community.

Mr. J. H. Parker mentions some instances, and figures a richly ornamented recess fitted up for washing in a house in the close at Lincoln, dated 1320.* Parker also figures a recessed cistern, with a basin in front, at Battle Hall, near Leeds Castle, Kent. He quotes from the romance of La Bone Florence of Rome a case where the lavatory stood in the middle of the hall :

There cometh water in a conduit ;
Through a lion runneth it,
That wrought is all of gold,
And that standeth in the midst of the hall ;
A hundred knights and ladies small
Might wash there an they wolde
All at once on that s'one.

One cannot but suspect here a little poetical license.

There was a round lavatory in the King's Court at Westminster in 44 Henry III.

Though washing must have been very necessary at banquets before forks had been invented, it appears from the drawings and illuminations which represent such scenes to have been generally performed in basins held in the hands of the attendants. Some of these basins, however, were very beautiful objects, made of gold or silver and elaborately worked. Mr. Wright tells us that it was high courtesy towards a guest to invite him to wash in the same basin with you.

The people generally washed, so far as they conformed to that custom at all, in the seclusion of their own chamber, or, like an old antiquarian friend of mine, who up to his eighty-second year, winter and summer, used no more gorgeous a lavatory than the tap in his backyard. Perhaps, indeed, they availed themselves of the nearest running stream both as laver and as looking-glass, without suffering the consequences that followed to Narcissus.

* *Dom. Arch.*, ii. 44.

It would be interesting to inquire what similar structures existed in monasteries abroad. As to this there is little information—*caret quia vale sacro*. People do not attach importance to places for the combing of heads and washing of hands and faces. These places will be generally in connection with the cloisters of monasteries, and adjacent to the doors of the frater or refectory, as we used to call it, for the obvious reason that there they would be most readily available for the purposes for which they are intended. Now, in all Rome there are, I believe, only five mediæval cloisters remaining : those of SS. Cosmas and Damian, St. Laurence and St. Paul (outside the walls), St. Sabina, and the Lateran. In the centre of the cloister of the latter is a well, dating back to the ninth century.

Viollet-le-Duc, under the word "Lavabo" (vi. 170), gives an elevation and a plan of a hexagonal lavatory in the Abbey of Thoronet in the Var, and of a central cistern with basins in that of Fontenay, near Montbard. The word "lavatoire" he defines and figures as a structure for depositing and washing dead bodies.

Some of the fountains in the court of the mosques at Constantinople are octagonal in form, supported on pointed arches. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu describes the court leading to the mosque of Sultan Solymán as having a fine fountain of basins in the midst of it. The arrangements for common ablutions in the caravanserais also date back to mediæval times but do not throw light on our present subject.

If I be accused of having wasted the reader's time on a trivial subject, I shall offer in answer two fine sayings of Ruskin in the *Seven Lamps* : "The greatest glory of a building is not in its stones nor in its gold. Its glory is in its age, and in that deep sense of voicefulness, of stern watching, of mysterious sympathy—nay, even of approval or condemnation—which we feel in walls that have long been washed by the passing waves of humanity" (p. 186). "Architecture is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man, for whatsoever uses, that the sight of them may contribute to his mental health, power, and pleasure" (p. 8).

Eton College Epigrams.

BY THE REV. W. C. GREEN, M.A.



CUSTOM in vogue about fifty years back, dating from long before, but now for many years obsolete, may in these fast moving days be almost termed an antiquity. In my Eton school-days (1843-1851) the Sixth Form Collegers were entrusted with authority to keep order and punish some breaches of discipline among the junior boys. The form of punishment for small infractions of rule was epigrams. The offender had to write and show up at the supper-table of the Sixth an epigram, which was accepted or rejected by the combined judgment of those worshipful decemvirs. By an epigram was meant a short versification of some joke or pun. It must be original; that is to say, it must be new to the Sixth, or not hitherto known in epigram form. But, of course, the knowledge and opinions of the judges varied on these points. If rejected, the effusion was torn up, and another required. And epigrams might be commuted for "lines" if the delinquent pleaded benefit of incapacity. But in point of fact a great number of epigrams were produced, and while some were poor, some were, for boys, ingenious and amusing.

Of these trifling effusions I have jotted down several that I can remember, and I can in nearly every case vouch for them as made by my own schoolmates, whose names or initials I give; though there were some older and traditional epigrams whose authorship and date were hidden in the mist of antiquity. With one of these I will begin. It tells of the old Long Chamber age, when the Eton Colleger's appliances were scanty, and a dab of grease had to form the base on which the tallow "light of other days" was erected:

There was a little Colleger,
Who had no candlestick;
He stuck his candle on his desk,
And said, "O candle, stick."

Another traditional epigram, told us at the time when I entered college, was:

Two men were making bitumen;
A lion came that way;
By two men he was driven off,
And so he could not stay.

But this epigram found a new editor and improver in a boy of my own time, who introduced a new pun into it, and made it do duty again thus:

Two men were making bitumen,
A lion came that way;
He said, "I'll bite you men," but was
By two men driven away.

This boy, a frequent and pleasant comrade of mine (afterwards Governor of an Indian province, Sir A. C. L.), had rather a faculty for incurring epigrams, and a cleverness in composing them; and when he had made or found his point or pun, he would often apply to me to help him in the versification, and this, no doubt, has made me remember so well our joint verses. I give two more of A. C. L.'s epigrams:

An Irishman on a volcano's bleak top
Around him saw desolate nature;
"Faith," says he, "I'm a fool to distress myself so;
I'll e'en take a drop o' the crayture."

Another was on some Greek lines of Euripides lately done by us in school. I give the Greek, as the epigram without it would have no meaning:

Ἦλω αἰπεινῇ Πάρις οὐ γάμον ἀλλὰ τιν' ἄταν
ἀγαγεῖν εὐνάων εἰς θαλάμους Ἑλένας.

"I suppose that it means," said a student who tried
His brains all the classics to cram on,
"That, when Paris wooed Helen, he won for his
bride
A fury without any gammon."

This for a boy was not bad.

An epigram of some antiquity (I believe), but modified in form, was shown up by a contemporary of mine who after an illness had for a time to wear a wig:

O Absalom, O Absalom,
O Absalom my son,
If thou hadst worn my periwig
Thou hadst not been undone.

Whether the borrowed effusion passed muster I am not sure. The story went among us that T. H. was called before the Sixth Form to explain it, which he could but lamely do.

There was a boy, M. W., no brilliant scholar at Eton, but afterwards a lawyer and magistrate of some repute, who often in-

curried epigrams, and very peculiar ones he made. For instance :

My aunt was fond of beasts ;
She kept an *antelope* in the park ;
One night the servants saw
My *aunt clope* at the door.

A gentleman once complained that the beer was hard
To his servant who brought it, and said,
"Take it away, and say nothing about it ;
For it's wrong to speak ill of the dead."

In the football Half he produced the following :

The Collegers with hearts of oak
The football now admire ;
Give me the *cricket* on the stumps
That chirps beneath the fire.

At one time the Sixth were so tired of mere riddles versified that they forbade them. Epigrams were not to take the form of 'Why . . . ?'—"Because . . ." I suppose it was before this edict that I perpetrated :

"Pray, sir—in vain I've often tried—
Can you tell me the reason
Why mistletoe's like regicide ?"
"Because it is *high trees on*."

A very dear friend of mine (now an Arch-deacon), H. W. H., framed this :

A fog is like a road, they say,
Though I could never see it ;
'Tis true they both are often *miss'd*—
A poorish joke albeit.

I chaffed him much about the superfluity of the second and fourth lines.

I remember that the "Wall" game of football supplied me with hints for two epigrams :

The proverb says that to the Wall
The weakest go. That's wrong ;
For this place always in football
Is given to the strong.

And again I concocted one, intelligible perhaps only to "Wall" players who cried "Got it !" on obtaining a "shy" :

Football's a very ancient game,
On certain proof I wot it ;
For th' ancient Roman used to cry,
"*Hoc habet*—he has got it."

One of my friends produced a curious specimen of alliterations rather than puns :

A *person* who had dropt his *purse*
Into a dirty drain
Could not *persuade* a cad to *wade*
And get it back again.

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What *trou* ye, *sirs*, he did ? He took
His *trousers* off and shirt,
Went in himself, and got his purse
And money back unhurt.

I have given one or two epigrams referring to our games. One I remember about our provisions, at which, of course, some boys grumbled. They always do. Our table-beer in the college hall we termed "swipes." Upon this was written the following :

There are two kinds of *swipes*
Which I do not like at all :
The *swipes* which Dr. Hawtrey gives,
And the *swipes* we get in Hall.

The epigrammatist G. R. D. was the son of a Fellow of Eton who did much to improve our meals in college. Nor did he wait for his son's epigram to move him thereto. But the father was much amused by his son's wit. The lines contain the worthy name of our then "Orbilius," not really "plagosus," though G. R. D. testifies to the strength of his hand. But many of us, who never felt that, would bear witness to his wise head and kind heart. When the practice of penal epigrams began I do not know. It went out (I fancy) soon after Dr. Hawtrey's reign. "The old order changes." The epigrams for prizes at Cambridge still survive, to which institution of Sir W. Browne the present writer owes three medals.



Notes on Some Derbyshire Fonts.

BY G. LE BLANC SMITH.

I.—THE SAXON FONT AT WILNE.



ALTHOUGH Derbyshire cannot by any means be described as rich in pre-Norman remains so far as its churches are concerned, it contains in the Church of St. Chad at Wilne a most venerable and interesting relic in the shape of a font, described by Dr. Cox as probably the oldest in the kingdom.*

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., p. 399.

The great cause for wonder is that the font should have escaped total demolition, or, what is worse, desecration, at the hands of churchwarden *restorers* and others of that class who flourished in the eighteenth century, and who played such terrible havoc with most of Derbyshire's finest churches; and still more so when we consider that at the



FIG. 1.

time Dr. Cox wrote his *Churches of Derbyshire* he had found fonts evicted from their churches and used, to quote his own words, as "a vase for garden plants, a washing-basin of a village school, a drinking trough for cattle, a pickling bowl for pork, a sink in a public-house, and for a purpose which cannot here be named."* All these, it should be noticed, in Derbyshire. Yet another was broken up lest it should be used for any superstitious purpose. Truly, a record of which a half-civilized country might be ashamed. There are, by no means to the credit of their owners, many others used as flower-pots at the present time. I have been told on excellent authority that one fine old font was for years used by a rector's daughter as a kennel (?) for her cats in the rectory

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 85; see also *Reliquary*, vol. vii., p. 270.

garden; so this desecration is not confined to the laity, but also to those who should know better. This font, however, has been most happily restored to its church by the present rector. Yet another was used by a heathenish plumber to melt his lead in, with the not unastounding result that it flew to bits.*

But to return to the font at Wilne. The general features are not those of the style known as interlaced knot-work, while at the



FIG. 2.

base runs what has been described as an inscription in Runes. Its total height is 23 inches exclusive of the base stone (probably Norman). In diameter it is 26 inches, and is of a cylindrical shape. Dr. Cox sent drawings of this font to several well-qualified persons, one of whom, Mr. Birch, the Hon. Secretary of the British Archaeological Association, replied as follows:† "It is a very uncommon sort

* This font was at Kirk Ireton, in the Hundred of Wirksworth.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., p. 399 (since exploded by the Bishop of Bristol). W. J. Andrew, Esq., F.S.A., the editor of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal*, writes me thus: "There is no doubt whatever that the font at Wilne is the wrong way up, and therefore presumably, but not necessarily, the base of a Saxon cross. It is amusing

of font, and the ornamentation is not unlike the interlacings seen in early MSS. of the so-called Irish school. I should refer the work to the eighth century, but it is impossible to be precise in dates of this kind, but say from 650-850. The characters at the base are either simple ornaments, or may be referred to an Eastern origin. Compare the Palmyrene inscription just found at South Shields.⁷⁶

One point, particularly in the ornamentation, should be taken notice of—i.e., the hand and arm with outstretched fingers, which certainly has no small resemblance to



FIG. 3.

the similar device on the pre-Norman cross-shaft at Nunburnholme, lately described by Mr. Romilly Allen in the *Reliquary* for April, 1901. This hand may be noticed in Fig. 3, on the extreme right-hand side, and extreme left of Fig. 2. At only one other font is there anything which may represent any living thing, and that is, unfortunately, not to be seen in the photographs. It seems to be a long-necked bird, head downwards, with

that the soldiers' legs at the base were mistaken for Runes! These crosses were often shaped like a hock bottle, which accounts for the font being round.

⁷⁶ *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, December, 1878.

left wing upraised, and having the leg of a deer or some such mammal.

The so-called Runic inscription runs along the base, and each word or sentence, if so they may be called, is divided off in a little panel or compartment. The several panels divide the base of the font into six divisions. To return again to the upper part, we find there are here also six divisions formed by shield-like devices, under each of which is one of the aforesaid Runic compartments. The spaces or spandrels between the shields are filled with what are plainly meant to be flowers and leaves. Figs. 1, 2, 3 show this interesting relic from the south-east, south-west, and north-west sides respectively. Visitors who wish to see this font will find the church about eight miles south-east of Derby.



The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

VII.



E are taken to the south by Route VII.:

Item	a Regno Londinio	mpm. xcvi.
Claesentum	mpm. xx.
Venta Belgarum	mpm. x.
Calleva Atrebatum	mpm. xxii.
Pontibus	mpm. xxii.
Londinio	mpm. xxii.

There is an absolute agreement about *Venta Belgarum* among ancients and moderns—a refreshing variety—and we may leave the antiquities of Winchester to their proper exponents. The case is different with *Calleva Atrebatum*. Now, it would be hard to find a doubter as to the claims of Silchester in the face of the labours of Mr. Joyce, Messrs. St. John Hope and George Fox, in the later generations; but Camden and Baxter regarded this now famous place as *Vindomi*, of Route XV., and the latter selected Wallingford for *Calleva*, in which some earlier annotators followed him. Horsley seems to me one of the first to support Silchester, and Lapie

and Mannert are with him. Reynolds' Reading must be mentioned, but needs no comment. It will suffice here to catalogue these views, and thus, having fixed the twenty-two central mile stage, to betake ourselves to the serious problem to be solved with regard to *Regnum*. The claimants to this name are Ringwood and Chichester, and there is something to be said for and against both. First, as to the name. Camden, Burton, Baxter, and Mannert, regard Ringwood, the Rencwud of Domesday Book, as the etymological outcome of *Regnum*. The Cicestrians, who constitute the majority, seem to connect the name with Ptolemy's Πηγυροι, who are the inhabitants of Surrey and Sussex; and there had been a suggestion as early as Camden's days of a derivation from the Regnum of Cogidunus, granted to him by Agricola. Tacitus, however, does not give any hint as to the whereabouts of the cities which were subjected to this nominal monarch. Camden says of this derivation: "This conjecture to myself does not appear probable, but to others will seem absurd, and so I casheer it." Certainly there is not much to build upon in either case. As to position, it seems more likely that the road from London to Winchester should be prolonged in the same direction than that it should take a sharp turn to the left for Chichester, which could be so much more easily reached by a simple Surrey and Sussex journey. And though Ringwood be not marked out by remains as a terminus, it may be (like Route I.) the case of an unfinished road. In that case *Clausentum* would be better located at Romsey, with Mannert, than at or near Southampton, with Camden and others, involving an unnecessary crossing of Southampton Water.

That there was a Roman settlement at Southampton is proved by Camden's testimony: "A little higher (than the Field of St. Maries), just opposite to *Bittern*, *Francis Mills*, a worthy person who lives there, showed me some rubbish, pieces of old walls, and the trenches of an ancient castle half a mile in compass, which at full tide is three parts surrounded with water," and, he adds, what is more specifically Roman, "the digging up of their coins."

The discoveries recorded by Sir Henry Englefield in his *Walk through Southampton*

(1805), by Richard Warner, of Bath, and by Charles Roach Smith (*Archæologia*, xxix., 257), led them to specify the Manor House at Bittern as *Clausentum*, but nothing could be less probable than such a location between Winchester and either Ringwood or Chichester. In the latter case the Itinerary distance would be quite insufficient. Mr. Roach Smith's great and deserved reputation would of itself stamp the theory as one not to be passed over; and his paper on the unique inscription to the Emperor Tetricus at Bittern conclusively proves the existence of a Roman fort on the spot some sixty or seventy years after the days of Caracalla. Still, the difficulties mentioned seem insuperable.

The question still remains whether, after leaving Winchester, the road goes south-west or south-east. I am bound to say that, in spite of a turn of nearly a right angle, I lean towards the Chichester theory. It must be borne in mind, from other instances, that these *Itinera* were often very indirect—ruled, perchance, in a mainly peaceful time, rather by fiscal exigencies than by military conveniences.

We need not enlarge on the Roman character of Chichester, retaining as it does on its surface the indelible marks of an important and symmetrical city. If Chichester be *Regnum*, no better site for *Clausentum* can be found than Old Winchester Hill, in the parish of Corhampton. Of this place the Rev. Harloe R. Fleming wrote to me in June, 1898: "The work follows the fall of the ground, and is quasi-circular; the sides are high, and the ditch deep. No doubt the Romans found the British fortification there and utilized it. There is no stonework. . . . I have heard of Roman coins found there, but I have not seen them. The hill stands on the east of the Meon Valley, and Beacon Hill is on the west." At this time the Hampshire Field Club visited Old Winchester Hill. They speak of this route on leaving Winchester being along the line of the old Roman road as far as Morestead, also of old road tracks near St. Catherine's Hill, and of a massive stone sarcophagus of Roman date in the south transept of Soberton Church. Lapie and Reynolds place *Clausentum* at Bishop's Waltham. After Winchester and Silchester

there remains but one station—*Pontes*, to put it in the nominative case. Here the forty-four mile course between Silchester and London is bisected. Camden and Gibson have passed it over without a word. The plural form suggests a bridge from the Berkshire side to an eyot, and thence another bridge to the Buckinghamshire side. Thus Old Windsor, approved by Reynolds and by Mannert and Lapie with a "prope," seems preferable to Colnbrook, the choice of Baxter and others. The district, however, would be sure to be pretty closely colonized, and the whole settlement called by one name. Hitherto, according to Mr. S. C. Hall, the search for indications of antiquity has been fruitless. We can only hope that, as elsewhere, so here, obedience to mileage may meet with its reward eventually.

The text of Iter VIII. is as follows :

Item ab Eburaco Londinio	mpm.	ccxxvii.
Lagecio	mpm.	xxi.
Dano	mpm.	xvi.
Ageloco	mpm.	xxi.
Lindo	mpm.	xliii.
Crococalana	mpm.	xliii.
Margiduno	mpm.	xliii.
Vernemeto	mpm.	xii.
Ratis	mpm.	xii.
Venonis	mpm.	xii.
Bannavento	mpm.	xviii.
Magiovinto	mpm.	xxviii.
Durocobrivis	mpm.	xii.
Verolamo	mpm.	xii.
Londinio	mpm.	xxi.

This route is only remarkable for distracting varieties in spelling. It is made up of the four stages between York and Lincoln on the Fifth Route, and the whole of the Sixth Route.

That which follows is behind none in the controversies which it has raised and is still raising. It might have been thought that the labours of Norfolk antiquaries during the last century had settled one of these questions—that about *Venta Icinorum*—for ever; but reports to the contrary reach us. Here is the text :

Item a Venta Icinorum Londinio	mpm.	ccxxviii.
Sitomago	mpm.	xxxii.
Combretonio	mpm.	xxii.
Ad Ansam	mpm.	xv.
Camoloduno	mpm.	vi.
Canonio	mpm.	viii.
Cæsaromago	mpm.	xii.
Durolito	mpm.	xvi.
Londinio	mpm.	xv.

The total of the stages falls a mile short of the sum given.

The controversy starts with the first name, *Venta Icinorum*, and the question is, Shall this be located at Norwich or at the village of Caister, about three miles south of that city? The older antiquaries, as Camden and Sir Thomas Browne,* unhesitatingly adopt the latter location, and Gibson apparently follows Camden, calling Caister "the famous Roman camp." With them are Reynolds (1799) and Mannert (1829); but Lapie, writing in 1845, had probably been influenced by the same arguments which decided Hudson Gurney† and Colonel Leake in favour of Norwich.

One argument in favour of Norwich is from the name *Venta Icinorum*, which indicates a British settlement previous to the Roman occupation. In this respect Norwich Castle, with its British earthworks, contrasts most favourably with Caister in its low situation near the river Tase, not at all the position for a British town.

Then there is the form of the Caister camp—rectangular, without any sign of Icenian earthworks on which Roman walls might have been raised. So far as mileage is concerned, either site might serve; but, whereas Norwich and Dunwich—which latter place I hope to show is *Sitomagus*—are connected by a road full of evidence as to its origin, we have no sign whatever of any Roman road south-east of Caister to join the Norwich road leading to Wainford (Wanneyford), near Bungay, the only possible ford over the Waveney, as anyone will say who, like the writer, knows the district. Finally, if Caister be *Venta Icinorum*, where can we place the *Ad Taum* of Peutinger's *Tabula*, which is certainly much later than the Itinerary? It is marked in the *Tabula* with that curious little double block-house denied to Dover, Canterbury, and even Colchester, and therefore it must have been (c. A.D. 300) a place of considerable note—a conclusion warranted by the repeated and important finds of Roman coins at or near the camp. Tasburgh, in spite of the temptation caused by its name, will not serve for *Ad Taum*.

* *Hydriotaphia*, Sect. II.

† Letter to Dawson Turner, Esq., on "Norwich and the Venta Icenorum," Norwich, 1847.

It stands facing mainly south, covering something more than the churchyard and rectory grounds, irregular in outline, rather belonging to a little tributary of the Tase than to the river itself, and most unlikely to be designated by the Peutingerian block-houses. Camden, who had seen the *Tabula*, which he calls a "chorographical table published by Mark Velser,"* calls Tasburgh "a square entrenchment containing twenty-four acres," and identifies it with *Ad Taum*. Perhaps the boundaries may yet be traced, but it was an entrenchment and no more. A puzzling XXII. is affixed to *Ad Taum* in the *Tabula*, possibly a mistake for the XXXII., denoting the first stage in the Itinerary.

The well-known couplet,

"Caister was a city when Norwich was none,
And Norwich was built with Caister stone,"

represents an unknown poet of an unknown time. Quite enough of the Caister walls has disappeared to encourage the idea that rafts may have carried it away to be used by Norwich masons. Yet the whole mass, had it gone, would have fallen far short of the requirements for the Northwic of Saxon times.

Concluding, then, that the weight of evidence inclines towards Norwich, not Caister, for *Venta Icinorum*, I hope to proceed to the other difficulties in Route IX.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

AN ANCIENT MALL.

By THE REV. W. BERESFORD, LEAK.

LVANS, in his *Ancient Stone Implements*, tells us of many British malls or mauls which have been found in Wales. They are boulders with a groove or waist cut round them for attaching the handles or helvies, but he mentions none over forty pounds in weight. On Saturday, July 5 last, however, I was passing through the farmyard at Franklyns—Mr. J. A. Carter's farm, on the eastern slope of Gun, a hill which rises 1,220 feet at

* This is worth noting, for Dr. Bryan Walker's account of the *Tabula* gives 1682 for the first printed edition, but Mark Velser's publication was in Camden's lifetime.

its greatest height, and stretches some seven miles in length north of Leek—when I saw a stone of gray granite reared against the corner of a barn, so as to protect the lower angle of the building from carts turning into the farmyard. The stone is some 2 feet in height, and weighs, perhaps, 120 lb. It is about 15 to 18 inches in diameter at its base, from which it rudely tapers upwards. A waist has been cut round it to the depth of, perhaps, 2 inches, but at one point the shoulder of the boulder has been chipped off to admit of a wedge being driven under the banding of hazel or withy with which it was bound into its helve for use as a mall, or great hammer, for driving in piles. This helve would be the forked limb of some strong tree; and by fastening the stone into the fork and then laying the hammer thus made so as to work over the fork of an upright tree fixed into a strong timber frame, such as the Britons were skilled in making, the hammer could be easily used.

The Franklyns' house was rebuilt in the year 1856; but there in earlier days, I believe, lived the Davenports, Franklyns themselves. A park occupied an adjacent part of Gun Hill, and the line of the Saxon Mark ran half a mile to the west. Both the park fence and the boundary line may have required the in-driving of great piles; whilst that would certainly be the case at the Roman camp on the shoulder of the hill a mile away. Such piles were found at Wall, in this county of Stafford, some century and a half ago, and they would require a hammer to drive them quite as large as that at Franklyns. No other specimen, however, so large and so clearly a hammer has as yet been found.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE *Builder* of February 7 contained a detailed study of much interest, with several illustrations, of the great church at Worstead, the little Norfolk village, once a chief centre of the woollen manufacture, which has given its name to the material formerly there produced.

"Among the most curious of the archaeological relics recently brought to light at Pompeii," says the *Globe*

of February 5, "is nothing less than an electioneering wall poster for a municipal election before the destruction of the city. The poster is, of course, in material less perishable than paper. It relates to the candidature of one Lucretius Fronto for the office of edile. Fronto had got his 'scribe,' the ancient forerunner of the modern printer, to issue an appeal urging the voters to support his customer, to whose hands he could aver from long personal knowledge the business of the city might safely be trusted. A few days after the date of this poster the great volcanic upheaval occurred, which ended the city and probably spoiled the election."

At the meeting of the British Archaeological Association held on January 14 it was resolved: "That the members hear with deep regret of the proposed demolition of All Hallows, Lombard Street, one of the group of churches erected by Wren after the Fire of London, and one which may claim to possess an interior hardly excelled in London among churches of the seventeenth century. The richness of the carved woodwork and the subordination of ornament to structural needs render it specially worthy of preservation in the estimation of all who value the productions of the master-mind of its architect, and desire to retain the few remaining links between past and present times." The Council of the Society of Architects having been asked by the City Churches Preservation Society to express an opinion on the proposed demolition of All Hallows, Lombard Street, has intimated that, it being understood that by the sale of the site a large sum of money will be available for the provision of churches and clergy in the poorer parts of the Metropolis, the sale is justifiable, more particularly as there should be no difficulty in removing the building and re-erecting it upon some other site, thus preserving the building and its fittings for more extended use and service.

SALES.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold on Monday and Tuesday books and manuscripts, including the property of a lady in Brighton, a portion of the library of Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cane, of St. Wolstan's, Kildare, Ireland, and various other properties. The more important lots included the following: Boccaccio, *The Decameron*, containing a hundred pleasant novels, first edition of the English translation, 1620, £35 (Pickering); *The Houghton Gallery*, 130 fine engravings, 1788, £29 (Parsons); F. W. Blagdon, *Authentic Memoirs of the late George Morland*, with 20 beautifully-coloured plates by Bell, Dodd, and others, a very fine uncut copy of this book, of which coloured examples are extremely rare, 1806, £56 (Hornstein); S. Hieronymus, *Vita di Sancti Padri Vulgare Hystoriata*, printed at Venice at the Giunta Press, 1509, £20 10s. (Heppinstall); a fifteenth-century manuscript, *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, on 197 leaves octavo, with nine painted and illuminated full-page miniatures, by a French scribe, £12 10s. (Maggs); *Horæ in Laudem Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ*, Lyons, 1548, £15 15s. (Cutter); *Lafreri, Speculum Romanæ Magnificentiæ*, 150 fine engravings of the Vatican buildings, etc., in an atlas

folio, Rome, 1550, £25 (Delaine); *Opera Nova di Recami intitolata le Richezze della bellissime et virtuosissime Donne*, etc., 46 leaves containing many patterns for embroidery, lace, etc., in brown calf binding with the large arms of the Princess Anna of Denmark in the centre of the upper cover, Venice, 1559, £146 (A. J. Martin); Georg Wickram, *Der Rollwagen*, Frankfurt, 1565, £20 5s. (Heppinstall). The two days' sale realized £1,224 9s. 6d.—*Times*, January 29.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold last week the following books, etc.: *A Collection of Broad-sides, Play and Entertainment Bills, Advertisements, Tracts, etc.*, relating to Southwark, £30; Scott's *Waverley Novels*, first editions, 74 vols., 1814-33, £36; Symonds' *Renaissance in Italy*, 7 vols., 1875-86, £16 15s.; Payne's *Arabian Nights*, 9 vols., Villon Society, 1882, £10 2s. 6d.; Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné of Painters*, 9 vols., 1828-42, £38; Spenser's *Colin Clout*, first edition, W. Ponsobnie, 1595, £26 10s.; Prothalamion, first edition, *ibid.*, 1596, £82; L. Janscha's *Vues du Rhin*, 46 coloured plates, Wien, 1798, £23 10s.; Shakespeare's Works by Rowe, 6 vols., 1709, £10; N. Breton, *Dialogue between Three Philosophers*, 1603, £12 10s.; H. Chettle's *England's Mourning Garment*, 1603, and other tracts, £41; Julia Frankau, *Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints*, 1900, £16 10s.; Dickens, *Master Humphrey's Clock*, Sibson's illustrations inserted, 1840-41, £12 5s.; *Tale of Two Cities*, original numbers, 1859, £8 12s. 6d.; Pickwick Papers, original numbers, 1836-37, £14; Ruskin's *Stones of Venice*, first edition, 3 vols., 1851-53, £8 15s.; Ireland's *Life of Napoleon*, Cruikshank's plates, 4 vols., 1823, £39 10s.; Almon's *Remembrancer*, 1775-84, 17 vols. (America), £31; Byron's *Hours of Idleness*, first edition, large paper, 1807, £12 5s.; Tennyson's *Poems*, 1830, £9 5s.; Turberville, *Noble Art of Venerie*, with the Book of Falconrie, etc., 1611, £12s. 10s.; Creighton's *Queen Elizabeth*, 1896, £13 5s.; Skelton's *Mary Stuart*, 1893, £9 10s.; Hayley's *Life of Romney*, 1809, £9; Shakespeare, *Fourth Folio*, 1685, £106; Turner's *Views of England and Wales*, India proofs, colombier folio, 1838, £35 10s.—*Athenæum*, January 31.

Old English silver plate, from various sources, sold well yesterday afternoon at Christie's, and among the more important lots were the following: Small plain tumbler-cup, 1715, at 155s. per ounce, £17 16s. 6d.; old Irish potato-ring, 1768, at 150s. per ounce, £106 17s. 6d.; William and Mary cup, engraved with Chinese figures, 1689, at 135s. per ounce, £28 13s. 9d.; Queen Anne tankard and cover, 1705, at 66s. per ounce, £77 14s. 3d.; and a James I. goblet, with shallow bowl, embossed on baluster stem and round spreading feet, 1609, at 410s. per ounce, £95 6s. 6d.—*Globe*, February 5.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*February 4.*—Herbert Jones, F.S.A., in the chair.—Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A., read a paper on "Fonts with Representations of Baptism and the Holy Eucharist."

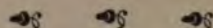
1. *The Baptism of Christ*.—The treatment of this scene in English fonts follows the account given in the Gospels, although it has been pointed out that the succession of events is depicted as all occurring at the same moment. Thus we find the Holy Spirit descending as the Dove while our Lord is being baptized by St. John the Baptist instead of after he has come out of the river Jordan. Accessories not mentioned in Holy Scripture are added, such as angels holding the tunic of Christ, and trees which are possibly intended to personify the Jordan. On the rune-inscribed font at Bridekirk, Cumberland, the Jordan is rising up in a heap, which some authorities believe was intended to symbolize the water going forward to meet our Lord, while others consider it is thus depicted in order to give the idea of perspective. On the font at Castle Frome, Herefordshire, the Jordan is represented by circular lines, and Christ, who is undraped with His hands placed on His breast, stands up to His waist in water; while the artist has depicted four fish swimming about, two on either side of our Lord. St. John the Baptist, with a maniple on his right arm, stands on one side of the stream, and places his hand on the head of the Saviour. The First Person of the Blessed Trinity is shown as the Hand, or *Dextera Dei*, giving the benediction, and the Third as the Dove. Thus all three Persons of the Blessed Trinity are represented on the sculpture of the Castle Frome font as being present at the baptism of Christ. This is a most unusual arrangement, as in art we do not often find more than two are portrayed. One of the exceptions is on the font at Gresham, Norfolk, where all three Persons are depicted by the artist who sculptured it, while another exception is met with on the font at Southfleet in Kent. The Saviour is always represented undraped, and standing in the river Jordan up to His waist. His hands are at His side at Bridekirk, Wansford, and in other representations. Sometimes His hands are crossed on His breast, as at Grantham; sometimes they are raised in benediction, as at St. Nicholas, Brighton; sometimes they are extended in the ancient attitude of prayer, as at Lenton, Nottinghamshire. St. John the Baptist is generally portrayed in his raiment of camel's hair, and at Southfleet the head of the camel is actually adorning the lower part of his garment. At Shorne he has the long gown with sleeves, and at St. Nicholas, Brighton, we find him vested in alb and girdle holding a round-shaped vessel, which is doubtless a chrismatory, and a napkin. At Sloy he pours water out of a round bowl on the head of Christ; at West Hadden he holds an open book; and at Grantham, Gresham, and other places he kneels upon a rock.

The Rite of Baptism is usually represented by a priest immersing an infant or a grown-up person in a font. The sculpture on the fonts at Darenth, Fincham, and Thorpe Salvin were described, and mention was made of twenty-seven representations which are met with in Kent, Norfolk, Somerset, and Suffolk on fifteenth-century octagonal fonts. The various problems surrounding the sculpture on the Kirkburn font were discussed, and details of the three figures on the pedestal of the Upton font (Norfolk) were given. These represent three

sponsors—two women and one man—dressed in the lay costume of the fourteenth century. The godfather and one godmother hold rosaries in their hands, while the other godmother carries the infant in swaddling bands. The date of the font is most likely A.D. 1380, and it was doubtless erected by the contemporary Lord of the Manor of Upton, John Botetourt or Buttourt, as a memorial of the baptism of his only daughter and heiress Jocosa, who is doubtless the infant represented in her godmother's arms.

2. *The Last Supper*.—We have in England two representations of the Last Supper as ornamentations on two fonts dating from the twelfth century. In both cases a long straight table is employed. At North Grimston, Yorkshire, the sculpture is over 10 feet in length; Christ is seated in the centre, and six Apostles are placed on either side. Considering the Last Supper from an artistic point of view, Mrs. Jameson reminds us that there is great difficulty in dealing with this subject in consequence of the number of figures and the monotonous and commonplace character, materially speaking, of their occupation. This difficulty evidently presented itself to the artist employed on the Norman font in St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, and consequently he only introduced our Lord and six of the Apostles.

3. *The Holy Eucharist*.—On twenty-one fifteenth-century fonts in Kent, Norfolk, Somerset, and Suffolk the celebration of the Holy Eucharist is represented at the moment when the priest, robed in Eucharistic vestments, stands before the altar in the act of elevating either the chalice or the sacred Host. At Great Glemham and Woodbridge in Suffolk the priest, however, has left the altar, and has turned towards a man and woman in order to communicate them. In both instances the priest is simply vested in alb and crossed stole, while the communicants hold the houseling-cloth before them. This sculpture depicts the ladies in the butterfly-headress of the date 1483 which betokened a lady of rank. The interesting representations of the Holy Eucharist on the fonts at Shorne and Southfleet in Kent were described, and also the fonts at Sutton and Tuddenham St. Martin were mentioned as containing statues round the pedestals. These statues represent the celebrant and attendants at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. At Tuddenham St. Martin the celebrant is not vested in a chasuble, but in a cope fastened with an ornamented morse, and one of the assistant ministers carries over his arm a long cloth, which is possibly intended for the sudarium. Mr. R. Garraway Rice, Mr. Mill Stephenson, Miss Grafton, and the chairman took part in the discussion.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—January 14.—Mr. S. W. Kershaw in the chair.—The Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley read a paper upon "A Group of Norman Fonts in North-West Norfolk," which was illustrated by nearly a hundred lantern-slides from photographs taken by Mr. E. M. Beloe, of King's Lynn. The north-west corner of Norfolk is remarkably rich in Norman fonts, and, with one exception, they are all to be found in a very restricted

area—viz., that portion of the county which lies between the Wash on the west and a line drawn from Lynn to Wells on the east. They are to be seen in the following churches: St. Mary's, Hunstanton; St. Michael's, Ingoldisthorpe; St. Laurence's, Castle Rising; St. Mary's, South Wootton; SS. Peter and Paul's, Shernborne; St. Mary's, Bagthorpe; St. Mary's, Great Snoring; All Saints', Toftrees; All Saints', Sculthorpe; St. Martin's, Fincham; and St. Mary's, Burnham Deepdale. Fincham is the only one outside the area named, and is considerably to the south of Lynn, between Downham and Swaffham, but is still within north-west Norfolk. Fortunately these fonts are in good condition, the only one that has been mutilated being that at Ingoldisthorpe, which has had the corners hacked off in order to make it octagonal. This was probably done in the fourteenth century, when the rage for octagonal fonts was at its height, and the people, wishing to be in the fashion, were too poor to have a "modern" font made. The remains of the original Norman carving may be seen on each alternate face. These fonts vary considerably in size, height, depth of bowl, and other particulars. They fall naturally into two sub-groups: (1) Those ornamented with patterns of various kinds, all having a strong family likeness, such as the cable pattern, bead-and-scroll work, lozenges, circles or squares with interlacing lines, etc.; and (2) those bearing figure sculpture, of animals or of men, or of both in combination. The font at Burnham Deepdale is remarkable for its carved illustrations, in which it would appear to be unique, inasmuch as they are not representative of Scriptural subjects, but are taken from the agricultural and domestic life of our Saxon forefathers. They bear a strong resemblance to those which represent the months of the year in the Anglo-Saxon calendar contained in the Cotton MS. (Julius A. 6) and others, but at the same time there are marked differences. Some of these fonts have been described as purely Saxon, but though some may have been wrought by Saxon artificers (and the rudeness of the figures on the Fincham and Burnham Deepdale fonts would point to this being so in their case), yet as regards the period of execution, the two named must be regarded as certainly post-Conquest; while as to the others, though some might belong to the early years of the twelfth century, yet all are purely Norman, none Transitional. The Scandinavian and Celtic influences which affected Norman art are to be seen not only on these fonts, but also on the tympana of Norman doorways and elsewhere.—In the discussion which succeeded the paper, the chairman, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Gould, Mr. Atkinson, the President of the Viking Club, Mr. Johnson (of the Viking Club), and Mr. C. J. Williams took part.

February 4.—Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair.—The chairman read a paper on the Castle of Dunstanborough, situated on the east coast of Northumberland, two miles north of Howick, and about ten miles south of Bamborough, with which it was confused in some of the early chronicles. The castle and manor were the seat and estate of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, a younger son of Henry III., and devolved to his son and heir, Thomas, who, in the ninth year of Edward II., converted the manor-house

into the castle. Earl Thomas was the premier noble of the English baronage, and headed the confederated barons against the King for the expulsion of Piers Gaveston and the Spencers. He was defeated by the King's troops near Borough bridge, and taken prisoner to Pontefract, where he was tried and executed. His brother Henry subsequently obtained restitution of the estates, including the castle, which afterwards devolved upon John of Gaunt, who married Blanche, grand-daughter of Earl Henry. The castle continued in the Lancastrian family till the reign of Henry VI., and was captured by the Yorkists after the Battle of Hexham. It changed owners more than once during the Wars of the Roses. It is described in the year 1550, fifth of Edward VI., as in wonderful great decay. It appears to have belonged to the Crown in the tenth of Elizabeth, and was granted on February 6, twenty-second of James I., to Sir William Grey, Baron of Wark, and afterwards became the property of the Earl of Tankerville, in whose family it remained until recent times.—Mr. R. H. Forster brought a large number of beautiful photographs, taken by himself, to illustrate the paper, and Mr. Gould, Mr. Price Stretche, Mr. Forster, Mr. Patrick, and others, took part in the discussion which followed.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—*January 12.*—Dr. Robert Munro in the chair.—The first paper was an account by Professor Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., of a chambered cairn, with cremation cists, at Taversoe Tuick, near Trumland House, in the island of Rousay, Orkney, excavated by Lieutenant-General Traill Burroughs, of Rousay and Veira. The mound was circular, with a diameter of about 30 feet, and covered with grass and heather. The excavation, which was begun on the south side, disclosed three cists of small size, containing burnt bones, and placed in close proximity to each other. Under them was a layer of earth about a foot in thickness, and when this was removed the stone roof of the underground chamber was exposed upwards of 4 feet under the original surface. The roof was formed of massive flags, resting on the side-walls and ends of the chamber, which consisted of a central part facing the opening into the entrance passage, and four recesses, two on the north side and one at either end on the east and west. The entire chamber (including the recesses) was 12 feet long, nearly 5½ feet broad, and 4 feet 8 inches in height, and the recesses were separated from each other by flags projecting from the north wall. The passage which opened on the south side of the chamber diminished gradually in height and width towards the interior of the mound, and had a small recess on one side near the chamber, and a flag projecting from the floor, like a sill, at about 13 feet from the chamber. Towards the interior entrance the passage curved slightly to the east. Three heaps of bones, representing, probably, as many skeletons, lay in the passage between the chamber and the sill-like stone, and immediately to the south of the sill there was found the half of a finely-made hammer of gray granite, a triangular flake of flint, and numerous fragments of urns of a hard black paste, ornamented on the part near the rim by

groups of parallel lines arranged in triangles. In the chamber itself several unburnt human skeletons were found, placed in the usual contracted posture on the floor, but from the fragmentary condition of the bones no definite conclusions could be formulated. The incinerated bones in the cists were mixed with a slag, indicating cremation at a very high temperature.—In the second paper Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant keeper of the Museum, gave a report in continuation of previous surveys of stone circles in the North-East of Scotland. The present survey covered the districts between Ellon and Rothiemay, and included a total number of forty-two sites, eleven of which are those of standing stones merely, seven are sites of circles, now represented by one or two stones only, ten are sites of circles which are distinguished by having a recumbent stone, and seven are circles of upright pillar stones, without the special feature of a recumbent stone.—The third paper, by Rev. J. C. Carrick, gave an account of the churchyard monuments at Newbattle.—Some have peculiar heraldic and emblematic figures, and others quaint and interesting epitaphs. Among the relics connected with the ecclesiastical establishment of Newbattle are also a funeral bell, the heavy irons used to protect the graves from desecration by the resurrectionists, and till a few years ago the watch-house stood in a corner of the churchyard.

At the January meeting of the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY a paper by Mr. A. W. Pollard on "MSS. containing English Poetry written before 1600" was read. The writer regretted that there was no professed student of manuscripts connected with their society, for professors might encourage their students to take up this branch of bibliography. Oriental manuscripts had been catalogued in much better fashion than native ones; the happy Hebraist had printed lists to help him, while the poor student of English manuscripts had to make his way as best he could. As to the extent of the material to be dealt with, what had come down to us was only a fragment of what had been written. This was shown by the Miracle Plays, of which every town of any importance probably had its own version and many copies. Yet our knowledge was practically confined to the Chester Plays. Since the time of Langland little had been lost. Of his *Piers the Ploughman* we had about forty manuscripts, and still more of Gower's *Confessio Amantis* and Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. One interesting point was the large number of manuscripts of the Bible, many of them finely illuminated, still in existence. This showed that, except, perhaps, during the time of the Lollards, the Scriptures were more freely circulated than was generally supposed. Of the English manuscripts believed to exist, the greater portion could be located with certainty. The object of the society should be to make a rough list of the remainder, and for a great deal of the work they would have to depend on paid helpers not only in London, but also in Oxford and Cambridge.

At the annual meeting of the HAWICK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 30 it was announced that Lord Rosebery had presented the society's museum with a large and valuable collection of arms

and articles of domestic use from Somaliland. It numbers between thirty and forty items, and includes sandals, spears, a woman's comb, tanned hide, a prayer-mat, riding-saddle, an earthenware receptacle for incense, etc. Some time ago the society presented Lord Rosebery with an apothecary's bronze mortar of the sixteenth century, the property of an ancestor of his lordship, and the present gift is an acknowledgment of that donation.

Mr. T. Ray presided over a meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 3, when a paper on "Antique Clocks" was read by Mr. W. Crane, who exhibited some specimens and photographs of old clocks. The first clocks in common use, he said, were of the lantern or bird-cage pattern, the iron and brasswork being very strongly made. They were nearly all made with only one hand, and with thirty-hour movements. Some clocks bore quaint legends, such as "Remember man that dye thou must, and after that to judgment just." Clocks were taxed in 1797, the amount being ten shillings. The owners of watches did not escape, and for gold watches five shillings had to be paid, whilst those who possessed silver ones had to pay 2s. 6d. This Act had such a bad effect on the clock and watch-making trade that it was repealed the following year. Mr. Crane mentioned that the local firm of Gowland was an old one, and prided itself that it made clocks before the flood—the flood of 1770. At the same meeting a sketch of the proposed memorial to the Venerable Bede, to be erected at Roker, was exhibited by Mr. John Robinson.

The first winter meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on January 22, the Rev. W. E. Coghlan in the chair.—Mr. Thomas Sheppard, the curator of the Hull Museum, had a most interesting acquisition to describe in the shape of one of the Roos Carr images described by Poulson in his *History of Holderness* in 1836. It was brought to the museum the other day as an "ancient doll," but it was instantly recognised as one of the famous "warrior crew," an early Scandinavian idol, with quartz eyes, rudely carved in Scotch fir. Special interest attaches to this "doll" from the fact that it has one of the small arm-shields as figured in Poulson's illustrations, but which had not been seen since Poulson's time. The "boat with warrior crew" in the Hull Museum contains four figures, and although Poulson was of opinion that originally the boat contained more, it was thought that there was no room for a fifth. The recent discovery either corroborates the historian, or, as Mr. Sheppard surmises, proves that there must have been more than one boat and two different crews. This "warrior" was brought to the museum by a person who wished to dispose of it. He stated that it originally belonged to his wife's father, who lived at Keyingham, in Holderness, and was a surveyor in that district at the time the original discovery was made. On his death it was taken charge of by his daughter, who greatly treasured it. At her death it occurred to her husband, who lives in Hull, that it might be an acceptable addition to the museum. He was therefore very much surprised when he was shown other similar dolls in the collection,—

The Rev. C. V. Collier read a paper on "The Royal Arms, and how they Differed from Time to Time." He gave an interesting historic review, beginning with the origin of armorial bearings, and, reaching the Norman period, he described in historic order the arms of the English Kings.

The annual general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on January 27. Mr. J. R. Garstin was elected president, and a satisfactory report was presented, in which reference was made to the creditable action of the Galway County Council under the section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, which enables any County Council to take charge of any monument in the county not already vested, and to the irreparable damage done by the foolish excavations in the Hill of Tara. At the evening meeting Mr. Garstin delivered his inaugural address, dealing chiefly with the history of the Irish coinage.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

LIVES AND LEGENDS OF THE GREAT HERMITS AND FATHERS OF THE CHURCH, WITH OTHER CONTEMPORARY SAINTS. By Mrs. Arthur Bell. Many plates. London: George Bell and Sons, 1902. Square 8vo., pp. xi, 322. Price 14s. net.

In the *Antiquary* for April of last year we found occasion to praise the first instalment of Mrs. Bell's ambitious work, of which the second is now before us. In her first volume she dealt with "the evangelists, apostles, and other early saints"; in the present we are carried from the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era to the end of the sixth; and we are promised the completion of her task in a third on *The English Bishops and Kings; the Mediæval Monks, with other Later Saints*. It will thus be seen that in her well-proportioned and comprehensive scheme the author goes even beyond the limits of Mrs. Jameson, whose work her own, in a measure, supersedes. In this second instalment she continues to supplement that writer's pioneer work with a record of later discoveries and with the more accurate and adequate illustrations which the modern processes of reproduction can supply. Once again we may note the wise and proper catholicity of her selection in including pictures of artists so distant from one another in time and school as Fra Filippo Lippi and Lord Leighton, Hans Memling and Puvis de Chavannes. This seems to us right, as her theme is not a history of painting, but an illustrative record of "Lives and Legends." The wide reading and zealous diligence which have obviously contributed to the success of this record have supplied a number

of points and instances which (by help of the efficient index) any student, whether of theology or art, is able to discover in reference to any of the saintly characters of the period. For instance, the chapter on "St. George" is a fund of reliable information which will tell many readers what they may and may not believe in their faith as to that pattern of chivalry who is the patron saint of England. Others will more readily turn to the accounts of "Saints Patrick and Bridget of Ireland," while an interest of wider range will be found in the chapter devoted to "Some Holy Women of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries."

The illustrations include an excellent photograph of Donatello's statue of St. George, and some little-known but beautiful paintings by Lorenzo Lotto, Il Moretto ("The Four Great Latin Fathers with Madonna and Child"), and Francia.—W. H. D.

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THE OLD TESTAMENT IN THE LIGHT OF THE HISTORICAL RECORDS AND LEGENDS OF ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA. By T. G. Pinches, LL.D., M.R.A.S. Sixteen illustrations. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1902. Large post 8vo., pp. 520. Price 7s. 6d.

The author of this bulky volume modestly disclaims any intention of presenting new matter. "The present work," he tells us, "being merely a record of things for the most part well known to students and others, cannot on that account contain much that is new. All that has been aimed at is to bring together as many of the old discoveries as possible in a new dress." The work amply fulfils this purpose. We cannot help thinking, however, that in bringing together in so readable a form a summary of the results already achieved it will not be without value even to those already versed in the study of Assyrian lore. The subject appeals to others besides those who are interested in the light which the discoveries shed on Biblical problems. Assyriology has attractions for the ethnologist, who finds, for instance, in the alleged kinship of the primitive dwellers in Babylonia, the Sumero-Akkadians, with the Chinese, a subject of rare interest. The student of folk-lore, of course, discovers innumerable points of contact with his own particular study. The Babylonian story of the creation, for instance, as the author observes, "is a narrative of great interest to all who occupy themselves with the study of ancient legends and folk-lore. It introduces us not only to exceedingly ancient beliefs concerning the origin of the world on which we live, but it tells us also of the religion, or, rather, the religious beliefs, of the Babylonians, and enables us to see something of the changes which those beliefs underwent." An interesting example of this last statement is the story of the change from Polytheism to Monotheism, given on p. 58 *et seq.* With regard to the Creation story, it is worth noting, in view of the changes which science has brought about in our own conception of the Biblical narrative, that, "judging from the material that we have, the Babylonians seemed to have believed in a kind of evolution" (p. 33).

The ethnological and anthropological aspects of the subject are not neglected by the author, but the

main interest, as the title implies, centres around the points of contact between the Biblical story and the Babylonian and Assyrian records. While this side of the subject is undoubtedly to the average reader the most fascinating, it is from the scientific standpoint that which needs the most careful treatment. The personal equation has here to be most rigorously discounted. It is easy to fill in the blank spaces in the records with one's own imaginings, which will naturally be of the same colour as one's theology. Here Dr. Pinches seems to us to have displayed a commendable wisdom. "Bearing as it does," he says of his work, "upon the life, history, and legends of the ancient nations of which it treats, controversial matter has been avoided, and the Higher Criticism left altogether aside." The facts are left to speak for

how far our knowledge really extends in this fascinating field of research.

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PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSES. By Allan Fea. With 119 illustrations by the author. London: *S. H. Bousfield and Co., Ltd.* [1902]. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 224. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Fea's wanderings "off the beaten track" take him to many an attractive and little known corner of the home counties. Starting at Faversham, he takes his devious way through a considerable district of Kent, parts of Sussex, corners of Surrey and Hampshire, parts of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, with brief excursions to sundry spots in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Essex. It will thus be seen that



THE "CHARITY HOUSE" AT LENHAM, KENT.

themselves. "In the present work," the writer says elsewhere, "theories will be kept in the background as much as possible, and prominence given to such facts as recent discoveries have revealed to us." These facts throw an interesting and often startling light on the Biblical narrative. The similarities between the Babylonian story of "the flood" and the account in Genesis, the coincidences alleged between Egyptian history and the Bible story of Joseph, the light thrown on the Exodus by the Tel-el-Amarna tablets—all these and many more points are discussed impartially and exhaustively. The last four chapters deal in an interesting manner with the period of "the Captivity."

The sixteen plates are well executed, and help to elucidate the text. A full index is appended. We commend the book to those who are anxious to know

though the area covered is fairly extensive, the author has left himself ample scope for a companion volume or volumes to the pleasant book before us. Mr. Fea chats pleasantly and intelligently about the many old houses and cottages, ancient seats, and old-world villages to which he directs the reader's attention; but, after all, the main attraction of the book is the splendid collection of pictures, mostly from photographs, of old homesteads and town and village homes of long ago. Some, like Ockwells, Layer Marney, and others, are fairly familiar, but a very large number will be delightfully new to many antiquaries and country rambles, who think they know something of the fascination of ancient house hunting.

By the courtesy of the publishers we are able to reproduce the illustration of the "wonderfully perfect

little timber-house, with carved brackets and a massive, though squat, chimney-stack in the centre," the "Charity House" at Lenham, Kent. We thank Mr. Fea heartily for his companionable, lavishly illustrated book. The title-page should have been dated.

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ENGLISH INTERIOR WOODWORK OF THE SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. By Henry Tanner, junr., A.R.I.B.A. Fifty plates. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1902. Folio, art linen, gilt. Price 36s. net.

Architects are sure to welcome this fine volume, which contains fifty folio plates of measured drawings of the best and most characteristic examples of chimney-pieces, panelling, staircases, doors, and screens of English woodwork of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. There is a good general introduction, and brief descriptive letterpress of each plate. Mr. Tanner states in his preface that his object has been "to present examples illustrating the various phases and developments of architectural woodwork, as applied to interiors, ranging from the dawn of the Renaissance, through the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, up to and including the time of the true Renaissance, which began with the architectural advent of Inigo Jones, and culminated under the influence of Wren and his school, after which the movement in England rapidly declined."

In the excellent volumes of Messrs. Gotch, Blomefield, Birch, Belcher, and Macartney, that deal with the English Renaissance in architecture, references to woodwork are merely incidental to the general scheme, the greatest stress being naturally laid on stonework. There is, therefore, ample room for a volume such as the present. The first impression that perhaps may be produced on turning over these plates and glancing at their details is one of slight disappointment at again finding such fairly well-known places as Haddon, Hardwick, and Bolsover, in Derbyshire; Hatfield House; Wadham College, Oxford; Pembroke College, Cambridge; or the palace of Hampton Court. But this feeling will pass away when it is recollected that Mr. Tanner's object has been to select those examples that best display the characteristics and beauties of the various periods, and that therefore these instances could not have been omitted. Moreover, it is really an advantage, not only to the architect, but to the general observer gifted with an appreciative taste, to have his pleasure and admiration of detailed work in well-known places educated and enhanced. To the general observer, also, it is a distinct help to find that the author does not confine his attention to a single bit of panelling, to a solitary chimney-piece, or to an ably-devised door and doorway, but that in many instances the entire treatment of a single room is set forth as forming a complete scheme.

Mr. Tanner, however, by no means confines himself to woodwork of well-known places. For instance, one of the most charming plates for purity and excellence of early design is from an old house in Fore Street, Ipswich, which has long ceased to be in any way a fashionable residence, and which is prob-

ably quite unknown to the great majority of even East Anglian antiquaries. The lower half of the fireplace has unfortunately been mutilated, but the cornice and frieze are still delightful in the delicacy of their design. Another little-known place well worth visiting for its beautiful woodwork is Abbot's Hospital, Guildford, which was built in the early years of the seventeenth century. Details are given from the present board-room of the Hospital on the first floor. The panelling over the fireplace is well finished, and more elaborate in treatment than was usual at that date, but at the same time it is in no sense overcrowded with ornament. It is a particular pleasure to find that the Globe Room of the Reindeer Inn, Banbury—far less known than it used to be in the old coaching days—has not escaped Mr. Tanner's attention. It is a particularly good example of Jacobean work of about the middle of the seventeenth century. It occurs in the most unexpected place, being entered from the yard of the inn.

A useful plate is one illustrative of staircases varying in date from the first half of the seventeenth to nearly half-way through the next century. The examples are taken from Brympton, of James I.'s time; from Cobham, *circa* 1650; from the royal palace, Kew, 1631; from Northgate, Ipswich, and Clare College, Cambridge, about the same date; from a house in Great Marlborough Street, London, *circa* 1720-30; and from the Hall, Glastonbury, 1726. This will be a help to students in dating other examples throughout the country.

The style of these measured drawings show that they are intended in the first instance for architects; but they will also prove of profit and interest to not a few outside the profession.—J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

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MILLET. By Romain Rolland. "Popular Library of Art." Thirty-two illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.* [1902]. 16mo., pp. xi, 200. Price, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

The life-story of Jean François Millet is both moving and stimulating to an unusual degree, and the reader who picks up this little book will find it very hard to put it down again before he has reached the final page. M. Rolland, however, is no mere eulogizer. He presents a careful and finished study, most sympathetically written, of the great Norman peasant painter and his work, but does not ignore Millet's faults or weaknesses—his occasional harshness, and even violence, and his defects of light and colour. In view of the immense renown that has gathered around the painter's name since his too early death in January, 1875, and considering the enormous prices that have been paid for his canvases in recent years, it is saddening to read of the terrible times of poverty and struggle through which he passed. But Millet was a truly great, a patiently heroic soul. His deep religious faith, and his love of Nature and of the peasantry, to whom he felt bound by every tie of kindred and feeling, never wavered. M. Rolland's study is valuable, not only as a criticism of the art of one whom all men now recognise as a great master, but also as a vivid sketch of a commanding personality, of a noble, faithful life.

The translation, which is by Miss Clementina Black, is thoroughly good; and the illustrations, though varying somewhat in quality, are, on the whole, fully up to the level of those in the previous volumes of a most attractive series, and that is no small praise. The title-page ought to be dated.

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SOCIAL ENGLAND. New illustrated edition, vol. ii. Edited by the late H. D. Traill, D.C.L., and J. S. Mann, M.A. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1902. Large 8vo., pp. liv, 800. Price 14s. net.

This is the second volume of the admirable new edition which we have already had occasion to praise. It covers the period 1274-1509, and the various writers whose expert knowledge is here collected throw a flood of light upon the English social life of those fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which have a full and varied interest, even if they can never have the brilliance of the thirteenth. But the period, if without an Edward I., was a strengthening time for England; it was a period "of peaceful development, notwithstanding the Wars of the Roses. It was the great time of the thrifty yeoman and his stalwart sons, of the decent burgher and his industrious apprentices, of fine churches in town and country." It was, moreover, the time when the blight of leprosy was cleaned out of the land, a fact more momentous, perhaps, than we can readily realize. As this volume explains, the growth of English law within these centuries was most distinct and far-reaching. Parliament itself underwent a "decline and fall." "If for a moment," writes Professor Maitland in his luminous chapter on this subject, "the Parliament of Edward IV. can raise its soul above defective barrels of fish and fraudulent gutter tiles, this will be in order to prohibit 'cloish, kayles, half-bowl, hand-in-hand, queke-board,' and such other games as interfere with the practice of archery." But if the common law was deemed to be complete, we find the sturdy growth of "chancery," in the development of which was involved much of the social progress of the people. It is, again, within the limits of this period that there falls the origin of that great craft of printing of which these very volumes are so notable an example. The lucid and admirably illustrated chapter by Mr. E. G. Duff (although marred by two errors in figures on p. 718) is a peculiarly vivid instance of the value of this work in its new form. The illustrations to this volume are, if possible, even better than those of the first; and we have nothing but praise for the forty careful pages of Mr. Mann's "Notes to Illustrations." Amongst the coloured plates may be mentioned the brilliant reproduction opposite p. 246 of the fifteenth-century picture of "The Capture of Calais," showing the poor burghers in their white shifts and hempen halters; and the four coloured scenes of "Agriculture, from the Luttrell Psalter," opposite p. 132, are quite charming. Mr. Mann is to be congratulated on having apparently secured the first photographic reproductions of the Canterbury pilgrims from the famous Ellesmere MS. at Bridgewater House. Finally, we may again give a special word of praise to the pages of grouped architectural subjects, which are a distinct feature of this new edition, and a model

of what such illustrations should be. In short, the production of each successive volume should insure the purchase of the whole work.

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Vol. xxxii. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (No. viii. of the new volumes) covers the ground from Pribiloff Islands to Stowmarket. There are several articles of archaeological interest. Under "Roman Walls" Mr. F. J. Haverfield, the most competent of authorities, summarizes the results of recent excavations, and gives a plan of Housesteads (*Borcovitum*); and the same writer, under "Silchester," gives a lucid survey, with illustrations, of the results of the excavations which have been systematically made on the famous Hampshire site since 1890. One section of the article on "Rome" is devoted to a detailed account of the achievements of modern archaeological research in the Imperial city and its neighbourhood, written by Professor Norton, of the American School of Archaeology at Rome. Particularly useful is the careful summary of the discoveries and modifications of knowledge made by the work of Signor Boni in the Forum since September, 1898. It is a wonderful record for so short a space of time. The only other archaeological article of importance is an appreciative notice of Schliemann—whose life was one continued series of romances—and of his discoveries, from the pen of Mr. D. G. Hogarth. The volume contains many articles of the most thoroughly "up-to-date" kind, noticeably, for instance, Sea-Power and the Command of the Sea, by Admiral Sir C. Bridges; Steamship Lines, Spanish-American War; Ships and Shipbuilding, a very full article, with many illustrations; Registration of Voters; Psychical Research; Reservation of the Eucharist; Protectorates; Safes and Vaults; Socialism and Social Progress. Among the geographical articles South Africa is naturally prominent, the historical part, by Dr. Hillier, being particularly full and well done. The amount of space occupied by "Somaland" is significant. Other important geographical contributions are Queensland, Rumania (of great length), Russia, Spain, and Scotland—the last-named being chiefly statistical. Art is represented by two long and important papers—Schools of Painting and Sculpture—both by writers of various nationalities. There is also an instructive article on "Process," with a coloured illustrative plate, by Mr. E. Bale. Among the scientific and miscellaneous contributions of importance may be named the well-illustrated treatise, of great length, on Railways, by numerous authorities; Publishing; Psychology; Radiation; Prison Discipline; Reproduction; Reptiles; River Engineering; Rifle; and Small Arms. The biographical articles are very numerous. Those dealing with men who have passed away include Puvion de Chavannes, with a plate of his St. Geneviève watching over Paris; von Ranke; several famous Rawlinsons; R. L. Stevenson, by Mr. Edmund Gosse; Ruskin, by Mr. Harrison; Rossetti; Théodore Rousseau, illustrated by a photographic reproduction of the painter's "Marsh in the Landes," which is one of the best plates in the volume; Ram Mohan Roy, founder of the Brahma Somaj, or Theistic church (we are surprised not to find any notice of Ramakrishna, the famous Hindu teacher of recent times); Ernest

Renan; and Cecil Rhodes. Biographies of the living include Reclus, the geographer; Lord Rayleigh; Herbert Spencer; President Roosevelt; Sardou; Lord Salisbury; Auguste Rodin, and many others. The introductory essay is a sketch of "The Function of Science in the Modern State"—a vast subject—by Karl Pearson.

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The latest issue in the new popular edition of the "Book-Lover's Library" (*Elliot Stock*), price 1s. 6d. net, is *The Enemies of Books*, by the late Mr. William Blades. Every book-lover knows that this little volume is one of the most charming of bibliographical essays. Mr. Blades, besides being a master of his subject, possessed a delightful vein of humour, which found constant expression in his caustic discourse on the many enemies of books. In the present cheap and attractive form the book should find a host of new readers.

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From Mr. A. H. Goose, of Norwich, comes *The First Register Book of the Parish of Old Buckenham in Norfolk, 1560-1649*, transcribed, edited, and indexed by Walter Rye (price 5s.). Mr. Rye's work was done under circumstances of great difficulty, for a third of the original had rotted away altogether, while much of the remainder was in very bad condition. He is to be thanked for the care and industry with which he has reproduced so much of the register as was legible. The transcript shows numerous lacunæ, and not a few of the names are doubtfully identified; but genealogists will be thankful to Mr. Rye for what he has been able to do. The index is excellent.

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Sundry local quarterlies are before us. The *Essex Review* for January begins a new volume auspiciously. Miss E. Vaughan tells once more the moving story of Kitty Canham, of Thorpe-le-Soken; and Miss C. Fell Smith has an informing paper on "The Courtauld Family and their Industrial Enterprise." The other contents, including the first of a series of character sketches from the pencil of Mr. F. C. Gould, are varied and good. In the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, January, Mr. Standish O'Grady has an article (with portrait) on the famous Hugh O'Neill; and the Rev. G. R. Buick, LL.D., and Dr. D. Buick send a contribution of fresh and curious interest on a collection of "Presbyterian Communion Tokens." Among the other contents are the continuation of Mr. J. J. Marshall's "History of the Fort of Blackwater in Ulster"; "Notes on Stone Axes"—which seem to be very abundant in Co. Antrim—by Mr. W. J. Knowles; and "Parliamentary Memoranda of Bygone Days," by Lord Belmore. We have also the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, January, with, *inter alia*, a readable paper on "The History of Hungerford," by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.; No. 12 of the "Hull Museum Publications," being the *Quarterly Record of Additions*, No. III., by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., sold at the Museum, price one penny; and the *Shrine* for February, March, and April.

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In the *Genealogical Magazine*, February, we note papers on the "Earldom of Banbury"; "Some Spanish Marriages," by Mr. C. P. Gordon; "Mayors'

Robes and Chains"; "Curious Public School Customs"; and illustrated notices of the new Peerage books. The discussion on "Architecture and the Royal Academy" is concluded in the *Architectural Review* for February, which also contains a pleasant paper, abundantly illustrated, on "Mediæval Southampton," by Mr. R. W. Carden; and a well-illustrated study of the "Forms of the Tuscan Arch," by Mr. J. Wood Brown. The frontispiece is one of Mr. Muirhead Bone's striking drawings, "Housebreaking in the Strand." Other periodicals on our table are the *East Anglian* for December, completing the ninth volume; the *Architects' Magazine*, January; *Sale Prices*, January 30; and *Baconiana* (Gay and Bird: 1s. net), the latest outcome of a craze to which we need not further refer.



Correspondence.

MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

(See Vol. xxxviii., pp. 255, 287, 320, 352, 384.)

TO THE EDITOR.

AN examination of the instances collected by Mr. A. R. Goddard tends to prove that no explanation of the term is satisfactory which supposes a corruption of some Celtic descriptive name. The weak point of etymologies of the *magh-dun* type (beyond that which Mr. Goddard points out) is that they do not fit all known Maiden Castles, while the vast majority of ancient strongholds, to which such a title as *magh-dun* would apply, do not bear the name. The *medn* theory is open to the same positive and negative objections. So far from Maiden Castles being all of stone, as Mr. MacRitchie assumes, the contrary is the prevailing rule, and even where stone is present, it is usually a minor feature. On the other hand, of all the numerous stone-walled Roman fortresses in the North of England, only one of the smallest has got the name of Maiden Castle—viz., that near Rerecross on Stainmore. No doubt the Maiden Way was a paved road, but there were other and more important paved roads in the same district which bear different titles or have no special name. The term "Maiden Way," or "Maydengate," as it is found in early documents, has, I think, been extended beyond its proper limits—mainly through attempts to make it fit the Tenth Iter of Antoninus—and should probably be confined to the branch running from the main Eboracum-Luguvallum road at Kirby Thore to the Roman Wall at Carvoran.

But, after all, is it necessary to find a Celtic etymology for the term "maiden," even as applied to natural rocks or ancient monoliths? It has yet to be proved that such a term as "The Nine Maidens" is so ancient as to exclude the possibility of an English origin; the idea that "popular" etymology is necessarily fallacious may be driven too far, and there is nothing unreasonable in supposing that the name arose from a fancied resemblance between a circle of

upright stones and a number of girls dancing in a ring. Certainly in the North of England—and, I think, elsewhere—there has at some period been a tendency to find in conspicuous rocks and monoliths a resemblance or analogy to persons, animals, or other objects, and to invent names accordingly. The following are the chief instances which occur in the North of England:

In Cumberland, Long Meg and her Daughters, the monolith and stone circle, near Little Salkeld—surely an exact parallel to the Nine Maidens; the Gray Yawd (*i.e.*, horse), near Cumwhitton.

In Northumberland, the Gray Mare Rock (natural), near Dunstanburgh Castle; the Gray Mare (natural), near Ilderton; the Gray Mare (natural), near Harehope; the Mare and Foal, near Haltwhistle; the Poind and his Man on Harnham Moor; the Priest and Clerk, near Rothbury; the Spindle Stone (natural), of Spindleston Heugh, near Bamburgh; King Arthur's Chair (natural), near Sewingshields.

As regards sea-rocks, it seems more reasonable to suppose that the numerous Maidens have acquired their names in some such fashion than to have recourse to a hypothetical word of no distinctively descriptive significance. Are we to believe that the poetic imagination of the Celt, of which we hear so much, could produce nothing better than plain "rock," or simple "stone"? The Black Middens, which formerly existed at the mouth of the Tyne, were probably called middens in the usual North-Country sense from the number of wrecks which occurred there, black meaning disastrous, as in Black Monday; they were not conspicuous, but submerged rocks. The Maiden Stone, mentioned by Mr. MacRitchie, perhaps finds a parallel in the Maiden Cross, which, according to tradition, marked the western limit of the mediæval Sanctuary of Hexham. Now, Hexham Sanctuary was a purely English creation, and certainly *medn* cannot apply here. Probably the name is not particularly ancient. Prior Richard, writing in the twelfth century, mentions the Sanctuary crosses, but gives no such name.

Much turns upon the antiquity of the term "Maiden," whether applied to rocks, strongholds, or roads; and I put forward the following as circumstantial evidence against any Celtic etymology. The Soulby Maiden Castle is situated on the higher slopes of a hill which was known as Carthanack, certainly in 1731, and probably later; but the name is now unknown to the people of the neighbourhood, and does not occur in the Ordnance Survey. Have we not here the original Celtic name of the stronghold (Caer-thanoc), which was afterwards superseded by the term "Maiden Castle"?

The earliest instances of the term "Maiden Castle," which up to the present have come to light, seem to be (1) the Maidenobroche of Domesday, and (2) the mention of Edinburgh as *Castrum Puellarum* in Fordun's extracts from the writings of Prior Turgot of Durham (about A.D. 1090; see *Publications of Surtees Society*, vol. li., p. 262), if we may suppose that Fordun is quoting Turgot's own words.

In the Chronicle of Lanercost, which was probably compiled about the middle of the fourteenth century, the same place is sometimes referred to as *Castrum*

Puellarum, but most fully in the following paragraph under the year 1296:

"Itaque, absente rege, post quindenam obsidionis, redditum est *Castrum Puellarum* in manu Johannis Dispensatoris, locus qui nusquam in antiquioribus gestis legitur prius expugnari propter sui eminentiam ac firmitatem, qui, a conditore suo monacho, rege Edwyno, Edwynesburgh dictus est antiquitus, ubi, ut dicitur, septem filias suas posuit conservandas."

This shows that the origin of the name was unknown by the middle of the fourteenth century, and that an explanatory legend of the usual type was already in existence; also that the chronicler, whatever his opinion may be worth, regarded the name as of no great antiquity.

Now, if the term "Maiden" be formed by corruption from *medn* or any other Celtic words, that corruption must have taken place during the early part of the Saxon period, and there ought to be Saxon evidence for the term, at any rate in such cases as Dorchester, Dunstable, York, and Edinburgh. The absence of such evidence renders it probable that the term originated during the latter part of the Saxon period, certainly before the end of the eleventh century, and possibly considerably earlier, since it would be current in popular speech for some time before its first occurrence in literature.

We have, then, a number of ancient, and in most instances prehistoric, strongholds, and a number of ancient roads—in either case a small proportion of the whole—to which the term "Maiden" has been applied; they are spread, as Mr. Goddard remarks, over an area in which the Anglo-Saxon speech obtained the mastery in early times; they acquire this name at a time when that mastery has long been complete, and for a reason which was forgotten before the year 1350. There is sufficient diversity, not only between castles and roads, but also in the character and situation of the castles, to make untenable any explanation based on an etymology descriptive of physical features or the like; and the true explanation must probably be sought in the special circumstances affecting the districts in which Maiden Castles occur during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

R. H. FORSTER.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

News of an extraordinary discovery comes from Egypt. A Mr. Theodore Davies, an American gentleman, has been excavating for some two years past in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, and quite recently has found a previously unknown royal tomb, that of Thothmes IV., whose mummy, now in the Cairo Museum, was found in another tomb long ago. A full description of the new tomb—the discovery and preservation of which are due to Mr. Howard Carter, the Inspector of the Monuments of Upper Egypt, who has been conducting the excavations for Mr. Davies—appeared in the *Times* of March 9. In the heart of the tomb is a large chamber, at the extreme end of which, we are told, “is a magnificent sarcophagus of granite covered with texts from the Book of the Dead. On either side are smaller chambers, the floor of one of which was covered with mummified loins of beef, legs of mutton, and trussed ducks and geese, offerings made to the dead king between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago. Clay seals with the name of the king had been attached to the doors of the chambers, and it is interesting to observe that the Egyptians of the eighteenth Dynasty had already, to some extent, anticipated the invention of printing, the raised portions of the seals having been smeared with blue ink before being impressed upon the clay.”

The floor of the great chamber, continues the writer, was “literally covered with vases, dishes, boomerangs, symbols of life, and other

objects of blue faience. Unfortunately, nearly all of them have been wantonly broken; in some cases the damage must have been done by the original desecrators of the tomb, as the breakage has been repaired in the time of Hor-em-heb. Intermixed with the faience were fragments of exquisitely-shaped cups and vases of rich blue or variegated glass. There are also fragments of an opaque white glass, as well as what would have been pronounced to be the bottoms of modern beer bottles had they been met with on the surface of the ground. Equally interesting is a piece of textile fabric into which hieroglyphic characters of different colours have been woven with such wonderful skill as to present the appearance of painting on linen.

“The great and unique find, however, has been that of the actual chariot which was made for the Pharaoh, and in which he rode at Thebes. The body of it alone is preserved, but in a perfect condition. The wooden frame was first covered with papier maché made from papyrus, and this again with stucco, which has been carved, both inside and out, into scenes from the battles fought by the Pharaoh in Syria. The art is of a very high order, every detail being exquisitely finished, and the faces of the Syrians being clearly portraits taken from captives at Thebes. The chariot is, in fact, one of the finest specimens of art that have come down to us from antiquity, and that it should have been made for the grandfather of ‘the heretic king,’ whose foreign correspondence has thrown such a light on the history of the ancient East, lends to it additional interest. Along with the chariot was found the leather gauntlet with which the king protected his hand and wrist when using the bow or reins.”



If the scheme for the new railway between Bristol and London—now passing through the House of Commons—is successful, and the work is carried out, two interesting relics of old Bristol will probably be demolished for the site of the central station. A quaint passage known as “Christmas Steps,” really a pathway forming a “short cut” from one of the heights to the city, and some early thirteenth-century vestiges of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, in Christmas Street, comprising a finely moulded archway and some

arcading [within, are certainly doomed to disappear. *Apropos* of Bristol antiquities, it may here be noted, with regard to a city possessing so many historic buildings and other relics of mediæval times, as somewhat strange that until this year all efforts to establish a systematic "photographic survey" of Bristol and the neighbourhood had failed. It is interesting to hear that this work has now been taken in hand. An excellent committee has been formed, and Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., is hon. secretary to the movement.

The Rev. J. B. McGovern, of St. Stephen's Rectory, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, writes: "With regard to my note on a find of coins at Stretford in your issue for March, the following excerpt from a letter since received will explain its ambiguities. It was an answer to a query of mine inserted in the *Manchester Courier*, and suggested by your own query, 'Has the date alleged to have been found inscribed on the slab (1357) been verified?' I had further ventured to express a doubt as to the possibility of a coin of Edward V. being found under a slab bearing date 1357. I may add also that my correspondent is a possessor of some of the coins referred to, and that the extract is deserving of insertion in the interests of antiquarian accuracy.

"The paragraph you quote is grossly inaccurate. Firstly, there was no date at all under the flagstone, but some scratchings which, so far as they could be deciphered, read:

12 v BB
O mile.

Secondly, no coin was of earlier date than 1564. The number of coins was between twenty-five and thirty, and they consisted almost entirely of shillings and sixpences of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. There were also a few larger coins of Charles I. Hazarding a conjecture, I should say the coins were buried during the Civil War in the kitchen of the first of a row of houses which formerly ran parallel with Chapel Lane, Stretford. Finally, the "pot of beer" story is a malicious invention. The price of a pint of beer will probably be

found to be less than the average price paid for each coin."

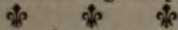
"Of such stuff as the paragraph referred to is history made! But the above *dementi* will nail the misstatement to the counter of the *Antiquary*."

The three remaining bays of the cloisters of the old priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, have now been purchased, and a faculty obtained for connecting them with the church by means of the original monks' doorway, which, though at present bricked up, can still be traced in the wall of the south ambulatory.

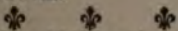
The London School of Economics announces for publication after Easter *The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester* for the year 1207-8. This Record, which will be the second publication of the Palæography Class of the School, is probably the earliest Manorial Compotus Roll which is known to exist in this or any other country as part of a series of manorial records prepared in the true form of a bailiff's account. Roughly speaking, therefore, this document anticipates by half a century the evidence of the general series of these accounts used by the late Professor Thorold Rogers. There will be a very full Introduction, treating not only of the characteristic features of such records, but of the position of the manors, manorial services and tenures, and means of communication, with tables of the prices of cattle, crops, and implements. Two hundred and fifty copies will be issued in folio at the price to subscribers of 10s. 6d., to others 15s. The address of the School, which is doing much excellent work in connection with various branches of advanced historical study, is Clare Market, London, W.C.

We are glad to hear, says the *Athenæum*, that the series of fresco portraits of the Sforza family which decorated the walls of a room in the house of the Atellani, near the Church of Sta. Maria delle Grazie in Milan, have, in spite of repeated offers made on behalf of foreign collectors, been secured for the great civic collection of the Castello at Milan, which under Signor Vittadini's zealous care is becoming one of the most remarkable

municipal monuments in Italy. It is only fitting that this interesting series of portraits should find a final home in the Castle, where so much remains to recall the memory of the Sforzas. The frescoes were executed by Bernardino Luini, and from a number of details their date can be fixed between the years 1522 and 1526, when Francesco Sforza II., the last duke, was attempting to reign in Milan. The portraits were recently exhibited to the public in their original position, and appeared to us to vary considerably in excellence, those of the earlier representatives of the family being merely traditional likenesses, somewhat vague and unconvincing; while the later ones—the actual portraits—had a good deal of character, though in no case can it be maintained that Luini had the qualities which make a great portrait-painter.



On February 20 there occurred for sale at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms a recently discovered MS. of a seventeenth-century play, "The Swisser, acted at the Black Friars 1631." The MS. is carefully written on sixty-four small 4to leaves, with Prologue and Epilogue. It is by Arthur Wilson (1595-1652), and with "The Corporal"—whose text has not apparently survived—was entered in the Stationers' Register on September 4, 1646. The (doubtless original) caste, which appears on the first page, includes the names of John Lowin and Joseph Taylor, the well known Shakespearean actors, who took over the management of the King's players after the retirement of Heming and Condell about 1623. Competition was lukewarm, and Mr. Quaritch bought "The Swisser" for £45. It is conjectured that he acted on behalf of the British Museum.

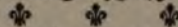


The famous West Malling jug—for the sale of which the vicar and churchwardens of the Kentish parish duly obtained a faculty—was offered at auction on February 19, and fetched the sum of 1,450 guineas. The jug, which is figured on this page, is of Fulham Delft or stone ware, splashed purple, orange, green, and other colours, in the style of the old Chinese, and mounted with chased neck-band handle mount, body straps, foot and cover of silver-gilt, and bears the London hall-mark 1581, and the maker's mark, a fleur-

de-lys stamped in intaglio; it is 9½ inches high and 5¾ inches greatest diameter. At the same sale a great standing salt, dated 1613 and weighing 16 ozs. 7 dwts., fetched £1,150. Among the other lots was the



parcel gilt tankard and cover presented by Peter the Great to Admiral Crump, who provided His Majesty with a workshop at Deptford during Peter's career as a shipwright. This brought £145.



In continuation of our note in last month's *Antiquary* on the frequent treatment of archaeological subjects in the provincial press, we may add here a few further examples from the country newspapers of the month which has since elapsed. The *Sussex Daily News* has continued its articles on the Brighton Museum, and is also issuing, under the general title of "Old-Time Sussex," a series of papers of much antiquarian interest. Two, in the issues of February 26 and

March 5, dealt with "Money-making at the Sussex Mints." The *Glasgow Herald* of February 27 had historical notes on "Culross Abbey," the restoration of which is at present in question. "Curat's House," a stately old sixteenth-century Norwich mansion, formed the subject of a descriptive article in the *Eastern Morning Gazette* of March 2. John Curat, notary and mercer, was sheriff of Norwich in 1532. "He was lavish," says the writer, "in adorning the dining-hall, for the oak ceiling, in four compartments, is decorated with carved fretwork and shields containing the trade-mark of the wealthy mercer. Here and there, in cellar, solar-room, dining-hall, and the 'camera superior,' John Curat's initials, trade-mark, or rebus (a Q and a rat), are introduced in carved designs. The panels adorning John Curat's room—now used as a counting-house—contain the mercer's trade-mark: an I (for it must be remembered that in those days an I served the purpose of a J), a Q, and a rat—I. Curat—richly and uniquely carved in different patterns, whilst one of the panels contains Curat's heraldic symbol—an eagle acting as the single supporter of his shield, and holding a Q in one claw and a rat in the other. The spacious cellars that undermine this quaint old mansion are supposed to have been a part of the old Jewry, and several pictures by Ninham of these groined vaults are to be seen in the dining-hall, which will, in future, be utilized as a wine-room. Antiquaries give it as their opinion that Curat's house was built in 1460." The *Kentish Mercury* is publishing two series of antiquarian papers. One—"The Rambles of an Amateur Antiquary"—is a pleasant collection of historical and topographical chat by Mr. F. Norman; the other deals with "Coins of Kent and Kentish Tokens." Two ancient Bristol seals were described at length, with illustrations, in the *Western Daily Press* of March 9; and notes on the Kennaway, Short, and Lambert families filled a column in the *Exeter Flying Post* of March 7.

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The *Builder* of March 7 had an interesting article, illustrated, on the Church of Abu Gosh, or St. Jeremiah, which stands about five miles from Jerusalem, on the road to Jaffa.

It is an example of a medieval fortified sanctuary, an almost solitary specimen of a church of the Crusading epoch remaining in fair condition, which has attracted the attention of travellers and tourists for many a long year. We regret to read that there is some probability of the ancient building being "restored." As the writer of the article well remarks, such a fate would mean the complete destruction of every element of interest about the venerable ruin. It is under the immediate protection of the French Consul at Jerusalem.

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A meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society was held at the London Institution on February 20, when Mr. T. W. Shore read the third of his series of papers on Anglo-Saxon London and Middlesex. An application for the loan of this paper, or a copy, to be read in Copenhagen, has been received. In the course of his lecture Mr. Shore gave interesting descriptions of the Saxon markets, places of execution, fords, and other localities, which preserved in their names the evidence of their survival from those times, and he gave a graphic picture of Saxon London as a town mainly built of timber, and standing from 10 to 12 feet below the present level. Strangely enough, some of the Roman buildings survived in Saxon London as late as the tenth century. Though in a thousand years great changes had taken place, some of the old landmarks of our Saxon forefathers were still practically indestructible, and some of their customs remained. Mr. Shore concluded with an earnest appeal to the Society to assist in the preservation of these interesting survivals of the past of our race.

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An influential meeting was held at Shrewsbury on February 21, to appoint committees for carrying out the celebration of the quincenary of the Battle of Shrewsbury. There will be a special service, followed by lectures, at Battlefield Church on July 21, the anniversary day, and Shakespearean plays—viz., *Richard II.*, *Henry IV. (Part I.)*, and *Henry V.*, by Mr. Benson's company in a specially constructed theatre in the grounds adjoining the Technical School, Abbey Foregate; while in the Quarry Grounds there will be Old

English games and other attractions for the general public if sufficient funds are forthcoming. Without issuing any appeal for subscriptions, the Mayor has received over £240 towards the carrying out of the celebrations, and it has come mostly from non-residents in the county, who are interesting themselves in the matter. Any surplus that may be left in the hands of the treasurer will be devoted to the erection of a monument in Battlefield Church to commemorate the battle fought there, and what may be still left will be handed over to the funds of the Salop Infirmary. The *Antiquary* for July will contain a special article, illustrated, on "Battlefield, Salop," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.



In addition to the Bristol finds mentioned in his recent address to the Clifton Antiquarian Club, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., has lately discovered, in the course of excavations at considerable depth in the heart of the city, another well-fashioned bone needle 7 inches long, and a portion of a smaller one, together with another tyne—that of the fallow deer—showing definite marks of sawing.



An interesting discovery of old Roman coins, says the *Times*, was made in Croydon on March 10 while some workmen in the employ of the Croydon Corporation were engaged in excavating a trench for a water main in Whitgift Street, a by-road out of the main London Road. Two urns were found, each containing nearly 2,000 bronze coins, in all about 3,800. They were conveyed to the Town Hall, and afterwards some of them were submitted to the authorities at the British Museum. There it was found that the majority were of the Emperor Constantine, and almost all appeared to have been issued from A.D. 300 to A.D. 375. They are in a wonderful state of preservation, and after a little polishing the designs are almost as distinct as in modern coins, while on some the words "Gloria Romanorum" are easily decipherable. Some few years ago a number of other coins were found during the progress of some building operations at Pitlake, about a mile away from Whitgift Street. These were mostly of a somewhat earlier date.

The Campanile at Venice is to be rebuilt. The Italian Government has granted the sum of half a million francs; the municipality provides another half million, and thus, with the million and a half already collected in Venice and abroad, two-thirds of the estimated sum required will have been found. The architect chosen is Commendatore Luca Beltrami. The last stone has been cleared away from the site of the old tower, and the top of the foundations lies level with the piazza; all is swept and garnished and ready to prepare for the new one. It is hoped, says the Venice correspondent of the *Globe*, now that everything is arranged, that it may be possible to lay the first stone of the new Campanile on April 25—St. Mark's Day—to the pealing of all the bells of Venice, when they will "ring out the old" and "ring in the new."



The Law of Treasure Trove.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

(Continued from p. 57.)

DEFINITION OF TREASURE TROVE.

Analysis of the Circumstances and Conditions necessary to constitute Treasure Trove.

1. The material or substance of the find or deposit.
2. The place of the deposit.
3. The intention of the depositor.
4. Ignorance as to present ownership.
5. The circumstances of the find, and the presumptions to be drawn therefrom.



IN the preceding paper there were set out by way of introduction some of the legal notions that might well be borne in mind when considering in particular the special branch of English law which related to treasure trove. There then followed Coke's definition, which of several was considered more correctly than others to lay down the essentials of treasure trove. It ran thus:

Treasure trove is when any gold or silver, in coin, plate, or bullion hath been of ancient time hidden, wheresoever it be found, whereof no person can prove any property, it doth belong to the King, or to some lord or other by the King's grant or prescription (3 Inst. 132).

The term "treasure trove" seems to have been derived from the Norman-French equivalent of what in our earliest law-books appears as *thesaurus inventus*. Thus, in the work by Britton (late thirteenth century), it is written *tresor trove* (Nichols' ed.), and similarly in the *Mirror of Justices*, which appeared a few years later.

Whatever meaning may have been attached formerly to *thesaurus inventus* or *tresor trove*, the English equivalent "treasure trove" had become specialized before the time of Coke, so that it denoted that particular kind of treasure which, when found in certain circumstances and under certain conditions, was by law the property of the Crown or the Crown's grantees. This is the sense in which it is now used, so that, from the simple meaning of "treasure that has been found," it has come to mean that variety of ownerless treasure which belongs to the King. With Coke's definition in mind, what these circumstances and conditions are will be now discussed in detail.

I. THE MATERIAL OR SUBSTANCE OF THE FIND OR DEPOSIT.

According to Coke, the substance of the find must be either "gold or silver, in coin, plate, or bullion." "If," continues Coke, "it be of any other metal it is no treasure."

This statement is explicit enough, and, if taken by itself, presents but little difficulty. It would exclude objects of all metals other than gold and silver, as, for instance, copper coins. But we find Blackstone, for example, saying (1765) that treasure trove "is where . . . any money or coin, gold, silver plate, or bullion, so found," etc. (1 Com. 295), thereby asserting without ambiguity that money or coin, unqualified as to substance, may be of treasure trove. This divergence in authorities, represented respectively by Coke and Blackstone, requires some attention.

Unfortunately, the more the matter is looked into, the more difficult does an arrival at the correct conclusion become; for as judged by one set of authorities Coke's view appears to be the right one, but looked at in view of another set the definition given by Blackstone would more accurately state the law. Since, then, the matter is not free from doubt, an examination of some of the

authorities upon which the divergent views are based is desirable.

Apart from the law under the Saxons, and according to the *Mirror of Justices* (lib. i., c. iii.), the right of the Crown in King Alfred's time to *tresour auncienement mucie en terre*, we find in the *Laws of King Edward the Confessor*, a compilation dating from the latter part of the reign of Henry II., as follows:

Thesauri de terra regis sunt, nisi in ecclesia aut in cimiterio inveniantur. Et si ibi inveniuntur, aurum est regis; et si argentum, dimidium est regis et dimidium ecclesie ubi inventum fuerit (xiv.).

From this, since nothing is said as to the disposal of metal other than gold and silver, it might be fairly urged that *thesaurus* in the time of Henry II. was either not considered to cover base metal, or that base metal, being of such small consequence, was not worthy of mention.

In the *Leges Regis Henrici Primi* (x. 1) we find among the rights of the Crown *thesaurus inventus* mentioned without amplification.

From the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, a treatise of relatively great importance (circa 1179), we find the meaning attached to *thesaurus* given thus (lib. i., xiv.):

Noveris autem thesaurum quandoque dici pecuniam ipsam numeratam, vasa diversi generis aurea vel argentea, ac vestimentorum mutatoria. . . . Dicitur enim thesaurus locus in quo reponitur, unde thesaurus auri thesis, id est positio, nominatur. . . . Numerata quidem pecunia vel alia predicta semel in tuto loco reposita non efferuntur, nisi cum ex regis mandato in necessarios usus distribuenda sibi mittantur.

Here, then, the word is used to cover not only coined money, gold and silver vessels, but also changes of vestments. As regards the word *pecunia*, its exact meaning in any particular context is often difficult to gather; but since, at the time of the *Dialogus*, gold and silver were the only metals used in the coinage,* it may be urged that coins of precious metal only were included in the passage quoted.

In the treatise by Glanvill (circa 1188)—"a commentary on original writs"—although the crime of concealing treasure is dealt with, no definition of *thesaurus* is attempted; but Glanvill implies that it included "ali-quod genus metalli" (lib. xiv., c. 2).

* Ruding's *Coinage of Great Britain*, vol. i., p. 4.

We may next consider the definition given by Bracton, a justiciar and ecclesiastic, who wrote during the latter end of the reign of Henry III. upon the laws and customs of England. Here it may be well to call to mind the probability of our earlier judges *en eyre** comparing notes, on their return from the country districts, in respect of the customs they had observed as binding, and deciding among themselves, or at the instigation of the King, what they were willing to lay down as settled law. Further, we may remember the probability of Bracton, as a result of these collaborations, committing the results to writing, although in a Roman law garb, and issuing them in his famous compilation. This author, when treating in his work on the rights of the Crown, says :

Est autem thesaurus, quædam vetus depositio pecunie, vel alterius metalli, cujus non extat modo memoria, ut jam dominum non habeat, etc. (l. iii., cap. 3, f. 4).

With this definition may be compared that of Paulus, which Bracton probably had before him in the *Summa Institutionum* of the famous glossator Azo. Paulus' definition ran thus :

Thesaurus est vetus quædam depositio pecunie cujus non extat memoria, ut jam dominum non habeat, etc. (Dig. xli., 1, 31, 1).

A comparison of these two definitions leads at once to the inquiry into the reason for the introduction by the English writer Bracton of the words *vel alterius metalli* and of the word *modo* into the Roman law definition. Immediately before giving his definition, Bracton says :

Si quis accusatus fuerit quod thesaurum inveniret, scilicet aurum vel argentum vel aliud genus metalli.

This is indicative that, in Bracton's opinion, the word *thesaurus* covered also base metal, as, for example, coins of copper and ingots.

Professor E. C. Clark, in a letter to the writer, appears to be somewhat of opinion that Bracton meant two things, viz. : (1) to extend *thesaurus*, on the one hand, beyond gold and silver, to which he considered it

had been unnecessarily limited ; and (2), on the other, beyond *pecunia*, viz., to bullion.

Mr. Hubert Hall informs the writer that he considers that *pecunia* consists here of fiscal treasure (coined silver) as well as bullion (gold and silver), whilst *vel alterius metalli* may be any other precious metal. *Pecunia*, he points out, is used in this technical sense in the *Dialogus*, whilst the term "treasure" extended probably to vestments and armour.

Whatever Bracton's meaning may have been, it is curious that Madox, in his *History of the Exchequer*, when speaking of treasure trove as one of the sources of the casual revenue of the King, instances five occurrences of treasure trove at a time not far removed from Bracton, in each of which gold or silver only was in question.

As we have considered Bracton somewhat fully, succeeding writers must be reviewed but briefly. Following Bracton closely, we have *Fleta*, in which his definition is repeated. Next, early in the reign of the first Edward, comes the work by Britton in Norman-French. In this, though *tresor trove* is mentioned, no definition is given ; so also in the *Mirror of Justices*, attributed to the reign of Edward II. Passing over a couple of centuries and more, we find Staunforde (*temp.* Mary), in his *Pleas of the Crown*, content to quote Britton ; while in *Termes de la Ley* (1592) we find "treasure trove is when any money (*i.e.*, without qualification), gold, silver, plate, or bullion, is found in any place, and no man knoweth to whom the property is," etc. Finch (*temp.* Charles I.), in his *Common Laws of England* (ed. 1759), says : "All . . . belong to the King. So of goods whereof no man claims any property, as treasure trove hid within the earth, not upon the earth, nor in the sea, or *coin trove*, although it be not hid." Here, in Finch, quoting from Brooke's *Abridgment* (1573), we have again no qualification as to the metal. Kitchen, in *Le Court Leet et Court Baron* (*circa* 1587, ed. 1623), quotes Bracton's definition.

Coming down to modern times, we find issued in 1860 a curious *Circular to the Police*, by Sir George Lewes. From this Circular it would appear that the current view of Her Majesty's Treasury was that

* *Eyre* = *cire*, O.Fr., journey, way (Skeat). Henry II. elaborated the practice of despatching judges on circuit for the administration of justice locally.

treasure trove comprised "ancient coins, gold and silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity" ! In the still current Treasury Circular of 1886, however, Her Majesty's Commissioners are careful not to commit themselves.

In the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Moore (1893, 1 Ch. 676), decided in 1892, Mr. Justice Stirling adopted the definition that appeared in *Chitty on the Prerogative* (1820), viz.: "Treasure trove is where any gold or silver in coin, plate or bullion is found concealed in a house, or in the earth, or other private place, the owner thereof being unknown, in which case the treasure belongs to the King or his grantee having the franchise of treasure trove." This, of course, is substantially Coke's definition. Since, however, the definition was not necessary for a settlement of the case in hand, it being admitted that the articles in question were treasure trove, too much reliance must not be placed upon the exclusion from the definition judicially selected of all metal but that of gold and silver.

As regards the definition of which Blackstone is an exponent, and of his inclusion in treasure trove of coin without qualification as to substance, it may be that it was due to an oversight, judging not only from his reference to Coke as one of his authorities, but also from some previous remarks when treating of royal mines. For instance, he says:

The right to mines has its original from the King's prerogative of coinage in order to supply him with materials; and therefore those mines which are properly royal, and to which the King is entitled when found, are only those of silver and gold (1 Black., p. 295).

And again:

Formerly all treasure trove belonged to the finder, as was also the rule of the civil law. Afterwards it was judged expedient for the purposes of the State, and particularly for the coinage, to allow part of what was so found to the King, which part was assigned to be all *hidden* treasure, etc. (*ibid.*, p. 296).

Although Blackstone's attribution of the seizure of precious metal to the wants of the mint may be one of his many ætiological myths, yet in the result it is not unreasonable to suppose that, when Blackstone mentioned coin simply as of treasure trove, he was, by implication, restricting coin to that of gold and silver.

From the foregoing will be seen the uncertainty that has existed for centuries concerning the inclusion or exclusion of base metal from treasure trove. It is probable, however, if the matter were threshed out in a court of law, that Coke's definition would be adopted, and that, as regards coins, for example, only those of precious metal would be deemed capable of being treasure trove.

As an amusing commentary upon Coke's exclusion of base metal, Professor E. C. Clark may be quoted. Professor Clark says:

Coke limits treasure trove to *gold or silver* apparently on the authority of the *Customier de Normandie* (chap. xviii.). This may be a misapplication of a passage about gold and silver on a *wreck* in the previous chapter. I find no other such limitation in the *Customier*, except what might perhaps have been inferred from an absurd derivation of *thesaurus* as *thesis auri*.^{*} Elsewhere (2 Inst., fol. 577) Coke says that the money of England is the treasure of England, and therefore nothing is said to be treasure trove but gold and silver. On such foundations does our common law occasionally rest (43 *Arch. Jour.*, 350).

All these divergences in opinion as to the material or substance of treasure trove are no doubt delightful to the lawyer, but what of him who wishes *bonâ fide* to obtain a final and authoritative utterance on the question? Well, he who wishes for it must be prepared to pay in the same way as he does for any other luxury, or else set up an agitation for legislative intervention. Until either of these events take place, an interested party had better adopt Coke's definition, especially as His Majesty's Treasury—the body mainly interested—appear to consider it as correctly representing the law.

Before finishing with the discussion of the "material or substance of the find," the question of precious stones in their settings may be mentioned. If Coke's definition is exclusive, then precious stones, *per se*—e.g., diamonds—cannot constitute treasure trove. Suppose, however, the diamonds are set in precious metal. Is the precious metal to be stripped from the diamonds and to be handed over as treasure trove? or are the diamonds to be considered as the "principal" to which their setting is but an "accessory"—a mere frame to a picture—and consequently to be withheld from the Crown?

^{*} *Dialogus (supra)*.

Here, again, authority is wanting. In general, it might be said that the setting went with the precious stone, but instances might be easily adduced where it would be absurd to suppose that the presence of a single jewel would render as "accessory" the metal in which it was set.

Further, a word or two is requisite on the subjects of alloys. It is probable, if occasion demanded it, that some limit would be assigned to the amount of gold or silver necessarily present in order to render a find treasure trove. Judging, however, from the history of "royal mines," it might be that, in the absence of legislation, alloys in which gold or silver were present, in however small a quantity, would be of treasure trove.

Finally, what can be said of the *vestimenta mutatoria* of the *Dialogus (supra)*? At the present day the value of old clothes is not great. If, however, as was the case in former times, and, indeed, is so still in respect of much ecclesiastical vesture, the garments were enriched with precious stones or with gold or silver lace, or even plate, the garments, if of great age, would have perished, leaving behind their metallic garnishments. If the garments, as such, still remained, then no doubt, although the adornments might be said to "accede" to the vesture, yet some allowance, due to the relative values of the enrichment and of the fabric adorned, would be surely made.

After this somewhat lengthy discussion upon the material or substance of the find, we may pass to the second of our divisions of Coke's definition.

(To be continued.)



Mont St. Michel.

Tis recorded that the artist Clarkson Stanfield, when he returned from a sketching tour which culminated in Mont St. Michel, "could not rest by night or day for thinking of this wonderful scene." From the day when Harold of England went with William of Normandy to this famous rock of Brittany,

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and there, as the Bayeux tapestry testifies, rescued some careless horsemen from the treacherous sands, down to the visitation of pilgrims and tourists of to-day, this masterpiece of the joint architecture of Nature and man has had a notable career. The immense *grève* or tidal plain of St. Michel, over which twice in the day the irresistible waters course swiftly across the shifting sands, makes a unique environment for the Mount itself; and whether the pile of granite, that is crowned with towers on a base of a quarter of a league in circumference to the height of 500 feet, be viewed from far or near, in storm or in sunshine, the vision is singularly impressive. Add to its natural setting and its architectural wonders a considerable historical interest, and you may understand the fascination which has drawn thousands to the spot. For many centuries the spell of attraction was religious; the rock was peculiarly a goal of spiritual pilgrimage. "Of Charlemagne we are told that—

Au mont s'en va le bon roy de saison
A Saint Michel faire son oraison ;

and from his time to the end of the eighteenth century the human tide, at times intermittent, at others low, at others extremely high, flowed on, full of faith and hope."

Here we are concerned with the antiquarian aspect of the place, which is mainly architectural. It is a curious fact, to which the present writer, who made vain search after a stay of some days upon the Mount a few years back, can testify, that hitherto there has been no adequate illustrated description of the buildings between expensive works like Viollet-le-Duc's and the necessarily scanty summaries of guide-books. The gap is filled by Mr. Massé's *Mont St. Michel*, published by Messrs. Bell and Sons in their Series of Handbooks to Continental Churches.* Mr. Massé gives a simple record of facts, which is amply illustrated by careful photographs, many of his own taking. Without wishing at all to depreciate the value of these blocks, four of which we are allowed, by the courtesy

* *The Church and Abbey of Mont St. Michel, with some Account of the Town and Fortress.* By H. J. L. J. Massé, M.A. With forty-nine illustrations and plans. London: George Bell and Sons, 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 130. Price 2s. 6d. net.

of the publishers, to reproduce, we could have wished the inclusion of a few artistic drawings, so many of which the Mount has inspired. The writer has before him several of Clarkson Stanfield's drawings engraved in *Heath's Picturesque Annual* for 1834, the admirable accuracy of which is, by the way, proved by Mr. Massé's photographs. But with or without this extra feature, Mr. Massé's small volume should be indispensable to the intelligent visitor to the

churches, culminating in the total collapse of the original choir in 1421, the existing, though much restored, building was commenced in 1446 by Abbot Guillaume d'Estouteville. Part of the interval, from 1423 to 1434, had been occupied by an unsuccessful blockade of the English—one of many occasions on which our countrymen have apparently desired to capture this second and superior St. Michael's Mount. The later history of the church has been one long story of

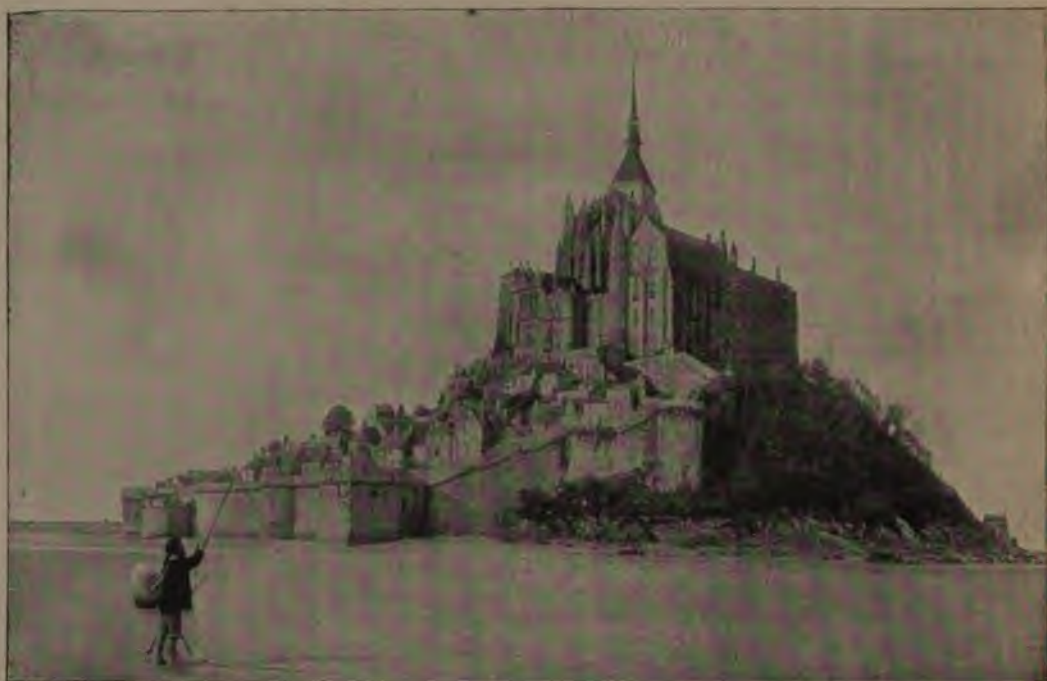


FIG. 1.—THE MOUNT, FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Mount, who is keen to read the sermon of its stones and to study closely a veritable triumph of architectural ingenuity.

Apart from the town and its picturesque gates and ramparts, Mont St. Michel is a cone of living rock crowned with an abbey and a fortress. Roughly speaking, there are three levels, and it is in the superstructures poised upon the body of the rock that the marvel of the work consists. The Abbey Church itself naturally caps the whole. After various vicissitudes had befallen the earlier

accidents and restoration, carefully traced in Mr. Massé's pages. We imagine that most visitors are more delighted with and interested in the exquisite cloister of the church than the church itself. This beautiful adjunct of the abbey was begun by Thomas des Chambres about 1220, and finished by Raoul de Villedieu towards 1228. In the opinion of Viollet-le-Duc, it is one of the most curious and perfect of those in existence. Its arcading, which structurally is a cleverly contrived succession

of tripods in the arrangement of its slender columns, is enhanced by the delicate carving of spandrils and crockets. The grace of

photographs both from within and from without the doorway set in the west walk of the cloister for the chapter-house, which no



FIG. 2.—MONT ST. MICHEL, AS SHOWN IN THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

this work contrasts in a striking manner with the strength of the masonry at a lower plane of buildings of the Mount, as of the "Crypte des gros Piliers," which is below the apsidal chancel of the church. We entirely endorse

one of the long line of these architectural abbots was able to complete.

Most probably it is the Merveille or northern buildings of the Mount which excite the greatest admiration. Viewed from



FIG. 3.—CARVED SPANDRILS OF THE CLOISTER.

Mr. Massé's censure of the garish and polished tile-work of modern restorers, which mars the appearance of this court. We notice, again, that he is at pains to show by

the sands, as in the illustration which we reproduce, the combined proportion and strength of this structure are manifest. "The various members taken piecemeal

may be undoubtedly surpassed," as Mr. Massé critically says, "by finer specimens of work elsewhere, but here the perfection of the scale, the admirable unity of the conception, the continuity of the execution, the total absence of any trivial ornament, the grace and the balance of the parts, all combine to make one harmonious whole." It

water from the sands deep down below. Mr. Massé recounts a grim Huguenot story of 1591 as to this "lift." The second stage of the Merveille consists of the *salle des hôtes*, which may have been the prætorium or justice-room of the abbots, and the *salle des chevaliers*, which was probably the dormitory of the garrison in the thirteenth



FIG. 4.—CRYPTE DES GROS PILIERS.

stands now substantially as finished by De Villedieu in 1228, and is a pile of six members, two on each stage. The Almonry and Cellar, the former a vaulted chamber 112 feet by 33 feet, make the bottom stage; from a small platform outside the latter was worked the wheel and inclined plain called *poulain*, invented by Robert de Torigni in the twelfth century, and used for hauling up goods and

century. The latter, which is beneath the cloister above, was finished in 1220, and at a later date was perhaps the scriptorium when the monastery became famous for its literary output. The excellence of the vaulting and the beauty of the column-capitals, together with such details as the massive fireplaces and the remains of monastic latrines, make this splendid hall a chamber

of the greatest architectural interest. The top or third stage consists, as we have seen, of the Cloister and of the magnificent Refectory. Finished in 1225 by Thomas des Chambres, who also completed the *salle des chevaliers* and began the Cloister, this long apartment is so lit by narrow and deep-set windows, widely splayed on the outside, as to please the eye with a soft and suffused light. Upon its south wall is a pulpit, very like that of the refectory at Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, for the brother who read aloud at meals.

It is impossible to enumerate the many other features and members of this historic pile. A modern traveller who has the leisure to spend more than "the regulation day" in visiting Mont St. Michel; who will do Madame Poulard the justice of tarrying for a week in her hostelry; who will cross the quicksands not only to obtain the unique views of the Mount which they afford, but also to bathe in the heavenly pools of the rock-island of Tombelaine; who can investigate and, in imagination, recreate the history of these skilful buildings, will find the place a source of delight, and his visit a happy memory.

W. H. D.



Breuning's Mission to England, 1595.

BY THE LATE WILLIAM BRENCHLEY RYE.

(Continued from p. 75.)

BREUNING was now invited to St. George's Feast, which was to take place at Windsor on April 23. He was in some doubt as to whether he should accept or decline the honour, but his friend La Fontaine advised him to go. (*Relation*, p. 27.) He made preparations accordingly, and in order to render his appearance as imposing as possible, added to his company three Germans whom he met in London. At nine o'clock in the morning of the day men-

tioned, an English nobleman, named M. de Niuell (Sir Henry Neville), whose annual income was £1,800, took Breuning and his party in coaches to the river Thames, where the royal barge, gorgeously decorated, was waiting.* The place of honour on board the vessel was given to the Ambassador, who sat by himself on a cushion of cloth of gold under a canopy of red satin; the seats and bottom of the barge were strewn with lovely sweet-scented flowers.

"When we came to the Court we were conducted by M. de Niuell into the Presence Chamber, where the Knights of the Garter had assembled and were waiting to accompany Her Majesty. The Knights numbered altogether thirteen. Their names, in the order in which they then walked and as placed at table, were as follows: 1, Mylord Cobham; 2, Mylord Hunsdon, High Chamberlain; 3, Lord Burghley, High Treasurer of England; 4, Lord Effingham, the Admiral; 5, Earl of Essex; 6, The Treasurer of the Household, the Earl of Essex's grandfather (Sir Francis Knollys); 7, Earl of Northumberland; 8, Lord Borough; 9, Lord Sheffield; 10, Earl of Worcester; 11, Earl of Cumberland; 12, Lord Shrewsbury; 13, Lord Buckhurst.† The absent Knights were the King of Spain, the Earl of Ormond, an Irishman, the Earl of Huntingdon, and the Earl of Pembroke, both Englishmen. Here also, moreover, were assembled many Earls, Lords, and Nobles, with all of whom cloth of gold and silver dresses were quite common, over which were laid precious stones and pearls. For, indeed, greater splendour and more stately dresses I have never seen at any Prince's Court, both as regards the men as well as Countesses and noble Ladies, who were surpassingly and superlatively beautiful. They were generally dressed in the Italian fashion, with their bosoms bare, and they carried in their hands large black plumes of feathers or other fans,

* Some panels and other parts of Queen Elizabeth's state barge are worked into a chimney-piece in the library of Dulwich College; they had been purchased by Edw. Alleyn, the founder.

† The English names throughout are sadly disfigured—more so, perhaps, than those in the *Baden-fahrt*, the title of the English travels. The K.G.'s in the German are: "Cobhan, Honsdong, Burgley, Effingham, Nordhombreland, Burros, Chefel, Wurstel, Chombreland, Schrosbry, Bouckhorst."

with which to freshen the air for themselves."* An elaborate description follows of the showy and costly dresses worn by the Knights as they went in procession to the Chapel, the Ambassador knowing full well how acceptable and interesting such would be to the Wirtemberg Duke.

"Then came Her Majesty out of the Privy Chamber, dressed in a gown of cloth of silver, entwined round about with two obelisks, one above the other (on the upper part of each of which, in place of a small button, there was a beautiful large Oriental pearl); adorned also with other unspeakably costly royal ornaments and jewels. On her head she wore a very costly royal crown of pearls. On both sides were Lords and Earls, who accompanied Her Majesty. Her train was borne by a young Lady. On going out Her Majesty saluted all the circle. Then followed her in great numbers the whole company of Countesses and noble Ladies, who, as before related, had awaited her in the Presence Chamber. About Her Majesty were many of her Pensioners, who are nobles, with their gilt halberts, like the Emperor's *Hetschieren*.† From the Presence Chamber they came to the Chapel, where were the clergy—all being dressed like the papists in chasubles and vestments of cloth of gold—who performed their office (which lasted some time) in the presence of Her Majesty and the Knights. In the Chapel was a great crowd of many of the common people, who pressed against each other. The service and prayers being over, the Knights went in the before-mentioned order to the court of the Castle, and then Her Majesty followed under a canopy of

cloth of gold, with a red ground, which was carried on poles by four of her attendants. Her train, however, was borne after Her Majesty into the court by a stately Gentleman. Then came the Ladies, and this procession passed thrice round the court, so that everybody might see the ceremony well. Her Majesty spoke in the most gracious manner to every person, even to the meanest sort ('Die K. Mt. sprach yederman, auch dem gemeinen peuel vfs gnädigst zhu'), who fell on their knees before her. When the procession was ended, Her Majesty returned to the Privy Chamber, and the Knights to the Presence Chamber. Here were all kinds of the choicest and most excellent viands that could be thought of or met with at this time of the year both here and beyond sea, on all which no expense had been spared. In this room were three very long separate tables spread and arranged. At the uppermost table in the Hall, under a splendid canopy of cloth of gold, was that at which Her Majesty was carved for, waited on, and served, in her absence not otherwise than when present, although indeed no person might be seated thereat. At this table sat on this occasion, singly and alone, Mylord Cobham,* as the representative of Her Majesty's person at this ceremony, who was served and waited on exactly in the same manner as if Her Majesty herself was present. The Queen's Guards (who are always clad in short red tunics several times embroidered with black velvet, having on the backs and before on the breasts roses of brass and Her Majesty's name) carried up the meats in dishes of silver-gilt, and always fell on one knee before the table, until those who waited received the plate from them. Those Earls who before and after the meal handed the water, offered it in like manner on their knees. At the next long table sat eight of the Knights, although not opposite each other, but all on one side against the wall, in twos, tolerably near to each other; there was, however, a space left open between every four. Mylord Hunsdon, the Grand Chamberlain, sat at the upper end of this table,

* "Es versamletten sich auch allhie sonsten viell Grauen, Herren, vnnd vom adell. Bei denen allen güldin vnnd silberin stückh gantz gemein wharen, zu dem das die kleidungh von edelgestein vnnd beerlin gestückth. Dan grösseren bracht vnnd stattlichere kleidung ich ihn gemein bey keiner hoffhaltungh yemals gesehen, so woll was Mauss Personen als das Gräffliche vnnd adeliche Frawenzimmer belangt, welches vssbündigh vnnd über die massen schön, vnnd gemeintlich ihn Italienischen habitu giengh mit entblösten brüsten, trugen ihn händen grosse schwartze federbüsch oder auch andere uentilini, ihnen damit frieschen luft zu machen." (*Relation*, p. 29.)

† More correctly *Hatschier*, a mounted imperial body-guard. The term was still used at the Court of Vienna in 1775. Italian, *arcieri*; these guards were originally armed with bows.

* William, Lord Cobham, died in March of the following year—1596. In the Calendar of State Papers, August, 1598, he is said to have been the Earl of Essex's most determined enemy.

then Lord Burghley, the High Treasurer of England, and next, all the Knights in the order specified above. At the lowest table sat the remaining four Knights. But the Knights first came to table about one o'clock and rose between four and five, after two English Ministers in the centre of the room had made a low reverence before them and then said a short prayer, which they likewise did before the dinner. All the Knights also presented themselves with becoming respect before Lord Cobham ere they left the room. The nobles who wait on the Lords are all obliged to wear coats of blue cloth, and their Lords' arms upon their sleeves, with gold chains over these coats, passing through the sleeve; on other occasions they were dressed partly in cloth of silver and gold, or at the least in velvet and silk. There were many also from among the citizen class, dressed in similar blue coats, who are expected to attend at Court several times in the year, and are thereby exempt from all taxes, contributions, and other burdens. These also were dressed no less in velvet and silk, although they were only tradesmen, shoemakers, and tailors.*

Breuning's precedence-squabble with Count Philip von Solms (see *England as Seen by Foreigners*, pp. lxvii, lxviii) is amusingly told, and shows that our Wirtemberger not only maintained His Highness's reputation, but held no slight opinion of himself. He says that he had been told by English lords and gentlemen that, if one of Her Majesty's Ambassadors had acted in a similar manner in foreign countries, Her Majesty would have been greatly pleased; and he adds: "Not only the Court, but all London, was full of this brawl." The Duke signified his approval of Breuning's conduct in a marginal note in the manuscript—"Ist recht gewesen." (*Relation*, pp. 34, 35.)

At the second audience, on April 26, which took place at Windsor, Breuning was received by Monsieur de Neuill and two other noblemen, and conducted into the Presence Cham-

ber, where he was engaged for some time in friendly conversation with several Knights, Lords, and Nobles, of whom there was a large number. Having waited about half an hour, Lord Hunsdon presented him to Her Majesty in the Privy Chamber. "Immediately I entered and had reached the middle of the room, I made a low obeisance, and Her Majesty advanced several steps towards me; but when I would have fallen on my knee before her, she would not, as before, suffer me to do so, but made a sign with both hands for me to stand up, and began to address me in Latin" (see *England as Seen by Foreigners*, pp. lxviii, lxix).

The dialogue which ensues between "Regina" and "Ego" is very amusing. The Queen, in a Latin speech, points out to the Ambassador with admirable clearness the difficulties in the way, and expounds the rules and laws of the Order. Breuning, however, is not to be so easily convinced, and presumes even to suggest to Her Majesty that her *promise* might allow the Duke to be considered *quasi receptus*.

The Queen: "I am much surprised that you have so frequently, both now and recently, made mention of *my promise*, and I am in doubt whether that illustrious gentleman, who was here a year ago, understood everything as at that time I represented it to him; for if he had done so, doubtless this embassy would not have taken place. When I understood that the Duke of Wirtemberg's Ambassador had just arrived here, my first impression was that he had been despatched hither on *some other business*. Wherefore, I would now ask whether you have not *something else* to require of me. For to speak the truth, I do not remember that I ever absolutely made such a promise, as I then expressly told that Ambassador; nor should I have ever been able to have done so, by reason of our said laws, without the greatest ignominy on my part and prejudice to the said Kings."

"When I heard this," says Breuning, "I was not a little taken aback,* so strangely

* "Es sein auch viell vss der Burgerschaft, so in gleichen blawen röckhlin ettlich mall des ihars zu hoff vffwarten müssen, dagegen sein sie aller beschwerden, schatzung, steüer, vnnd anderer dienstbarkeytt befreyet. Diese kleiden sich auch mit wönniger in sammet vnnd seyden, ob sie woll handtwerckhslettth, schuster vnnd schneider sein." (*Relation*, pp. 28-32.)

* "*Regina*. Quod toties et nunc et nuper promissi mei mentionem facis, id ego valde miror, et dubito illustrem illum Dominum, qui superiori anno hic fuit, omnia non retulisse, prout ego ipsi presenti tunc temporis dicebam et commemorabam. Quod si fecisset, non dubito, quin hæc legatio intermissa fuisset. Ego

and quite unexpectedly it came upon me; yet since it would not have been becoming in me to argue with Her Majesty over this promise as to how, and in what manner, and under what circumstances this happened, I merely answered:

"Most potent Queen, my most illustrious Prince believes that your Majesty promised him that royal favour and Order; and as regards that Ambassador, he informed the most illustrious Prince that your Majesty was mindful of your promise to him, and held out certain hopes of a speedy performance of it."

"Immediately I had finished, she replied: 'If the Ambassador thus reported to your Prince, he certainly managed his business badly, and could not have understood me.'"

The Queen gradually grows calmer, and lavishes a profusion of compliments upon the Ambassador, who becomes more assured, which prompts a lengthy reply, one passage being as follows:

"I can truly say there is scarcely a single day under the sun in which His Highness does not make most honourable and most magnificent mention of your most Serene Majesty, as well as of the whole of this most flourishing kingdom, being mindful, with the greatest reverence and affection, of your Majesty's egregious virtues, royal actions, and kindnesses," etc.

The Queen proceeds to give some important advice to the Duke (see *England as Seen by Foreigners*, p. lxix), which it is said she uttered with peculiar earnestness. A few more complimentary speeches follow, and towards the close of one by the Queen, she asked Breuning, with joyous countenance, how he had liked her Court, and particularly the ceremonies on St. George's Day. This gave the Ambassador

a favourable opportunity to expatiate on his own travels over the globe.*

"Most Serene Majesty, I have travelled not only through Germany, my native country, but also France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and Palestine, but a Royal Court of so great magnificence, adorned with such ineffable majesty and regal splendour, composed with so much order and modesty, I frankly confess that I never saw the like, nor do I believe there is another to be compared with it—least of all, that can surpass it. This may however appear to some incredible, but it will not seem wonderful to her, who is the head of it—viz., your Majesty. Nor do I say this to flatter your Majesty, but I speak it seriously, and truth itself declares it, while I am silent." (*Relation*, p. 45.)

This speech highly pleased Her Majesty ("voll vñgenommen"). Breuning then prepared to take his leave, and gaining courage, made another complimentary farewell oration. He assures her once more that "His Highness is, and ever will be, Her Majesty's most humble and most willing servant, ready to expose life and blood for her: Her Majesty's favour and goodwill will become still more strengthened *when he shall see* that Royal favour so eagerly coveted by him, and himself adorned at length with the Order. That this may soon come to pass, with the utmost submission I beg of and fervently entreat your Majesty." At this point the Duke notes in the margin, "Quite right. Well done!" ("Das ist recht gewesen.") Kissing the Queen's hand, Breuning departs, and makes his way to the state barge, accompanied by the before-mentioned noblemen. "During all the time of this audience Her Majesty did not sit down, but conversed with me standing for more than an hour, which, considering her great age, sixty-four [sixty-two], is much to be wondered at.† Her Majesty was on this occasion attired in a dress of cloth of gold, with a red ground; she wore on her head the usual royal crown of pearls, and had on a collar similar to that worn by

* His Eastern travels were published in 1612.

† He elsewhere (p. 70) speaks of the Queen as old and decrepit—"hohes alters vñnd übernächthig"—literally, "lasting only one night." This is a striking contrast to the bloom of the maiden of sixteen in the *Badenfahrt*.

primo intuitu quando intellexi, hic esse Legatum Ducis Wirtembergici, putabam, illum ob alia negotia huc ablegatum fuisse. Unde evenit, ut jam quaesiverim, num aliud nihil apud me expediendum haberet. Nam ut vera loquar, ego non recordor me absolute unquam tale aliquid promississe, quod etiam illi Legato tum expresse dixi. Nam nec ratione praedictarum nostrarum legum absque maxima mea ignominia et praedictio Regum id facere unquam potiussem." "Alles ich das gehört, bin ich nit wönig erschrockhen," etc. (*Relation*, pp. 40, 41.)

the Knights on St. George's Day, the whole set with very large diamonds and other precious stones. Her bosom was bare, and she had around her a very long open-worked and transparent ruff, in the front of which was set a horrible, large, black spider, so true to nature and to life as might well deceive many.* Otherwise there were in the Privy Chamber not so numerous a company of gentlemen and ladies as at the first audience, but only the following persons—viz., one very aged and four other young Countesses, who are generally with Her Majesty; also the Lord High Treasurer and his son, Sir Robert Cecil, the Lord Admiral, the Lord High Chamberlain, and the Secretary of the Latin tongue, Herr Wulle (Sir John Wolley). Yet these persons stood at such a distance from Her Majesty as to hear and understand the least word that was spoken at this audience. When I was leaving, Sir Robert Cecil called me to him respecting my credentials, which were delivered to me some days afterwards by Mr. Spielman, with a message which Sir Robert had given him—viz., that such letter contained Her Majesty's verbal resolution, put into better form, with a hope that His Highness would be contented with the present condition of affairs." (See *England as Seen by Foreigners*, p. lxix.)

* "Ihr Mt. waren dissmall bekleidet in ein guldin stückh mit rottem boden, vnnd hetten vf dem haupt die gewhonliche Königliche beerlin Kron, hetten an ein halbsbandt vhaast vff die manier wie solche die Ritter an S. Görgen tagh getragen, alles mit gar grossen Diemanten vnnd anderen edelen gesteinnen versetzt. Vornen vff der brust waren ihr Mt. bloss, vnnd hetten vmb ein gar langh durchgearbeitet oder durchsichtig kreess, daruff vornen ein abscheuliche grosse schwartze spinnen gesetzt, anderst nit als wen sie natürlich vnnd das leben gehabt, welche woll manchen betrügen mögen." (*Relation*, p. 46.) Her maiden Majesty once wore a jewelled ornament with a frog thereon—a love-token from the Duke of Anjou, who had wooed her in vain—

"A frog he would a-woeing go!"

(To be concluded.)



Some Essex Brasses illustrative of Stuart Costume.

BY MILLER CHRISTY AND W. W. PORTEOUS.



IN an article which we contributed recently to these pages,* we described in some detail certain selected Essex brasses illustrative of the various styles of costume, both male and female, which were worn commonly during the reign of Elizabeth. Of such brasses we have in the county a very large number.

We propose now to describe similarly certain other selected Essex brasses on which are represented the costumes prevalent during the reigns of the two succeeding Stuart Sovereigns, James I. and Charles I. The brasses of this period are noticed only in the most cursory manner in the standard work on monumental brasses—Haines' *Manual* (1861). Yet such brasses abound in Essex, and are of considerable interest, though less numerous and less interesting than those of the preceding Elizabethan period.

As before, we will treat first of female costume.

It cannot be contended that the death of Elizabeth and the accession of James I. coincided with any change in the style of costume, either male or female, worn at the period. Nevertheless, the accession of the new Sovereign forms a convenient starting-point for an article of this kind.

At the beginning of the reign of James I., therefore, we find ladies represented wearing a style of costume precisely similar to that we have described already—an enormous neck-ruff of starched linen; a tight-sleeved, long-waisted, peaked bodice, generally embroidered elaborately down the front; plain, tight-fitting sleeves, with small cuffs (instead of the frills formerly fashionable); a petticoat enormously set off from the hips by a "farthingale" of whalebone, and generally embroidered very handsomely down the front; and a plain overgown, which is generally open widely down the front, displaying the elegant embroidery on the front of the petticoat. The hair was brushed tightly

* See the *Antiquary*, 1902, pp. 6-10 and 44-47.



FIG. 1.—THOMAS THOMPSON, GENTLEMAN (*circa* 1610), AND WIFE ANN, AT BERDEN.

backwards. The head-dress worn was more varied than the rest of the costume. Indeed, in respect of this, a change in style did happen to synchronize roughly with the accession of James I.; for the Paris bonnet

or French hood (which was worn previously, in some form or other, almost invariably) gave place, sometimes to other forms of hood, sometimes to a high-crowned broad-brimmed hat, with a wreath around the crown. These

new forms of head-dress had made their appearance, however, to a small extent, during the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, as will be seen on reference to figures given in our last article.*

Our first illustration (Fig. 1) is thoroughly typical of the female dress of the time. It is from Berden, and represents Mistress Ann Thompson, a daughter of John Aldersey, merchant, of London, and wife of Thomas Thompson, Gentleman, of Berden.† She

and is not often seen so late. In many respects, especially in the curious epaulettes (as we may call them, for want of a better name) on her shoulders, and the flat-topped, but by no means inelegant, hood which forms her head-dress, the figure bears so close a general resemblance to that of Margaret Barker (1602), at South Ockendon,* that there is little or no doubt both were engraved by the same hand. At the same time, there are obvious differences in other respects.



FIG. 2.—JOHN BANNISTER, GENTLEMAN (1608), AND WIFE ELIZABETH, AT NETTESWELL.

died in child-birth on July 25, 1607, at the age of thirty-one, having had *thirteen* children!‡ The front both of her bodice and her petticoat is embroidered, the latter having an interlacing floral pattern of excellent design. The small bow seen at her waist on her right side is a relic of the time when the overgown was tied at the waist by a sash,

Our next figure (Fig. 2), which is from Netteswell, represents Mistress Elizabeth Bannister, daughter of one Edward North, and widow of John Bannister, Gentleman, who died on January 22, 1607-08, aged eighty years. The date of her death is not given, but she died, doubtless, soon after her husband, to whose memory (as the inscription states) she "erected this stone." Her attire is extremely simple, and is, in this respect, not very characteristic of the period.

* See *Antiquary*, 1902, p. 45.

† The arms on the two shields are, respectively, those of Thompson and Aldersey.

‡ We ignore for the present the effigies of men and children shown in our figures.

* See *Antiquary*, 1902, p. 45.

Her neck-ruff is very small, and neither bodice nor petticoat bears an embroidered design on the front. Her head-dress consists of a small, tight-fitting hood, over which is worn a kerchief, the ends of which fall upon her shoulders. This form of head-dress is somewhat unusual, and is intended, probably, to indicate widowhood.

Another uncommon type of figure is that at Cressing (Fig. 3), which represents Mistress Dorcas Musgrave, who died in child-birth on



FIG. 3.—MISTRESS DORCAS MUSGRAVE (1610),
AT CRESSING.

August 11, 1610, aged only twenty-three. Indeed, the whole brass is unlike any other we have in the county. The lady was a daughter of William Bigg, Gentleman, of Toppesfield, Essex, and wife of Thomas Musgrave, Esquire, of Norton in Yorkshire. She is depicted seated upon a stool, before a table, on which is a large hour-glass. Her right hand rests upon the hour-glass, while with her left she points to the swathed infant lying upon a tasselled cushion at her feet—

the innocent cause of her own early death. Her features are girlish, and the whole effigy is intended, without doubt, as an actual portrait, as were most of these of the period. Her costume is plain as a whole, lacking the design usually embroidered down the front, but is remarkable for a large flounced waist-ruffle (if one may so call it), appended, apparently, to the lower edge of the bodice, and for the enormous size of her hood or calash, which completely encircles her head, neck, and neck-ruff. A kerchief or veil, hanging from the back of the latter, falls over the shoulders. This extraordinary style of head-dress—an exaggerated form of the Paris hood—was not uncommon at this period, but remained fashionable for a short time only, probably because it was too inconveniently large.

With our next illustration (Fig. 4) we revert to the more typical costume of the period. It is from Twinstead, and represents Mistress Marie Wyncoll (or Wincole), who died on January 4, 1610-11. She was a daughter of Sir Thomas Gaudy, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and wife of Isaac Wyncoll, Esquire, of Twinstead (died 1638).* The front both of her bodice and petticoat bear a conventional floral design in embroidery. In the centre of the pattern on the latter is a queen bee, which calls to mind the dragon-fly placed similarly on the skirt of Mistress Walter Larder (1606), at North Weald.† The two figures are, indeed, so similar (apart from their head-dress) that one must regard them as the work of one engraver. Both have the short flounced appendage to the bottom of the bodice, below the overskirt; a neck-ruff, which does not completely encircle the neck, being open in front; and a low-cut bodice, which leaves exposed the breast, on which are seen several necklaces. The two figures differ, however, in respect of their head-dresses; for, while Mistress Larder wears a hat, Mistress Wyncoll wears a hood or calash, the top of which

* The two shields shown bear (1) Wyncoll and Page quarterly, and (2) the same impaling Gaudy. Both shields are now lost, but existed up to 1846, as shown by a rubbing of that date which belongs to the Society of Antiquaries.

† See *Antiquary*, 1902, p. 45. A dragon-fly is depicted also among the flowers on the front of the skirt of Mistress Frances Franklin (1604), at Latton.

falls over in front on to the forehead. From the back of it a light kerchief or veil falls upon the shoulders, and hangs down behind the back.

The effigy (Fig. 5) at Great Baddow of Mistress Jane Paschall, who died in 1614, is large, well engraved, and an excellent (though

in the adjacent town of Chelmsford.* The front of the bodice is embroidered, and a small dot-and-dash pattern appears on the front of her petticoat, but the pattern of both is much simpler than at an earlier period. Soon after the date of this brass these embroidered fronts were discarded altogether.



FIG. 4.—ISAAC WYNOLL, ESQUIRE (1611), AND WIFE MARIE, AT TWINSTEAD.

rather late) example of the style of costume we have had under notice thus far. The lady was a daughter of Sir Edward Lewknor, of Higham Hall, Suffolk, and wife successively of William Larke, of Margaretting, Essex, and of John Paschall, Esquire, of Great Baddow, the head of an old and once-wealthy family which has representatives still living

The lady wears also a large neck-ruff and a small hood or calash. The latter has an unusually-capacious kerchief falling over the shoulders. The date, it will be noticed, is incomplete. From this one may infer that the brass was prepared and laid down during

* The shield at the top bears the arms of Paschall impaling those of Lewknor.

her own life-time, the intention being that the date of her death should be filled in after her decease.* We know from the evidence

her husband forgot or omitted to have the date filled in, though he survived her more than ten years, dying on August 29, 1624. Perhaps his attentions were monopolized by his second wife, a widowed daughter of Sir Thomas Mildmay, Knight, of Moulsham Hall. Similar evidence of the forgetfulness of surviving relatives may be found not uncommonly on monumental brasses.

(To be continued.)



HERE LYETH BYVRILD THE BODY OF JANE PASCHALL
WIFE OF JOHN PASCHALL & DAUGHTER OF EDWARDE
LEWKENOR ESQUIRES WHO DECEASED 16

FIG. 5.—MISTRESS JANE PASCHALL (1614),
AT GREAT BADDOW.

of the parish registers that the lady was buried on May 23, 1614. Clearly, however,

* The brass must have been prepared, indeed, before March 5, 1607-08, when an Edward Lewknor, of Suffolk, probably her father (who is described in the inscription as an Esquire), was knighted. Possibly it may have been prepared even earlier, for other gentlemen of the same name (who are described also as of Suffolk, and either of whom may have been her father) were knighted on May 11, 1603, and October 19, 1606, respectively (see Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*, pp. 142, 157, and 159).

Samuel Whitway, Mariner, Prisoner at Algiers, 1682.

BY R. H. ERNEST HILL.

THE following letter came to light during a recent search among the registers of the P. C. C. at Somerset House, and it seems to possess sufficient interest to warrant publication, both in itself and as an illustration of a condition of things now happily impossible.

The depredations of Algerian pirates and the sufferings of their unfortunate captives are well known to students of English history, and the Calendars of Domestic State Papers contain many complaints of outrages committed by pirate ships on merchant vessels, and even on the coasts of England itself. Instead of uniting to crush these intolerable pests, the European Powers apparently contented themselves only with paying ransoms whenever necessary, leaving the pirates to continue their villainies unchecked, until Lord Exmouth in 1816 finally put an end to their career.

In England the Crown issued briefs authorizing collections of money for the redemption of captives in the years 1579, 1624, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1679, 1692, and 1700 (*Church Briefs*, by W. A. Bewes, 1896), and no doubt much was done in addition by the private efforts of friends and relatives of captives. At times large numbers were taken prisoners, as in 1624, when King James I.'s letters patent mention "above fiftene hundred poore Captives soules, now under the miserable oppression of the Turkes in Argier, Tunis, Sally and

Tituane, who beeing surprized in one hundred and fifty of his Majesties subjects Shippes by Turkish Pyrates and now remaining in the said Ports, are held in miserable slavery, and solde from party to party, and kept in chaines of Iron," etc.

Samuel Whitway, the unfortunate captive, who wrote this letter as his last will and testament, was apparently a native of Totnes, and, if we may judge from the style of his letter, somewhat illiterate. His name is a West-Country one, and he was probably a relative of a family of Whitways who flourished at Dorchester during the seventeenth century, two of whom were members of Parliament. No further information concerning him has come to hand, except what the following documents tell us; so with these few words of introduction we proceed to the perusal of his pathetic epistle written in his grievous captivity:

"From Alger
30th of August, 1682.

"SR,

"I have red^d 2 of yrs wch hath ben a sore trouble to me and double affliction which the Lord has been pleased to lay on me not my will but his that is the author of all things. Through mercy I am yet in the Land of the living blessed be God for it.

"Sr. I give you many thanks for your kindnesse towards me. I think it not convenient to court for my ransome, wee having a peace, not knowing whether it be good for the poore captives or not. I doe heare that wee are left to the unreasonableness of our Patronns, if soe, I doubt here will be but few that will be cleare. Wee are (in) the hands of unreasonable men, if it bee soe I shall not yet cleare under one thousand dollers at least, when Sr John Halbode comes here with the Turkes that has been taken this Warr, and tis reported that hee will cleare the captive. The Lord grant it be true.

"Sr if you would be pleased to order it to Mr. Upton of Leorne, and for him to write a line on to Mr. Wimborne of Alger, for Hee will doe what lyes in his power for me. Mr. John Rossell dyed in the Pest the 25 of June 1681. I received two of yours since I have had noe oppurtunity till now by a

Dutchman of Warr of Flascon come to cleare some captives. The French lyes here in the Road, & they will not suffer shippes or Vessells to come in or out, those Men of Warr they reckon three weeks before they gave him liberty to come in.

"Here were forty-five shippes and Gallyes and other attendances, and tis reported that the Shippes will lye all Winter.

"Sr. I am willing to serve you and yours to the utmost of my power not in this extremity now but former kindnesses received from you.

"Sr I give you hearty thanks for the releife towards me and Mr. Selby.

"Sr as for that goods which the Lord has given me, I remember of some passages between you that if the Lord should be pleased to take her to himselfe to intrust me have now which is my* dutifull daughter that is married in Ireland but lives with her Mother in the house which was the desire deceased to be left him. I hope will doe the utmost in reserving it for me. I have inclosed a few lines to her; if it be remitted to her care, for me to deliver it to you or to your order, to be disposed for me towards my redempson, I leave it to your selfe for the management of it, only I desire two things to be kept her them Ring and the silver Chaîne and Corall to be reserved for Cozen John Tocker. If the Lord should take me to himselfe and I not delivered out of captive, and for what is left, I give it all to your selfe Samuel Sikes. If there be anything to me sell for house rent or any other charges, I would intreate you to discharge it. With my kind service to your selfe and Wife, committing you to the protection of the Almighty, your friend and servant to command till dth.

"SAML WHITWAY."

Following this letter in the register are two affidavits, by "James Andrewes of Cornworthy, Devon, Marriner, of fforty three yeares of age or thereabouts," and "Ann Fell, widow, of Totnes, aged about fifty yeares," respectively, both identifying Whitway's handwriting, and dated July 10, 1684. The unfortunate captive was apparently

* This sentence is obscure, but is copied exactly as it stands in the register.

never redeemed, as his friend Samuel Sikes, merchant of Totnes, proved this letter as his will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (97 Hare), as residuary legatee, July 15, 1684.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

ON March 5 an interesting discovery was made at Peterborough Cathedral during the progress of some excavations in connection with the underpinning of the south wall of the sanctuary. Three stone coffins, one very large and two smaller, and the stem of a Saxon cross, richly ornamented with moulding of a well-known Celtic pattern, were discovered. The spot is the north-eastern extremity of the Saxon church which was destroyed by fire by the Danes, and probably formed part of a monastic burial-ground. It is suggested that the small coffins may have been those of the children of one of the Kings of Mercia.

A historical relic of some interest was sold at Stevens's, in King Street, Covent Garden, on March 10. The parchment certificate which accompanied it read as follows: "This is one of the buttons that was on the coat of Oliver Cromwell when he sett to judge King Charles; taken off by my grandfather, John Hardingham, who was one of his Lobsters, and attended him in all his wars, both in England and Ireland." A letter, giving the pedigree of the Hardingham family to the year 1856, went to the buyer at 9½ guineas.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says that the excavations carried out on the plains of Chæronea, in Boeotia, confirm the result of the inquiries made last autumn by the Greek archæologist M. Sotiriades, in regard to the tombs of the Macedonians slain at the Battle of Chæronea, 338 B.C. A large tumulus near the river Cephissus was found to contain a layer of human bones charred by burning, and a quantity of vases dating from the fourth century B.C. A number of swords and lances have also been dug up on the plain, 1,120 metres in extent, which was the field of the battle between Philip of Macedon and the Athenian army.

At a sale at Ghent on March 5 of rare books and manuscripts, the property of Count de Nedonchel, Mr. Quaritch paid £800 for a small and incomplete copy of *The History of Troye*, printed by Caxton.

SALES.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following: Peter Martyr's *Decades of the Newe Worlde of West India*, 1555 (a fine copy in old calf,

but wanting the two maps), £41 10s.; Hakluyt's *Voyages*, 3 vols., 1599 (with the *Voyage to Cadiz* and the Molyneux map in facsimile), £28 10s.; Richard Rolle of Hampole's *Speculum Spiritualium*, 1510, £26; Isidorus Hispalensis *Etymologiarum libri xx.* (circa 1466), £11 15s.; Eusebius, *De Evangelica Preparatione*, Venice, Jenson, 1470, £29; Lactantius, *Adam*, 1471, £11; Plutarchi *Vitæ*, Jenson, 1478, £24; Euclidis in *Geometria Ars*, Erhard Ratdolt, 1482, £31; Sir Thomas Elyot's *Latin Dictionary*, 1538, £6 2s. 6d.; Greek Testament, 1674, in contemporary morocco binding, £10 5s.; Pepys's *Memoirs of the Navy*, 1690, £7; Halliwell-Phillipps's Edition of Shakespeare, with the Stratford Records, 17 vols., £64; Fagan's *History of Engraving in England*, £12; Pyne's *Royal Residences*, 3 vols. (coloured copy), £17 5s.; Booth's *Notes on British Birds*, 3 vols., £18 5s.; Racinet, *Le Costume Historique*, large paper, in portfolios, £12; William Morris's *Works*, Kelmscott Golden Type Edition, 8 vols., £11 12s. 6d.; The Doves Press Milton, £9 5s.; Lever's *Novels*, 37 vols., £12 10s.; The Hungerford Book-plate, in a copy of Davis's Reports, 1615, £12 10s.; an interesting collection of Autograph Letters, etc. (including a page of the original MS. of the Pickwick Papers), in four small quarto albums, £100; the early MS. version of Beaumont and Fletcher's *Bonduca*, and the hitherto unknown play, *The Swiss*, realized £19 and £45 respectively. — *Athenæum*, February 28.

The collection of English coins belonging to Mr. Charles E. Simpson, of Scarborough, dispersed during the last two afternoons in Wellington Street, is interesting in the main by reason of its fine series of Charles I. silver pieces. Two Oxford pounds, 1642, made respectively £10 10s. and £7 10s.; two others, by Rawlins, 1643-44, £11 and £14; an Aberystwith half-groat, unpublished and deemed unique, £8 5s.; a Chester half-crown from several important collections, £5 10s.; a Briot crown, £5 10s.; five crowns from the Tower Mint, each rare and in good condition, £38 12s. 6d.; a George I. crown, 1718, £8 17s. 6d.; a pattern crown by Wigon, William IV., 1831, £8 2s. 6d.; and six Newark Siege pieces (half-crown, shilling, and ninepence), £6 8s.; a £3 Oxford gold piece, 1642, made £12. £841 5s. was realized for the 325 lots. — *Daily News*, March 7.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold yesterday at 47, Leicester Square, decorative effects, including the property of the late Dr. Tomlinson, M.D., the day's sale realizing £1,183. The most interesting lot in the sale was a writing standish made from the celebrated mulberry-tree at Stratford-on-Avon, 7½ inches long by 4½ inches wide, fitted with compartments and two glass ink-bottles, with vouchers attesting its authenticity, £50 (Gribble). There were also the following sold: A Charles I. enamel seal, £20 (Webster); a pair of Chelsea figures, 10½ inches high, mended, £92 (Du Veka); a blue and white Oriental ginger-jar, with flowers in compartments, £50 (Eyles); an old Chinese *famille verte* vase and cover, 10 inches high, £100 (Du Veka); and a sixfold leather lacquered screen, decorated with Dutch subjects, 103 inches high, £88 (Wills). — *Times*, March 7.

Messrs. Christie's sale on February 26 included the old English and foreign silver and silver-gilt plate of the late Sir Hugh Adair, Bart., and other properties. A Queen Anne cup and cover by David Willaume, 1712, 11½ inches high, sold at 135s. per ounce, the total amounting to over £548; a set of six Charles II. rat-tailed table-spoons, 1682-83, about 10½ ounces in weight, £70; a seventeenth-century Heidelberg silver-gilt beaker, inscribed with four names, one dated 1642, with a shield of arms, 5½ inches high, 8 ounces 11 pennyweight, 70s. per ounce, or £29 18s. 6d.; a Charles II. porringer and cover, engraved with birds, trees, etc., in the Chinese style, 6 inches high, 1681, nearly 14½ ounces, at 160s. per ounce, £115; a Commonwealth ditto, engraved and embossed, 4½ inches high, 1658, 8½ ounces, at 710s. per ounce, £303 10s.

The next day, February 27, Sir Hugh Adair's fine collection of porcelain was sold, and high prices were realized. The ninety-nine lots of porcelain and nine pieces of furniture, etc., brought a total of £9,611 16s. 6d.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE issue of the *Bradford Antiquary* for 1902 bears witness to the continued activity of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. The first paper, by Mr. Butler Wood, is a careful survey of the "Prehistoric Antiquities of the Bradford District," illustrated with maps and several excellent illustrations, including photographic views of a stone circle on Brackenhall Green, and of cup and ring marked boulders on Rombald's Moor and elsewhere. The Rev. Bryan Dale treats in readable fashion of the "Ministers of the Parish Church of Bradford and its Three Chapels during the Puritan Revolution," and also sends a particularly interesting paper on "James Nayler, the Mad Quaker," a well-known product of seventeenth-century fanaticism. Other contributions are "Kirkgate Chapel, Bradford, and its Associations with Methodism," by Mr. J. N. Dickens; and the "Layton Family of Rawdon," by Mr. W. Cudworth. Further instalments are also given of the "Burial Register of Bradford Parish Church," transcribed by the late Mr. T. T. Empsall, and of the "West Riding Cartulary," transcribed and abstracted by Mr. C. A. Federer.



We have received the new part of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archaeological Society (Vol. ix., Part 1). The indefatigable Messrs. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous send by far the longest contribution in the shape of another of their interesting papers on "Some Essex Brasses," with many good illustrations. These gentlemen have written so many articles on this subject in these *Transactions*, in the *Essex Review*, the *Antiquary*, and elsewhere, that their study of Essex brasses must be almost complete. Mr. Waller concludes his account of the Wroth family, of Loughton Hall, which includes some instructive correspondence of William III.'s time. Elizabeth Wroth writes from Dublin in 1690 that beef was sold at a penny a pound, and mutton at twopence—"Here is VOL. XXXIX.

extraordinary good wine and bread, and ye butter is as good now as ye best May butter is in England." The parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, Kelvedon, is described by the Rev. E. F. Hay, with a view of the building and two plates of architectural details. Among the other contents of an interesting part are a brief note on "Bures Mount"—an example of the simplest form of fortress—by Mr. I. C. Gould; further lists of "Essex Field Names," by Mr. W. C. Waller; and, illustrating the reports of meetings, two admirable views of St. Barnabas Church, Great Tey, in 1829 and in 1900.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 12.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—The President read a letter from the First Commissioner of Works, stating that the Society's representation as to the placing of the statue of James II. at Whitehall should have his very careful consideration.—A letter from the Dean of Exeter was read, in reply to the Society's resolution of February 5, stating that the Dean and Chapter were keenly alive to the responsibility resting on them with regard to the proposed destruction of the west window, but they could not share the responsibility with others. The Dean also stated that the Society's resolution is not in accordance with the facts of the case. It was accordingly resolved that the Dean of Exeter be asked to state in what respect the Society's resolution is "not in accordance with the facts of the case."—Mr. C. H. Read, secretary, read a paper on an interesting head of a tau cross carved in morse ivory, found in the rectory garden at Alcester, county Warwick, and exhibited by the Rev. A. H. Williams. From a careful comparison of the subjects and ornaments upon it with Anglo-Saxon manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh centuries, as well as from the form and character of the object itself, Mr. Read came to the conclusion that it was English work of the beginning of the eleventh century.—Mr. T. Cecil Woolley exhibited the cheek-piece of a Roman helmet in embossed copper found on the site of the station of Crocolana, near South Collingham, Notts.—Mr. W. Weir exhibited the fragments of an early pillar piscina, probably of Saxon date, found in the church of North Stoke, Oxon.

February 19.—Sir E. M. Thompson, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. J. M. Cowper was admitted Fellow.—The secretary reported that no reply had been received from the Dean of Exeter in answer to the last resolution of the Society.—Mr. R. G. Rice reported that more than sufficient money had now been raised for the repair of the Chichester Cross, and the Mayor and Corporation had entrusted the work to Messrs. Whyte and Peers, two of the members of a sub-committee appointed by the Society.—Mr. Sebastian Evans, junr., read a report on the excavations on the site of St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury, which were resumed in April, 1901. The grave of John Dygon, the last abbot but two, had been found. The leaden mitre in the grave is apparently unique in English interments. The crypt of the Norman church was described, which is especi-

ally interesting as being one of the six Eastern English crypts founded before 1085. About the middle of it was found accidentally the grave of Abbot Scotland, who built it; his coffin was dated MLXXXVII. The northern and southern chapels, the transept, and the Chapter House were also dwelt on. More remains to be done to verify details. Should funds be forthcoming, the College authorities would probably allow excavation on their grounds, where the most interesting results may be expected.—In illustration of Mr. Evans's paper a number of interesting objects and architectural fragments found during the excavations were exhibited.—Sir Henry Howorth referred in appropriate terms to the loss which the Society had sustained by the death of Mr. F. C. Penrose, and suggested that a letter of condolence to his niece be written by the secretary on behalf of the Society.—On the motion of the chairman, this was unanimously agreed to.—*Athenæum*, February 28.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*February 18*.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., in the chair.—Mr. T. C. Price Stretche exhibited a curious example of a horse's bit which was recently dug out of the moat surrounding an old manor house in Shropshire. The bit, probably, is of the early fourteenth century.—Mr. Patrick exhibited on behalf of Mr. Richardson a fire-mark of the date 1807 of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. It is of cast-lead, and bears a good impression of the building which was the immediate predecessor of the existing Royal Exchange, and was destroyed by fire in 1838. This fire-mark was taken from one of several old cottages of late seventeenth-century date at Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick. These cottages once formed a portion of the City Barge Inn, and portions of the old City Corporation barge were used in the construction of the inn.—Mr. Percy Scott exhibited a collection of Greek and Roman antiquities of bronze, —a male and female figure, two fibulae, a key, a nail-shaped symbol highly ornamented with lines and cross patterns, a ring, a "boar-pig" finger-ring engraved with a horse leaping up towards an altar or canistrum. With reference to these bronzes, especially the male and female figures, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley remarked "that they bore a great resemblance to similar articles found at Troy, Tirgno, and Mycenæ. They belong to the prehistoric or Mycenaean portion of the Bronze Age, and may be compared with products of Etruscan art."—Mr. Andrew Oliver gave some "Short Notes on Some Churches in France," descriptive of a large series of fine photographs which were hung on the screens.—Mr. Gould, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Compton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Rayson, Mr. Cheney, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley, and Mr. Patrick took part in an interesting discussion following the paper.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*March 4*.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., President, in the chair.—Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., read some "Armour Notes," in which, after touching on the development and various kinds of armour, he quoted from contemporary authorities notices respecting the exterior

appearance, the garments worn immediately under, and the value as a protection of armour. Instances of what the wearers were able to do, and the drawbacks connected with the use of armour, were also cited. Some of the causes of the disuse of it, owing to inferior manufacture, change of military ideas, and increased power of gunpowder, were also referred to, and the paper concluded with notices of juvenile suits and the treatment of the question as to whether the men of to-day were really unable to find armour large enough to wear.—The President, Mr. Waller, Judge Baylis, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Green entered into the discussion that followed.

At the monthly meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held on February 19, the Rev. Professor Cooper presiding, Mr. John Edwards, F.S.A. Scot., read a paper on "The Order of Sempringham and its Connection with the West of Scotland." He said that St. Gilbert of Sempringham was born towards the end of the eleventh century, the son of a Norman noble. He established the religious Order afterwards known as Gilbertines—the one religious Order of purely English origin—about the year 1135. The Gilbertine houses were double monasteries—that is, they were constructed to furnish suitable dwellings for a number of strictly cloistered nuns, and also separate accommodation for a corresponding but smaller number of regular canons. They were a development of Eastern monasticism, which spread over Western Europe, and survived until the religious revival of the twelfth century. In Lincolnshire the Order of St. Gilbert had its head house, and it quickly acquired many religious houses and possessions in the neighbouring counties. Among its friends and benefactors were the widowed Countess of Earl Simon of Huntingdon and Walter the first Steward of Scotland. Walter Fitz Alan, the third Steward, brought the Order to Dalmullin, near Ayr, early in the thirteenth century. For some reason (probably the somewhat strained relations between England and Scotland caused by the second marriage of Alexander II.) these monks and nuns did not remain more than a few years in Ayrshire. They relinquished their possessions to the Abbot and monks of Paisley, in return for an annual rent of forty marks, and returned to England in 1238. The MS. Chartulary of Malton preserved in the British Museum, which has not yet been published, and the Chartulary of Paisley Abbey, published by the Maitland Club, contain the story of the foundation of the Gilbertines in Scotland, their departure from it, and the subsequent disputes, largely financial, which arose between the monastery of Paisley and them. Two interesting letters from the third Steward, Walter Fitz Alan, were brought before the meeting, showing his intimate connection not only with the monastery of Paisley, but also with the Order of Sempringham. The fourteenth century saw an acrimonious dispute and litigation between the Gilbertines and the Abbot and Convent of Paisley on the question of the annual payment of the forty marks due by the latter. In this dispute the Mores of Abercorn bulked largely. The litigants appeared in the Consistory House of Glasgow Cathedral, and at Berwick, Durham and elsewhere. In the long run the Scottish Abbey

arranged the case on terms very satisfactory to its interests. The services to literature rendered by the Order of Sempringham were touched upon. Robert Mannyng of Brunne, in Lincolnshire, is the outstanding name belonging to it. He is the author of *The Story of England*, a rhyming chronicle, of date 1338, and of the poem *Synne Handling*, 1303, and was a friend in early life at Cambridge of Robert the Bruce and two of his brothers. He is a forerunner of Chaucer, and for freshness, ease, and breezy cheeriness is well worth study. The paper concluded with some quotations from and discussion of Mannyng's works.

Mr. D. Murray, LL.D., presided at the February meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. In the first paper, on "Forestalling, Regrattling, and Engrossing—Three Forms of Trading Prohibited in the Burghal Laws," by Sir James D. Marwick, LL.D., the author traced the course of legislation on these subjects, and its effects on the social and commercial systems of the Middle Ages from the rise of the privileges of the free burghs to the seventeenth century, after which such stringent restrictions on trading began to fall into desuetude. In Scotland, as early as the reign of David I., the laws of the four burghs provided that hucksters who bought and sold again for profit should not buy anything in a market before six o'clock in the morning in summer, or nine o'clock in winter, and made other restrictions; but by the end of the twelfth century the merchant guilds in the several burghs had formulated regulations of their own. The later legislation of the Scottish Parliaments against these practices was equally condemnatory, and the preambles of these Acts afford interesting glimpses of the social conditions and commercial circumstances of the times.

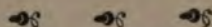
In the second paper Mr. A. H. Millar gave some notes on the ancient burgh seal of Crail, and the seal of the Chapter of the Abbey of Coupar, in Angus. The antique instrument used for impressing the burgh seal of Crail was accidentally discovered in August last in the course of the demolition of a ruinous tenement there. It had been laid on the top of the wall under the sloping roof, evidently with the intention of concealing it. The copper dies or matrices of the seal are fixed in a machine like a modern copying press, and operated by a screw. The device of the seal is of great interest. The obverse shows the Virgin and Child, the Virgin seated on a throne, and an angel swinging a censer on either side. The reverse shows a large galley with a dragon's head on the prow, one mast and large yard with the sail close furled, and on the masthead a pennon with a St. Andrew's cross. The heads of a crew of six appear over the netting along the gunwale, and in the sky are the moon and stars. Dundee had a seal with the Virgin and Child on the obverse, which was discontinued after the Reformation, and Crail, which was the site of a Collegiate Church of St. Mary, seems to have abandoned the ecclesiastical part of the seal and continued the use of the reverse only. The oldest impression known is that preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, which was appended in 1357 to the engagement by the Scottish Burghs for the ransom of David II., and the seal now discovered corresponds in every detail with this impression. In October of last year Mr. Richard

Morrison, a dealer in antiquities in Dundee, brought to the author of the paper a brass seal, which he was able to identify as the capitular seal of the Abbey of Coupar, in Angus. The matrix bears a very rich design, showing a figure of the Virgin seated under a Gothic canopy, holding in her right hand a branch of lilies and supporting the Infant with her left. In the lower part of the field, within a niche, is an abbot, kneeling and holding a crozier. At the sides of the niche are two shields, the dexter bearing the arms of Scotland, and the sinister three escutcheons, being the bearings of Hay. The block of the seal has a handle at the back in the likeness of the Virgin, crowned, and holding the Infant in her arms. The height of the figure is 4½ inches. The seal is now in the possession of Lady Abercromby, Camperdown House, Dundee. The Abbey of Coupar, in Angus, was founded in 1164 by Malcolm IV., and the Hays of Errol were among the principal benefactors, their grants to it beginning in 1170 and continuing till the sixteenth century.

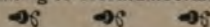
In the third paper, Mr. J. Graham, Callander, described a collection of perforated stone articles from Aberdeenshire, which he exhibited. The collection, which consists of sixty-five specimens, has been gathered in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire, from eight different localities in five parishes, and all have been turned up by the plough, none being found associated either with burial or with dwelling sites, though many flint instruments have been found in most of the localities. The materials of which these perforated implements are made are usually slate, and the common hearthen stone of the district. The perforations in the smaller specimens are bored, and in the larger they are made by picking from both sides, and often the centres of the picked cavities are not exactly opposite each other, so that the hole goes through the stone obliquely.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on February 24, the President, Mr. J. R. Garstin, D.L., in the chair, two papers were read—"A List of the High Sheriffs of County Carlow from the Earliest Date to the Last Century," by Colonel Vigors, and "Celtic Heraldry and the Arms of the Kingdom of Ireland," by Rev. Canon French, M.R.I.A. In the course of the latter paper Canon French said that in Ireland banners bearing various colours seem to have been associated with the different tribes at a very early period. Favourite signs worn by the ancient Irish were a dead serpent and the rod of Moses. Badges and signs seemed to be common enough among Irish tribes, such as the Red Hand of the O'Neills. The Celtic tribes were distinguished by the particular colours worn, and they had ocular demonstration of that in the tartans of the Scotch of to-day, and in Ireland each class was known by the number of colours worn, which was specially regulated by law. The ancient Irish had a heraldry of their own, by which the various tribes were distinguished one from another; but when they sought for any coat of arms of the whole land, they were face to face with a difficulty. He was disposed to think the heraldic colour of Ireland for the time being was that of the tribe which supplied the country with Ard Righ. The arms of Ireland for a

great number of years after the Conquest were now borne by Munster alone, and in the time of Edward IV. a commission reported that the arms of Ireland were three crowns, and the meaning to be attached to this was a subject of great controversy. Some held that it represented the three kingdoms, and others that it represented the triple crown of the Pope. How did green obtain its present position as symbolic of the Emerald Isle? One explanation was that it originated with the Ulster Irishmen, who made a blend of orange and blue and obtained green; but there was proof that emerald green was borne on an Irish standard long before their time. It would seem green began to assert itself as the national colour in the sixteenth century and it succeeded in establishing itself in the eighteenth century. One of the probable reasons might be that the Heralds had made green the ground of the shield of the province of Leinster, and thus gave it great prominence.

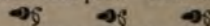


The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on February 25 in the Castle, Mr. C. J. Spence presiding.—Sir H. Seton-Karr, M.P., presented twelve paleolithic implements lately found by him at Poondi, twenty-nine miles west of Madras.—Mr. F. W. Dendy read an unfinished paper by the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe of Gateshead on "Dagger Money." The writer of the paper stated that the first published record of a payment to justices itinerant at Newcastle occurred in the Corporation accounts of September, 1652, when there was paid in reward to the judges the sum of 30s., and in 1695 the practice had become established. Coins were also presented to friends and relatives as tokens of remembrance. In 1628 it was recorded that the Mayor of Newcastle, on leave-taking, presented the judge with a spur "rial" in gold. While no mention was made of the presentation of "dagger money" by the Mayor of Newcastle, on two occasions it was reported that the judges had been presented with daggers at Carlisle, at the end of the journey. Mr. Dendy added that in the overhauling of the accounts which took place in the inquiry before the Municipal Corporations Acts were passed in 1835 or 1836, everything was overhauled, and about the same time there was a supervision and reform of the Sheriff's payments in Northumberland, but there was no mention in either case of this "dagger money." There seemed to be no mention of it earlier than the forties. There was no mention of it in Brand or Mackenzie, and there seemed to be a strong presumption that the payment had ceased, and probably after the publication of Roger North's volume upon what took place in the Stuart times this payment to the judges was renewed, and it was called "dagger money." The only further information which he could suggest might be obtained from the records of the Corporation of Newcastle. Mr. Dendy also read a paper on "Exchequer Commissions and Depositions relating to Northumberland."



HELLENIC SOCIETY.—February 24.—Prof. Percy Gardiner, Vice-President, in the chair.—Miss H. L. Lorimer read a paper on "The Ancient Greek Cart." The structural differences of the Greek cart

and chariot show that they were distinct in origin. The chariot had a fixed axle, on which the body rested directly, and a spoked wheel. The axle of the cart in primitive times always revolved, consequently the body could not be rigidly attached to it. Wooden blocks were therefore fastened to the floor of the cart underneath, and the axle was inserted in notches cut in these. These axle-blocks continue to be characteristic of the cart even after it has adopted the fixed axle. They are never found in connection with the chariot. Originally the wheel of the cart was of the type commonly called three-spoked; and this is still found in the fifth century, though it tends to be supplanted by the four-spoked wheel. A wheel of this shape was found among remains of a lake-dwelling at Mercurago, near Lago Maggiore, and carts with axle-blocks and three-spoked wheels occur in Etruscan art of the fifth century. A similar cart occurs as the type of a series of Thracian-Macedonian coins. These circumstances seem to point to a Northern origin for this type of cart-wheel. The paper was illustrated by lantern-slides.—A discussion followed, in which the chairman, Professor Ernest Gardner, Mr. A. G. Bather, and others took part.—*Athenaeum*, March 7.



The SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY met on March 11, when Mr. E. J. Pilcher read a paper on "The Jews of the Dispersion in Roman Galatia."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

LIFE AND WORK OF J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.
By Charles A. Swinburne. With a Frontispiece.
London: Bickers and Son, 1902. Square 8vo.,
pp. x, 315. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This interesting volume supplies a want. Recent years have seen the publication of more or less sumptuous volumes on the wonderful little painter whose power and range earned for him from Tennyson the proud title of "the Shakespeare of Landscape." But these expensive books, whose photogravure plates are, after all, far less satisfactory than the brilliant engravings of two generations ago, are beyond the purses of most people; and, on the other hand, Thornbury's well-known "Life" is too crude a mass of ill-proportioned material, while Hamerton's *Life of Turner* is more professedly critical. What Mr. Swinburne gives us in his enthusiastic but careful pages is a narrative with all the essential details. We read of the development of Turner's genius through its clearly-marked stages, and once again are amazed at the fecundity of his labour. In such a record as this the superficial notion of Turner as the eccentric creator of a few large visionary and extravagant canvases is quickly dispelled. One is reminded of his industrious worship of Nature in all her forms and moods, which found expression in hundreds of

drawings in every variety of medium. Nowhere is this range better exemplified than in the Farnley Collection which Mr. Swinburne describes with admiration—the noble and vast canvas of "Dort," the superb gallery of Yorkshire "water-colours," the *tour de force* of "A Ship of the Line Taking in Stores," painted from memory in one morning after breakfast, the exquisite charm and terrific grandeur of the Swiss sketches brought home to Mr. Fawkes in a tattered portfolio, and the brilliant "still-life" studies of birds like a cuckoo and a grouse. A trait of his work which Mr. Swinburne emphasizes (and we believe that the author is the fortunate owner of Turner drawings, as well as a critic competent, as he certainly is, for such discrimination) is its faithfulness; and anyone who knows his views of English towns and coast scenery, even through the medium of the steel engravings in which Miller, Goodall, Wallis, Pye, and others so loyally translated him, admits the fidelity as well as the beauty of his record of the country which gave him birth. His method of working is happily described in this volume by a number of contemporary reports. We must be content with referring the reader to a good story at p. 147.

A valuable feature of the work is the ample reference to Turner's work as an illustrator and for the engravers whom we have mentioned. The only omission which Mr. Swinburne has made is of Hakewill's *Tour in Italy*, for which Turner re-drew some plates, and so made poetry out of prose.

The book, which is finely printed on worthy paper, has one illustration—the vigorous sketch by Parrott of Turner at work on "Varnishing Day." There should have been an index. The present writer has supplied his own!—W. H. D.

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THE DIGHTONS OF CLIFFORD CHAMBERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS. By Conway Dighton. Eight plates. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. Quarto, pp. 40. Price 6s.

This slim quarto, prettily bound in white vellum, lettered in red, will interest the members of the family whom it most immediately concerns. "I had intended," says Mr. Dighton in his preface, "to write a monograph on my ancestor, John Dighton (1713-1761), and having done that I was moved to continue the family history down to recent times." The pedigree only begins in 1639, and from that date is traced to the present time with sufficient fulness. The story has not much interest for non-members of the family, but Mr. Dighton has done well in collecting and placing on record the material here preserved. The various appendices contain references and details relating to several families, which are of general genealogical value.

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SHAKESPEARE'S CHURCH, OTHERWISE THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY OF STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. By J. Harvey Bloom, M.A. Many illustrations by L. C. Keighly-Peach. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1902. 8vo., pp. xiv, 292. Price 7s. 6d. net.

There is no doubt about it, this is an exceptionally good book. No genuine ecclesiologist can possibly be dissatisfied with it, whilst the more intelligent of

the continuous stream of American and English pilgrims to the birth and burial place of England's great dramatist will be glad of the opportunity, now for the first time offered, of taking away with them a satisfactory and admirably illustrated account of a church that is sufficiently remarkable to deserve a good monograph, even if Shakespeare had lived and died on the other side of the globe. Although "Shakespeare's Church" appears as the cover title, there is nothing more about him than the record on his monument.

The book gives the story of a Saxon monastery on this site several centuries before the Norman Conquest; of the building of a fine cruciform church *circa* 1210, of which the north and south transepts remain, as well as parts of the tower; of the rebuilding of the north and south aisles with the nave arcades, and a reconstruction of the central tower between 1280 and 1320 by the two Bishops and the Archbishop who took their name (Stratford) from the town of which they were natives; of the work of Deans Balsall and Collingwood, 1480-1520, in the chancel, clerestory, west window, and north porch, after the church had become collegiate; of the remarkably effective spire that replaced a small lead covered one in 1765; and of the three epochs of restoration that the church has endured during the nineteenth century. The story of the fabric is told with an architect's precision and appreciation of parts, but without wearisome and professional technicalities.

The interesting tale of the foundation of the great chantry which afterwards developed into a definite collegiate establishment is told for the first time with accuracy and fulness from the original documents, which are yet extant among the Corporation archives of Stratford-on-Avon. From the like source are obtained exceptionally good lists of ornaments and vestments. The inscriptions of the whole series of monuments within the church are given *in extenso*, whilst careful abstracts appear of the inscriptions on the gravestones of the churchyard.

It would be a poor critic that could not find some blemishes in any mortal work, but when the mistakes are nothing more serious than the printing of "Cal-mady" for "Calamy," or a misreading in the number of houseling people of the town in the sixteenth century, such a work may be safely pronounced to approximate to perfection. It is a genuine pleasure to write a notice, all too brief, on so scholarly and pleasant a production.—J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

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THE FRENCH IMPRESSIONISTS (1860-1900). By Camille Mauclair. "Popular Library of Art." Fifty illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.* [1903]. 16mo., pp. xix, 211. Price, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

M. Mauclair writes with an enthusiasm, not to say an effusiveness, with which we find it difficult to sympathize. There was certainly room, however, for such a handbook as this, and if the reader makes allowance for a certain want of balance in the writing and treatment he will find it a readable and instructive commentary on the lives and works of Manet, Degas, Monet, Renoir, Sisley, and the rest of the so-called "Impressionists." The pictures and

sketches reproduced, whatever one may think of the theories they illustrate, are of great interest, for many of them are but little known in this country. The reproductions are good, as a rule, though one or two of the plates are hardly up to the standard set in former volumes of this useful "Library." The translation, which is quite satisfactory, of M. Maclair's text is by Mr. P. G. Konody.

* * *

NOTRE DAME DE PARIS: A Short History and Description of the Cathedral, with some Account of the Churches which Preceded it. By Charles Hiatt. With 41 illustrations. London: George Bell and Sons, 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 104. Price 2s. 6d. net.

By the issue of this, the most recent addition to their series of handbooks to Continental churches, Messrs. Bell have placed visitors to the French capital under an obligation. Here within a little over a hundred pages the history of the Westminster of Paris is gathered together in a nutshell—the story of the Minster of the Seine which has seen pageants more superb and tragedies more luridly dramatic than even our own proud Gothic shrine can boast of. Notre Dame has suffered much at the hands of restorers, as well as at those of revolutionary desecrators, but it remains a building of endless attractions. It is specially interesting architecturally, and its carvings and other decorations offer a wonderful field to the student. Mr. Hiatt's treatment of so great a theme in so limited a space is much to be commended. Forty illustrations and a full ground-plan add to the value of the book.

* * *

Several pamphlets of interest are before us. In *Heralds' College and Coats of Arms regarded from a Legal Aspect* (London: Phillimore and Co., price 6d.), Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore writes with refreshing calmness and sanity on a subject which seems to have a knack of unduly exciting some folk. He discusses the origin of coat-armour, and the right to bear it in relation to the officers and Colleges of Arms, and while standing stoutly by the College, makes several useful and practical suggestions for reform in present heraldic practice. The Rev. W. Shaw-Caldecott sends us *The Linear Measures of Babylonia about B.C. 2500*, a paper read recently by him before the Royal Asiatic Society. The treatment of the subject for its due appreciation needs a knowledge of the cuneiform signs, but even for those who are not professed Assyriologists Mr. Caldecott's pamphlet has much matter of interest. In an appendix on the "Biblical Cubit" the writer argues ingeniously that there were really three cubits of the respective lengths of nine-tenths, twelve-tenths, and fifteen-tenths of an English foot, the first being used for gold and lapidary work, the second for building purposes, and the third for the measurement of areas. *The Early and Mediæval History of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island*, by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, M.A., reprinted from the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association, gives a readable account of a moving chapter in our ecclesiastical history. Mr. Astley tells the story of St. Aidan and St. Cuthbert, the sack of Lindisfarne by the Northmen in the ninth century, the renewal two centuries later of religious life on the

Holy Island by the Benedictines, with an interesting survey in the second part of the pamphlet of the grand ruins of the Benedictine Priory, which have been often visited and described. Another reprint from the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association now before us is *Canterbury's Ancient Coinage*, by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A. The privilege of coining was exercised by the Primates from before Athelstan's time till the middle of the sixteenth century, with certain intervals—one of great length—during which the privilege appears to have been lost or to have been in abeyance. Mr. Kershaw's brief paper conveniently summarizes what is known on the subject.

* * *

The *Genealogical Magazine*, March, deals with a variety of topics. Under the title of "Three Scottish Prelates," G. A. S. writes on William Sinclair, Bishop of Dunkeld, who repulsed the English invaders in Fife in 1317, and on Henry and John Sinclair, Bishops of Ross and Brechin respectively in Queen Mary's time, two centuries later. Mr. R. Kelly traces the "Genealogy of the Ouseley Family." Among the other contents are "The Genealogy of Mitford of Hulam, Durham," by Mr. H. R. Leighton; "The Royal Descent from Wodin"; and some amusing heraldic notes from an American paper. Everyone interested in the much discussed question of the completion of Alfred Stevens's Wellington Monument in St. Paul's should read Mr. D. S. Maccoll's article on the subject in the *Architectural Review* for March. There are many illustrations, not before published, of the existing models and drawings for the equestrian statue. The number also contains finely illustrated papers on Allhallows, Lombard Street, by Mr. Halsey Ricardo, and on "How Exeter Cathedral was Built," by Professor Lethaby. We have also on our table the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, November and December, 1902, with, *inter alia*, accounts of "Cave Paintings in West Australia" and "Copper Implements of Wisconsin," the latter freely illustrated; the *East Anglian*, January; the *Architects' Magazine*, February; *Sale Prices*, February 28; some interesting book-catalogues, including one of calendars and almanacs, from Herr Max Harwitz, of Berlin; and the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution* for 1901, with its usual wealth of scientific interest.



Correspondence.

MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

(See *ante*, p. 95.)

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM indebted to your contributors for their response to my letter of last August, although I had hoped for more in the way of description of the sites, such as Mr. Cooper's useful notes on the Towton case and Mr. Powell's on the heights of Maiden Bradley. I should also be grateful to Mr. MacRitchie for the

names of any Scotch examples which do not appear in my list.

Space does not permit me to do more than touch upon some of the points raised. What connection, if any, there may be between the *Meidan* or *Maydán* of the East and our word has yet to be shown.* *Machaira-ratha* and *maghdumpha* also apply to plains, not to sites on hills, but they show the relative place of subject and descriptive in Irish names, which is reversed in the supposititious *Magh-dun*. There are several cases of towers in mediæval castles with the name of Maiden, as at New Ross in Ireland, but Celtic derivatives can hardly help us with these.† If the word *magne* becomes *main* in some cases, why should it become *maiden* in others?

The important thing about Maiden Bradley is to know what the earliest name was, and when the prefix first appears. In Kemble's index he quotes two instances of Bradanleah (eighth century), as referring to this place. If the three Deverils show a double name before Domesday, where is the evidence for "Maiden" Bradley?‡

I have read Mr. MacRitchie's very interesting paper to the Scottish Antiquaries, in which he applies the *men-medn* theory (as in his letter)§ to stones, camps, and roads. In dealing with *stones* it is suggestive—e.g., the Maiden Stone of Garioch, Maydenstan of Lanchester, and Maydenstone, the early form of Maidstone. There are also the Maidens, rocks off the coast of Ireland, near the mouth of Lough Larne, though in such cases Mr. Forster's list of fanciful names somewhat tells against the theory of pre-Saxon derivatives, and there are other difficulties. It is suggested on the great authority of Max Müller that the *d* has crept into *maen* and *men*, just as it has done into *fen* and *gwyn*. If so, why should the change rest only on conjecture? I find proof for the two latter in two Cornish dictionaries,|| where *pedn* and *gwydn* occur, but not *medn*. If a later corruption, one would expect to find it with the others. If early, is there any trace of it in old Welsh or Breton? It would be curious for the form to be buried alive in a strange speech, and no sign of it to appear in a native tongue.

Nor do the difficulties lessen when we take the case of Maiden Castles or Burhs. In the country where Gael or Cymric were supreme and still survive, there are many of these early encampments, and not a few are of stone. Here, if anywhere, we should expect to find the *men* or *maen* attached, either with or without the *d*. A search through a long list of Welsh names for such places has only resulted in Kilmaenllwyd.¶ Although *men* is freely applied to rocks or monoliths, singly or in groups, does it follow that it is used for stonework in the small, dressed or shaped, as for paved roads?

* A. H., p. 288.

† Harold Sands, p. 320.

‡ J. U. Powell, p. 352. § Pp. 287, 288.

|| Polwhele's *Cornish Vocabulary* (1856) and Williams' *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum* (1865).

¶ I have somewhere seen "Castell Moeddyn" associated with *motte* or *mota*, but cannot find my reference. Is there not a "Mound and Court fort" there?

Again, many of our Maiden Castles and Burhs consist of earthworks only, as at Dorchester, West Woodyates, Dunstable, Tilston, Topcliffe, Grinton, and two of the Durham examples, of which I have fairly full detail. It is true that in others stone does appear.

As to the roads, the "Maydengate" (1239) in Northumberland was certainly paved; the various Maiden Streets were probably so, such as the "Regiam Stratam de Maydenestrete" (1330) of Barnstaple. But there are Roman roads in Scotland and Wales; these were probably paved too; the "Sarn Helen" in Wales undoubtedly was. Are there, then, any cases of *men* or *maen* in the names of such roads in these lands? or is the "Maydengate" the most northerly, and the Barnstaple example the most westerly, on which we can lay our hands?

It is difficult to resist the testimony of the map. All over the territory which came under the sway of the Saxon speech or on the borders affected by it, these pre-Saxon strongholds are found with this presumably Saxon name. Similar strongholds occur at large in Wales, Gaelic Scotland, and Ireland, but without the name, and without any other which might serve as a prototype. The natural conclusion would seem to be that the word "Maiden" in this connection is not only Anglo-Saxon in form, but also in origin, whatever its meaning or the causes that gave rise to it. It seems reasonable to suppose that, if it were of Irish, Gaelic, or Cymric extraction, we should not have to travel all over Saxon or Saxonized lands to discover it.

To complete the list, omitting Mayborough, which is doubtful, I have fresh instances to note at Burnmoor, south of Scafell, "a ring-embankment"; and another at Gilligate, near Durham, the third in that district—a total of thirty-two cases. Of these, only five occur where Saxon influences were weak, viz., at Garioch, Dumfries, Burnmoor, Soulby, Fell, where a really Cymric name survives for it in "Caerthanoc"; and the Scilly Islands.

A. R. GODDARD.

THE instructive note by Mr. Forster on this subject in the *March Antiquary* seems still further to show how complex such etymological questions are. So far as concerns the belief that the "maidens" of British topography represent for the most part a Cymric *medn*, meaning "stone," or "rock," a decision from a Cymric scholar would help greatly to a solution of the problem. At present the theory seems to rest upon Max Müller's conjecture, based upon the analogies of *pen* and *pedn*, *gwyn* and *gwydn*. For my own part, the kindred application of *men* and *maiden* in place-names leads me to accept the idea that the latter is really an obsolete Cymric *medn*. But, of course, that view would be greatly affected if an authority in Cymric were to state that the form *medn* has never existed. As to the form *men* or *man*, there is no doubt. It is represented not merely in particular names, such as the Cornish *Dawns Men*, *Men Scrifa*, *Men Perhen*, and the pleonastic *Men Rock*, and in the Breton *Ar Men*, *Men Jensei*, and *Mani Lud*, but also in *men-hir*, *dol-men* (otherwise *tol-men*, or *men-an-toi*), and—with the labial aspirated—in *cist-væn*, *lica-væn*, and *peul-væn*. Although this is a fact that Mr.

Forster does not call in question, it will be seen that it has a bearing upon his statement—as to the accuracy of which there can be no doubt—that “there has at some period been a tendency to find in conspicuous rocks and monoliths a resemblance or analogy to persons, animals, or other objects, and to invent names accordingly,” one of the examples adduced being that of “the Poind and his Man.” Now, it is beyond all dispute that in this instance we have the English word “man,” and other like illustrations could be furnished. Nevertheless, in all the Cornish and Breton place-names, and as certainly in all the generic names above cited, it is unquestionable that we have to do with Cymric *man* or *men*. These constitute the vast majority, and the occasions on which English “man” or “men” is used are comparatively rare. An exactly parallel case would be offered by Cymric *medn* and English *maiden*, if it be granted that the former really was at one time a variant of Cymric *man* or *men*.

With regard to “the poetic imagination of the Celt,” I cannot find any emphatic signs of it in Gaelic topography. When one translates the place-names of the Scottish Highlands, one finds that most of them are absolutely prosaic—e.g., The Hill, The Big Hill, The Little Hill, The Long Hill, The Big Rock, The River, The Stream, The Little Valley, Vale-Head, Lake-End, The Meadow, The Hollow. Such names occur over and over again, often within a comparatively small area. *Clach* or *clach* is the word usually applied to a standing-stone. If Cymric-speaking people were as devoid of imagination in this respect as those who spoke Gaelic, their usual name for a notable rock would simply be *man* or (according to Max Müller) *medn*.

On the other hand, there is no reason why the English “man” and “maiden” may not occur in place-names, a consideration which I have always kept in view. And if, as regards the numerous “Maiden Castles,” the prevailing rule is that they were not originally built of stone, or upon a rock, that fact would certainly operate against the theory that Cymric *medn* entered into their name. So far as I have followed this discussion, no convincingly sound interpretation of “Maiden Castle” has yet been offered (assuming that forts thus named are *not*, as a rule, associated with stone or rock); but I infer that Mr. Forster has in reserve a reason for his belief that “the true explanation must probably be sought in the special circumstances affecting the districts in which Maiden Castles occur during the tenth and eleventh centuries.” At the same time, I am at a loss to reconcile this deduction with what I understand to be his inference that Soulbey “Maiden Castle” did not displace “Carthanack” until the eighteenth century.

I have been favoured by Mr. Frederick R. Coles with the following addition to the “maiden” list. “Near the base of the western Lomond Hill [Fife] there is a rock called Maiden-bore, because maidens only were supposed capable of passing through it” (Small’s *History of Fife*, p. 94). This,” adds Mr. Coles, “is curiously like Maiden-bower, at Craigs, Dumfriesshire,” which is also a natural rock, with a like belief attaching to it. It suggests also the holed stones sometimes called “bore” or “boar” stones, and the ceremonies connected with “creeping stones” (See Wood-Martin’s *Pagan Ireland*, p. 308). This “Maiden-bore” is either identical with, or very near

to, a “Maiden Castle” marked upon the map, and there is another “Maiden Castle” in the neighbouring parish of Kennoway. Bannister, in his *Glossary of Cornish Names* (1871), quotes Edwin Norris to the effect that “Maiden Bower = *men vor*, the great stone or rock.” It may well be doubted whether *bore* or *bower* represents *mor* or *mawr* (aspirated *vor*) “great”; but it is interesting to note this recurrence of Maiden Bower, and Norris’s contention that *maiden* means “stone” or “rock.” I am able to furnish Mr. Goddard, whose letter above I have read with much interest, with a second addition to the Scotch list, viz., a reference of the year 1697 to “a great castle, called by the country folks the Maiden Castle,” near the Antonine Wall. (*Proc. Soc. Antig. Scot.*, vol. xxxv., p. 331).

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

A “LETTER OF CHRIST.”

TO THE EDITOR.

With regard to the “Letter of Christ” printed by the Rev. Canon Fowler in No. 158 of the *Antiquary* (ante, p. 38), it may interest your readers to hear that such letters, purporting to have been sent from heaven or to have been written by Christ, are to be found in all European languages, even in Polish, Ruthenian, Hungarian, and Roumanian (cp. Groeber’s *Grundriss der germanischen Philologie*, 1901, vol. ii., part 3, p. 408 *et seq.*). All of them have pretty much the same tenor, and often even the same wording, as the copy printed in the *Antiquary*. They all go back to a Greek original, of which three versions have been published by Mr. Vasiliev, *Anecdota Græco-Byzantina* (Moscow, 1893). In England we find six different versions in Anglo-Saxon, for which see *An English Miscellany presented to Dr. Furnivall* (Oxford, 1901), p. 355 *et seq.* A Latin *Epistola Salvatoris Domini nostri* has been pointed out by Professor Priebsch as the source of one of the Anglo-Saxon versions in the *Otia Merseiana* of 1899. A Middle-English version (fifteenth cent.) is to be found in *Notes and Queries*, 9th S. viii. 240. For modern German versions, cp. Dietrich in the *Blätter für hessische Volkskunde* (1901), iii. 9 *et seq.*

The belief in the efficacy of such letters has not died out yet in Germany. Two years ago, when German troops went out to China, a simple Silesian artisan sent an old copy of such a letter of Christ to the German Emperor, asking him to have it printed and distributed among the soldiers as a protective against illness and bullets.

MAX FÖRSTER, Ph.D.,

Professor in the University of Würzburg.

Würzburg, Bavaria,
February 14, 1903.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.



The Antiquary.



MAY, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

THE King has approved an important change with regard to the custody of the Armoury of the Tower. Hitherto this has been vested in the War Office, in virtue of the military occupation of the ancient fortress. Henceforward, however, the collection of arms and armour will be in the care of the trustees of the British Museum, and is officially to be regarded as belonging to the great national storehouse; while responsibility for the material fabric of the White Tower, in which it is arranged, will be placed in the hands of the Office of Works. Viscount Dillon, who since 1895 has been curator of the Armoury, retains the post he has filled so ably, but will be borne on the establishment of the British Museum in future, as in due course will be the staff under him, though on this point various details have yet to be settled.

On March 23 the Royal Geographical Society commemorated the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Queen Elizabeth by a very interesting exhibition of objects connected with the great geographical and maritime enterprises of her reign. Drake's astrolabe, Davis's quadrant, the first Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth, an astrolabe from the Spanish Armada, with many books, maps, and other valuable and curious relics, were shown. Sir Clements Markham, who reviewed the work of the Elizabethan discoverers and explorers, Mr. Edmund Gosse, and Professor Silvanus Thompson, were among the speakers.

VOL. XXXIX.

When constructing a new tennis-court at Clevedon, Somerset, at the end of February, J. Hollier, the groundman, turned up eight Roman coins and various fragments of black and grey pottery, about 20 inches beneath the surface, at a spot 110 feet above sea-level. The largest of the coins was a "second brass" of Constantine the Great, bearing the London mint mark (rev.: GENIO POP. ROM.); and the remainder, which were unfortunately in bad condition, also belonged to the same period. The pottery was all Romano-British, of the "Upchurch" type, one fragment of the grey being evidently a portion of a small round cullender. Though no special excavations have been made, similar discoveries of the Roman occupation have occurred at Clevedon in 1876, 1882, and 1883, each at a considerable distance apart. If systematic digging were commenced, it might fairly be expected that more important finds would come to light.

William Blake's book of *Illustrations of the Book of Job* was put up to auction at Sotheby's on March 30. The bidding commenced at £1,500, and at the great price of £5,600 the volume was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch. The book contains twenty-one original drawings in colour—the colour being mostly faint blue, green, pink, and occasionally yellow—and twenty-two engravings by the artist himself. The engravings are much smaller than the drawings, but have more detail, and are embellished with scrolls and texts.

The first volumes of the *Letters of Horace Walpole*, which Mrs. Paget Toynbee has been editing for the Clarendon Press, will be published in the autumn. The *Letters* will be issued by subscription in the first instance, printed on ordinary paper and on Oxford India paper, in crown 8vo. volumes, and on hand-made paper, demy 8vo.; but the number of the last-mentioned volumes will be strictly limited. The new edition will consist of sixteen volumes, and will be illustrated with many photogravure portraits.

A final but futile effort has been made to rescue from destruction the remaining portion of the ruined Basingwerk Abbey at Holywell. Some time ago the Flint County

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Council had the matter under consideration, but finding that the cost of protecting the ruins from further decay would be heavy, they decided not to move in the matter. Recently the National Trust and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings took the matter up, and requested the County Council to reconsider their decision, but without effect, the Council deciding finally to move no further in the matter. The result will cause a feeling of regret among Welsh and other antiquaries and archæologists, as the abbey has a most interesting history. It is supposed to have been built early in the twelfth century, and belonged to the Cistercian Order.



A MS. of Wycliffe's New Testament, with calendar, etc., on 341 leaves octavo, dating from *circa* 1425, was sold at Sotheby's on March 20 for £580. The *Times*, describing the MS., says that it "is finely written, twenty-seven of the pages have very choicely illuminated borders of flower decorations connected with a beautiful ornamental initial, and there are many other separate initials with short marginal decorations. The pedigree of the volume goes back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, for in July, 1591, it was presented by Ralph Rokeby, Master of the Old Foundation of St. Katherine's Hospital, to William Lambard, the well-known Kentish historian; in 1773 the MS. was in the possession of William Herbert, the historian of English typography, and afterwards in that of Charles Mayo, M.A., F.R.S. (1767-1858), first Rawlinson Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, and was inherited by the vendor." A good reproduction of a page of this valuable illuminated MS. appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of March 28.



Preliminary announcements, no longer private in character, are now current relative to a rather important venture which is to be made in Scotland for the promotion of historical and literary studies. The *Scottish Antiquary*, conducted since 1896 by Mr. J. H. Stevenson, advocate, is, we understand, to pass into the hands of Messrs. James Maclehose and Sons, publishers, Glasgow, by whom, under altered and much-enlarged conditions, it will in future be carried on.

It is to be made into a half-crown quarterly, in which, as we gather from the draft prospectus, history and literature, especially Scottish and Anglo-Scottish, will be treated on a scale of increased importance and magnitude. The general aim will be to cover the field of history, archæology, and literature, with more particular reference to Scotland and the Borders, and with a special regard to the many common features of British national and social evolution. One guiding principle of the new management is that history has no more important chapters than those which concern literature, and in that sense the magazine offers itself as a place for the discussion of leading questions in early English and Scottish literature. Overtures have been made to leading scholars both in Scotland and England, with the result that Messrs. Maclehose may be congratulated on the substantial support they have already secured. The first number of the reconstituted magazine, under the title of the *Scottish Antiquary and Historical Review*, will be issued in October.



Another interesting announcement from Scotland is that Mr. W. J. Hay, John Knox's House, Edinburgh, has in the press for early publication *A Handbook and Directory of Old Scottish Clockmakers*, compiled, with notes, by John Smith. It will contain illustrations of several old Scottish clocks. Mr. Hay has been so far encouraged by subscribers for his proposed serial issue of *Vanishing Edinburgh and Leith*, a pictorial record of some of the historical and picturesque buildings in the streets and closes of these two burghs, by L. Ingleby Wood, that Part I. was announced for issue on April 20. The other seven parts will follow at monthly intervals.



We have before us the latest issue in Messrs. Methuen's attractive series of "Little Guides." This is *Kent*, by Mr. George Clinch, F.G.S., with sixteen illustrations by Mr. F. D. Bedford, plans, and maps (price 3s.). After a general introduction, consisting of ten sections treating of the physical features of the county, its climate, history, antiquities, fauna and flora, and the like, the author takes the parishes of Kent in alphabetical order,

and gives descriptive and historical notes on each in turn. The social side of history does not appear to appeal very strongly to Mr. Clinch, and there are several parishes where amplification in this direction would have been welcome; but the ecclesiological and archæological parts of the notes are well done, and the whole book forms a most useful compendium of information for which one



HEVER CASTLE.

might otherwise have to seek through a small library of volumes. The illustrations form a most attractive feature. The above charming drawing of Hever Castle (facing p. 154), showing the doorway, with portcullis, of this interesting and little-altered example of a fifteenth-century combination of domestic dwelling and feudal castle, is reproduced by the courtesy of the publishers. Among the appendices are a useful list of Kentish

churches containing, or which once contained, monumental brasses, and a list of the churches which possess one or more ancient bells—i.e., bells cast before the nineteenth century.

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Among the documents in the new and final volume of Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers's *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, published by Mr. Henry Frowde, is an account of investments and losses in the bubbles of Queen Anne's time, found among the papers at Brandsby Hall. Here are the items in an account "of what moneys I have laid out in the Bubbles": Lay'd out in Rum's insurance, £70 12s. 6d.; in Queen Ann's salt, £17 10s.; for two shares and a half in King George's salt, £6 5s.; for 1,500 land improvements, £18 15s.; for 5,000 pd. extracting Gold and Silver from lead, £13 15s.; for 1,000 pd. share in Grand Fishery, £4 4s.; for half a share in water engine, £14; for half a share in malt, £18; for half a James's permit, £3 3s.; for 5,000 lb. in North Sea, £6 5s.; for 300 in Welch brass and copper, £100; lay'd out in the whale fishery, £29; for half a share in the Brass bubble, £105; for a Globe permit, £29; for 300 felt hatts and pantiles, 15s.; for a share in Sir John Lambert's improvements, £31 10s.; for a Douglas, £26; for a share in Sir Richard Steele's, £100; for two shares in multiplying pictures, £100; total, £693 14s. 6d. "What money I have got clear out of the Bubbles" is entered at £152 18s.

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Several interesting discoveries have to be noted. On the Duke of Devonshire's land at Silverlands, Buxton, Mr. Micah Salt has unearthed several hundred pieces of broken Roman pottery—chiefly "Samian"—glass, fragments of bronze, iron, lead, bones, wood-ash, and gritstone—the last probably used for grinding corn. "On Earl Cowper's estate near Northampton," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "an interesting discovery has been made while workmen were making excavations for the purpose of effecting improvements. Several remarkable objects were brought to light, showing that the place had once been the site of an ancient British town or village. Chief in point of value and interest are a number of bronze brooches of splendid

workmanship. They are each about five inches long, square-headed, and worked in line patterns, amongst which are human faces of varying expression. Spear-heads and knives have also been discovered, as well as cinerary urns and bones." Nearly sixty cinerary urns were found at Kettering on March 31. Several of them contained remains of human bones, trinkets, and pieces of flint.

Farther north a large mammoth tusk was found towards the end of March in the gravel-pits on the golf-links at Elloughton, Yorkshire. It measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and at the widest end the diameter is about 6 inches. It was found in the gravel about 9 feet from the surface, and very near the clay bed on which the gravel rests. About half a dozen of these tusks have been found in this neighbourhood during the last few years, and one of them—5 feet long—is preserved in the York Museum. In Scotland, in a field near Arbroath, a ploughman found a stone cist, containing a skeleton in good preservation. Another stone cist, containing several skulls and most of the bones of a human skeleton, was discovered a few days later near the north wall of Restenneth Abbey, near Forfar.

Mr. John Robinson, of Sunderland, writes: "In the course of extensive repairs of the exterior of Bishopwearmouth Church, an interesting piece of old Norman work has been brought to light. In removing the coat of cement which covered the lower portion of the nave, there has been exposed to view what was either an ancient Norman doorway or window. The Norman semicircular arch and the west jamb stones are brought out in all their bold proportions, characteristic of the Norman work, some 15 feet high. The arch is made with three stones only. The walling is also the original work of the Norman builders, and the stones used are principally sandstone, not the limestone boulders that were generally used in the old buildings that remain in Sunderland. This important discovery reveals the fact that when the church was rebuilt in 1807 the old walls of the nave and the lower portion of the tower were not pulled down, but the new work was

built above the old walls. The first mention of South Wearmouth is in the days of Athelstan, A.D. 925-941, but the first Rector began his office in the twelfth century, to which period the newly-discovered arch will probably belong."

Another series of ancient catacombs, says the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*, under date March 31, has just been discovered close to Kieff, at a small place called Zerkovstchina, on the Dnieper. They are ten versts distant from the famous catacombs situated within the city precincts of Kieff. Quantities of human skulls and bones have been found in the niches and alcoves, and here and there the remnants of mural frescoes of Greek and Byzantine designs. The labyrinth is built of stone throughout, and is very extensive, though its limits have not yet been explored. The decayed inscriptions so far deciphered are chiefly in Greek and Old Slavonic. One part of the subterranean structure appears to have been originally used as a chapel. No old weapons, coins, ornaments, or ecclesiastical vessels have been found, a fact which suggests the pillage of the catacombs at some mediæval epoch. The newly-opened labyrinth is believed to date from the tenth century.

At a meeting of the council of the East Herts Archæological Society held on March 26, it was resolved that "The council, while heartily deploring the carelessness which permitted valuable monuments being removed from churches, will strongly support any application made by the clergy to restore the brasses, or portions of brasses, removed at some period from the churches at Braughing, Eastwick, and Sawbridgeworth (and now in Saffron Walden Museum), on the understanding that when, and if, recovered such brasses shall be firmly fixed by rivets to their respective matrices where they exist, or, if they have disappeared, to the wall." Copies of this resolution have been sent to the clergy of the churches named.

Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham and Co., Ltd., are publishing an English edition of *Art*, the well-known Continental monthly, which is printed at Antwerp and is hand-

somely illustrated. The magazine, we are told, "is meant for serious art-lovers, for connoisseurs who want a trustworthy guide for their taste, for art students desirous of extending their knowledge, for artists and craftsmen interested in the best productions of their own particular branch in ancient and modern times." No. 1 of the English edition appeared in April.



The British Archæological Association will hold its summer gathering this year at Sheffield during the second week in August. It is hoped that the Duke of Norfolk will be the President. The annual meetings of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held the third week in August at Portmadoc, from which place, as a centre, Penmorfa, Criccieth, Harlech, Beddgelert, and various other attractive spots, can be easily reached. There are many cromlechs and other stone antiquities in the vicinity. The President will be Mr. R. H. Wood, of Rugby and Trawsfynydd.



The *Builder* of April 4, under the marginal heading of "The Cost of a Mediæval Miracle," says: "A correspondent sends us the following remarkable extracts from the accounts of St. Mary's, Louth (*circa* 1500):

'Item: Paid Robert Boston for the Holy Ghost appearing in the Kirk roof	...	2s.
Paid Robert Boston for Holy Ghost	...	2s.
Paid Robert Boston for said Holy Ghost, as appears afore	...	2od.

The extracts are taken from *Notitiæ Ludeæ*, or notices of Louth, published for the author by W. Edwards, Louth. Probably the ingenious Robert Boston had contrived a mechanism by which a representation of a dove could be let down from the roof of the church at the desired moment. What strikes one most is the barefaced manner in which the transaction seems to have been entered in the accounts. Was it cynicism, or mere simplicity?" Why is it necessary to assume that there was any intention or desire to deceive?



The annual report of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society notes a gratifying increase of

members during 1902. The museum continues to attract a large number of visitors. During the year 2,000 paid for admission, and about 300 others were admitted free. At the annual meeting of the society, held early in the present year, the Very Rev. the Dean of Wells gave an interesting lecture on the Roman Wall in Cumberland, and the Rev. Prebendary Grant, the hon. secretary, read a paper on Peter King, Lord High Chancellor of England, and the first Recorder of Glastonbury, 1705-1708.



The *South-Eastern Gazette* of March 31 had a full report of an interesting lecture at the Maidstone Museum, by Mr. J. H. Allchin, curator, on "Kent, and Some of its Celebrities." After dealing with the county in prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, and later times, the lecturer came to the Kentish "Celebrities," and gave a very full and careful account of William Caxton and his work.



One of the most interesting old houses in Paris is the Hôtel de Lauzun, on the shady Quai d'Anjou. Once the home of the famous Duc de Lauzun, it remains intact and still magnificent, in scrupulous preservation. It has seen varying fortunes; but one of the most interesting periods of its history is that of the Club des Haschichins. This gathering of opium-eaters was mainly composed of literary men, whose names, hardly known then, are famous to-day. Among these long-haired romantics were Roger de Beauvoir, Ferdinand Boissard, Barbey d'Aureville, Baudelaire, and last, but not least, Théophile Gautier, who so graphically described the strange delirium and dreams of paradise of the opium-eater. From the *Burlington Magazine* we learn that, sooner than allow the beautiful old hotel to be dismantled and its decorations carried off bodily to the new world, the heirs of the late owner, Baron Pichon, generously consented to sell it for a most moderate sum to the City of Paris, and the municipality intends to use it shortly as a museum of decorative art of the seventeenth century. Tapestries, furniture, and pictures of the epoch of Louis XIV. will be placed in the noble rooms.

Breuning's Mission to England, 1595.

BY THE LATE WILLIAM BRENCHLEY RYE.

(Concluded from p. 113.)

THE Count von Solms, to whom Breuning owed a grudge, had obtained permission from the Earl of Essex to see Her Majesty's houses, and for this purpose had started off with about twenty horses. Breuning, not liking to be outdone, was persuaded by the Earl and Mr. Wotton to visit these likewise, notwithstanding he had seen them seventeen years before.

"So then," he says, "on the 6th of May, having received letters of recommendation from the Earl of Essex, and being accompanied by my suite and also the three others—viz., Hormoldt, Rittell, and Krebss—who to enhance your Highness's honour had to attend upon us as often as we had to go to Court or to the principal Lords on your Highness's affairs, and the more so since the Hessian Ambassador (*i.e.*, Von Solms) was making a great noise and display, we went first to Richmond, thence to Nonsuch, Hampton Court, Oatlands, and Windsor, in all of which houses belonging to Her Majesty, including Whitehall in London, and also Greenwich (whither Her Majesty had repaired before our return), everything was thrown open to us and nothing concealed; thus great honour was shown us."

On May 8 he returned to London, and "made an agreement with Peter Pont, the master of the *Angel Gabriel*, to take him to Hamburg for about £8." (*Relation*, pp. 46, 47.)

The Duke had given Breuning several commissions to execute in England. He was to look out for a coach and horses, bloodhounds, silk stockings, and an English crossbow. (See his "Expenses," *post*, p. 136.) As for the coach, he traversed London all over, and at last selected one; he states that coaches of all kinds and varieties were to be met with in great number, but that horses were so valuable and dear that M. Sydenay (Sir Henry Sidney) and others told him that one would have to give double the value,

and then would have to take care that the bargain was kept. Breuning found two horses, both represented as good amblers, one of which was a roan, but the owner would not part with him for less than £36; the other was a white horse, which was offered to him at length for £23. From appearances Breuning apprehended no defect in him, but he soon discovered that the animal was not only spavined in the left fore-foot, but had other flaws besides. "So," he says, "I was therefore glad to be rid of him, and to have done with horse-dealing for the present." Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse, had a servant ("Lacqueien") staying in London for a long while on the look-out for horses,* but for the reason above stated, up to the time of Breuning's departure he had accomplished nothing.

"As for bloodhounds," he adds, "I could find nothing particularly good, notwithstanding I made inquiries for a long time. M. Robert Sydenay, Governor of Flushing, told me that he would send out a couple to your Highness by the next opportunity, which he could depend upon. The twelve pair of stockings ('Stimpff'), of all colours except black and green, were selected to the best of my ability out of a large number."

A certain money transaction in the City caused Breuning much trouble and anxiety. He had been authorized by the Duke, in case of need, to raise a loan in his name to the amount of 400 crowns (£120) from German or other merchants in London. This pecuniary necessity arose, and Breuning applied to one Sebastian Speydell, who agreed to advance the required sum. Soon, however, he began to waver and raise many difficulties, and once insolently remarked that German Princes were in the habit of borrowing money, but in no hurry to repay, and that he would rather throw his money into the sea or the Thames. Breuning took the pains to refute this, especially as not being applicable to Wirtemberg, whereupon Speydell consented to supply the money. Again he made an excuse, which so angered Breuning that he called him an unprincipled old man ("einem alten leichtfertigen man"), and

* The Landgrave had a great fancy for horses. Dr. Dee, the astrologer, sold him twelve *Hungarish* horses for 300 dollars, in 1589. (See *Dee's Diary*.)

the Ambassador then discovered that Speyde had blurted out "ussgestossen" to other persons that he even suspected him! Spiellman thereupon endeavoured to set matters straight, and once more Speyde promised, but Breuning finding that the transaction had become noised about the Court and among the merchants on the Exchange, refused to have anything more to do with Mr. Speyde. Spiellman and other German friends upbraided him for his bad conduct, and Speyde pleaded earnestly for forgiveness. Eventually Breuning obtained the money from two other Germans, to be repaid in Germany "two months after date." This unlucky affair delayed Breuning's return journey, and as the wind was favourable, the captain would have sailed had he not been detained by the Lord Admiral on his account. (*Relation*, pp. 52, 53.)

But yet a greater source of annoyance to Breuning was his hearing in all directions of the busy proceedings of another Wirtemberg Ambassador in London, a rival in the person of a roguish adventurer named Stamler (see *England as Seen by Foreigners*, p. lxix), who gave out that he had been eleven months in London on His Highness's affairs, and had been commissioned by the Duke to transport out of England several hundred pieces of cloth duty free. Breuning felt convinced that his story was false, as he was certain that he would have heard at His Highness's Court if he had employed this Stamler as his agent in London. The London merchants in particular were enraged that a Duke of Wirtemberg should so act to their detriment. "In short," says Breuning, "this matter was spoken of daily at table, on the Exchange, and at Court, in so insulting, disgraceful, and contemptible a manner, as to grieve me to the very heart, and deprive me of sleep. So annoying, indeed, did it become, that the story was in everyone's mouth, and even great Lords insultingly asked whether I also had been sent for cloth." Breuning concludes thus: "From all this long story (*Relation*, pp. 54-62), your Highness will see and believe that it has not a little impeded your Highness's desire, and it will still further hinder it unless your Highness will at the earliest moment give the order, in writing, to the Earl of Essex, and

have this Stamler expelled from the English Court."*

Breuning sums up his proceedings with a few encouraging words, and advises constant perseverance; he enumerates the obstacles and impediments he has met with, and makes various suggestions and recommendations for future guidance. He would have letters written to those Lords and Gentlemen who have been aiding and useful—viz., to Lord Burghley and his son, Sir Robert Cecil, M. Fontaine, Signor Wotton, M. Sydenay, and John Spiellman. M. Fontaine, whom he describes as 'a man of an active mind and fruitful in expedients,'† furnished him with some hints as to future proceedings with the Earl of Essex, whose humours ("humores") Fontaine well knows from long experience. He suggests that it might be expedient and assist the cause of His Highness to make an occasional present to the Earl, who regards honours more than he does wealth, seeking to make his name known among German Princes; for instance, if a fine horse, or something novel and rare, serviceable for arms or armour, were now and then sent, they probably would not be displeasing to His Lordship. He says: "I have also heard that nothing would be more welcome or valued than a complete suit of handsome and well-made armour made to fit the Earl's body." (*Relation*, pp. 68-71.)

Having now obtained his passport, Breuning repaired to the Court at Greenwich and took leave of the friendly Earl of Essex, thank-

* His Highness notes in the margin "A rope round his neck!"—"Einen Strikh an Hals."

† In the next year (May, 1596) a "misadventure" happened to M. de la Fontaine, very dangerous, he having been carried by the violence of the stream into the Water-mill at London Bridge through the negligence of a young waterman. To save himself the better, he leap'd out of the boat before he came to the fall of the water, and was carried through under the wheel and divers lighters as far as Billingsgate before he was recovered, and there he was miraculously preserved. He was very sorely bruised in the forehead, but without any great danger of life, the skull being sound." (Birch's *Queen Elizabeth*, ii. 6.) La Fontaine was Minister of the French Church in London, and Secretary Villeroy's agent in England. On the accession of James I. he headed a deputation from the foreign churches in England to congratulate the new monarch. His address was delivered in French at Greenwich. He appears to have been in some way mixed up in the Cobham-Raleigh plot in 1603.

ing him for the innumerable favours and courtesies shown to him, and for his interest in promoting His Highness's cause. He wished to take leave also of Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil, but Spiellman told him that the old Lord Treasurer was ill ("übell vff were") in London. He parted from his friends Sydney, Stafford, and La Fontaine, thanking them for their kindly offices, and on May 15 he says: "In the name of God I travelled again from London. (*Relation*, p. 62.) There were sixteen of us; for not only the three Wirtembergers, but several other Germans joined me, chiefly because they hoped by such means to visit Her Majesty's ships of war at Rochester, which are not easily to be seen. At noon we came to Mr. Spiellman's house at Dartford ('Derfferth'), which is midway between London and Gravesend.* I was with all my party magnificently treated by him, and he showed me much honour for your Highness's sake. In truth, the whole time I was in London Mr. Spiellman exerted himself to the best of his power to bring your Highness's affairs to a favourable issue. On the 16th we hired post-horses and rode to Rochester, five [eight] English miles distant from Gravesend, to see the ships of war belonging to Her Majesty."† On the 17th Breuning and his party took shipping at Gravesend; but on the 19th, owing to contrary winds, the *Angel Gabriel* was obliged to run into Harwich, where they remained four days, and after encountering rough, stormy weather, arrived at Hamburg on May 28, 1595.

This was the last visit paid to England by the faithful Hans Jacob Breuning von Buchenbach, whose portrait is prefixed to his *Eastern Travels*, 1612. It represents the features of an intelligent, careworn man, with short hair, moustache and beard, and wearing an enormously high starched ruff or collar. The emblematical subjects and mottoes which surround it would seem to have reference to his own chequered diplomatic career, as well as to his master's ultimate success and final contentment in the acquisition of the Garter from Queen Elizabeth's more pliable successor in 1603.‡

* See "Expenses," *post*. † *Ibid*.

‡ Lord Spencer was sent to Stuttgart to invest the Duke. His Lordship's "Jurnall" is preserved among

MY EXPENSES IN ENGLAND.

March 26, 1595.

We came to Gravesend in England.		
Paid the skipper from Flushing to England,	10 gld. (<i>gulden</i> , or <i>florins</i> ; at 3s. 9d.)	£ s. d. 1 17 6
Spent at Gravesend, where we stayed the night, 2 gld. 2 bz. (<i>batsen</i> : a batz = 3d.)	.. .. .	0 8 0
To the waterman who put us on shore,	4 bz.	0 1 0

March 27.

For the passage from Gravesend to London,	1 gld. 1 bz.	0 4 0
Spent at the <i>White Bear</i> [in London],	3 gld. 3 bz.	0 12 0
Item: for watching Hans Heinrich Stamler 9 days, at 1 crown per diem, as I feared he might go abroad, 9 kronnen (a crown = 6s.)	14 gld. 6 bz.	2 14 0
Item: for board with Priart, a Frenchman, 7 weeks, from the 28th of March, 188 gld. 4 bz. .. ..	.. .. .	35 6 0
Likewise, spent at my departure, including all accounts, 6 gld. 14 bz. .. ..	.. .. .	1 6 0
Presents in the kitchen and to the house-servant, 3 gld. 3 bz. .. ..	.. .. .	0 12 0
To Her Majesty's Trumpeters who received us at our first coming, 3 gld. 3 bz. ..	.. .. .	0 12 0
To Her Majesty's Herald and eight Trumpeters, who came to us after St. George's Feast, 3 gld. 3 bz. ..	.. .. .	0 12 0
Item: during the whole time we were in London, paid for conveyance by the Thames to the Court and Greenwich (<i>vff der Teins gen hoff vnnnd Grünewitz</i>), or to other Lords, which necessarily happened almost every day, for our lodging was far distant,	12 gld. 12 bz.	2 8 0
Fees to the Watermen who conveyed us to the Court on St. George's Day, 3 gld. 3 bz. .. ..	.. .. .	0 12 0
Given to the Coachmen of Her Majesty and of the Earl of Essex, who took us at various times to the Court, 4 gld. 12 bz. .. ..	.. .. .	0 18 0
To the exiled Bishop of Philopopolis (Philippopolis) from Greece, who applied to me as His Highness's Ambassador, 12 bz. .. ..	.. .. .	0 3 0
Paid the Secretary for the seal on the Royal Passport, 3 gld. 3 bz. .. ..	.. .. .	0 12 0
Spent 1 crown when I required the copy of the Credentials, 1 gld. 9 bz. .. ..	.. .. .	0 6 0
Paid to another Secretary of the Earl of Essex for a ticket of admission to Her Majesty's Houses, 1 gld. 9 bz. ..	.. .. .	0 6 0

the MSS. at Spencer House, St. James's. One of the Duke's children, Frederick Achilles, at this time twelve years old, is noted in the margin as "the exceeding fatt yonge man." (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Second Report, p. 20; herein miscalled "one of the children of Frederick Achilles.")

To the Admiral's Secretary for the Warrant, as our Waterman had been arrested, 12 bz.	£	s.	d.	Expended at Spiellman's, when he gave a right sumptuous banquet: there were 16 persons who accompanied me, 6 gld. 6 bz.	£	s.	d.
To a French Captain named Comber, whom we employed in sending to and fro, on all kinds of business, to people of quality, up to the time of our departure 9 gld. 9 bz.	0	3	0	For horses from Spiellman's Mill [Paper Mill at Dartford] to Gravesend, 1 gld. 9 bz.	1	4	0
For a fee to those who showed us the Queen's Wardrobe and Jewels, 1 angel (<i>Engelotten</i>), 2 gld. 10 bz.	1	16	0	For horses from Gravesend to Rochester to see the ships, 4 gld. 12 bz.	0	6	0
For a fee when we saw the silver vessels in the kitchen at Whitehall, 1 gld. 9 bz.	0	10	0	At Rochester on board four different large ships, <i>The Triumph, The Bear, The Victory, The Honneur de la Mer</i> [called also <i>Merhonour</i>], 6 gld. 6 bz.	0	18	0
Given to the Door Porter, when I had the first audience, 1 gld. 9 bz.	0	6	0	Spent at Gravesend, 13 gld. 1 bz.	1	4	0
Item: the whole time we were in London paid to the Washerwoman from time to time, for us four, 7 gld. 3 bz.	0	6	0	For provisions on board the ship, including Spanish wine, 6 gld. 14 bz.	2	9	0
Item: as I stated in my Report, for expenses for seven of us travelling to Her Majesty's Houses; the first meal at Kingston, 3 gld. 11 bz.	1	7	0	For sugar, 1 gld. 1 bz.	1	6	0
Given to the "Gentilman" at Hampton Court, 3 gld. 3 bz.	0	14	0		0	4	0
In the Garden, 1 gld. 13 bz.	0	12	0				
To the Gatekeeper, 12 bz.	0	7	0				
At night at Oatlands (<i>Otlands</i>), which is a hunting-box situated in a Park. Spent 3 gld. 11 bz.	0	3	0				
To the Housekeeper for seeing the House, 1 gld. 1 bz.	0	14	0				
Spent at Windsor, at noon, 4 gld.	0	4	0				
To the Housekeeper, 1 gld. 9 bz.	0	15	0				
To the Woman who showed the Tapestries, Bird of Paradise and Unicorn [see <i>England</i> , etc., p. 201], 1 gld. 9 bz.	0	6	0				
In the Church, 12 bz.	0	6	0				
At night at Staines (<i>zu Stein</i>), 4 gld.	0	3	0				
Spent at Nonesuch (<i>Nanschwitz</i>), 3 gld. 3 bz.	0	15	0				
Spent at Kingston (<i>Küngstshon</i>), at noon, 21 sch. = 5 gld. 9 bz.	0	12	0				
Spent at Richmond, 1 gld. 9 bz.	1	1	0				
To the Waterman, who conducted us to and from the [Queen's] Houses, 6 gld. 6 bz.	0	6	0				
For horses from Kingston to Nonesuch, 1 gld. 13 bz.	1	4	0				
For the pattern of the Chimney-pieces (<i>müster der Cammin</i>), 12 bz.	0	7	0				
For lifting the Coaches on board the ship at Gravesend, to place them by themselves, and for carrying thither our valises, including keep, 4 gld. 12 bz.	0	3	0				
To Spiellman's Coachman, who helped to purchase the small coach (<i>das wügelin</i>), and whom we troubled very much by sending him in all directions; as a reward, 3 gld. 3 bz.	0	18	0				
	0	12	0				

May 15.

On leaving London again, and proceeding to Spiellman's on the Thames, 1 gld. 9 bz.

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	£	s.	d.	Expended at Spiellman's, when he gave a right sumptuous banquet: there were 16 persons who accompanied me, 6 gld. 6 bz.	£	s.	d.
	0	3	0	For horses from Spiellman's Mill [Paper Mill at Dartford] to Gravesend, 1 gld. 9 bz.	1	4	0
	1	16	0	For horses from Gravesend to Rochester to see the ships, 4 gld. 12 bz.	0	6	0
	0	10	0	At Rochester on board four different large ships, <i>The Triumph, The Bear, The Victory, The Honneur de la Mer</i> [called also <i>Merhonour</i>], 6 gld. 6 bz.	0	18	0
	0	6	0	Spent at Gravesend, 13 gld. 1 bz.	1	4	0
	0	6	0	For provisions on board the ship, including Spanish wine, 6 gld. 14 bz.	2	9	0
	1	7	0	For sugar, 1 gld. 1 bz.	1	6	0
					0	4	0

May 17.

Sailed from Gravesend.

May 19.

On the 19th, by reason of contrary winds, we were compelled to run into Harwich, 24 [German] miles [1 German mile equal to nearly 5 English] from London, and to remain there five whole days, 20 gld. 4 bz.

3 16 0

MY STATE DRESS ("EHERKLEIDT"—"ROBE OF HONOUR").

Item: for velvet for hose and doublet, 6½ yards, at 3 crowns a yard

Four yards of fustian (*barchent*), 1 gld. 1 bz.

Half an ell of double Taffety, 1 gld. 9 bz.

Cloth for the Cloak, 3½ yards, at 13s. per yard

A yard of Cloth for lining, 11 bz.

For gold lace for the Cloak, gold cord, etc., 9 gld.

For silk, 10 bz.

More for lining, 2 gld. 7 bz.

For a pair of silk stockings, 6 crowns

For buttons for doublet, 3 doz., 3 gld. 3 bz.

For making the cloak, 1 gld. 9 bz.

For making hose and doublet, and the underbody, 2 gld. 2 bz.

Item: I had made for Hans Eplin von Güglingen, as additional servant, who was in want of a cloth suit of clothes, because he had spoilt his own on the journey, as follows:

For cloth for hose and doublet, 2½ yards, at 7s. 8d. per yard

For lining, 2 gld. 6 bz.

Making the same, 1 gld. 9 bz.

2 pair of shoes for him on the journey, 1 gld. 5 bz.

0 17 3

0 9 0

0 6 0

0 5 0

WHAT FOLLOWS WAS PURCHASED FOR HIS HIGHNESS BY ME, HIS MOST HUMBLE SERVANT, VIZ.:

Item: 6 pair of English Gloves, one pair with another, about 8s.

2 8 0

S

2

Item: 12 pair of fine Silk Stockings	£	s.	d.
(<i>Stimpff</i>), one pair with another,			
about 6 French crowns	21	12	0
For the English Coach (<i>den Englieschen</i>			
<i>wagen</i>), together with harness for the			
horses	34	0	0
For a cover for the small coach	0	12	0
For a cross-bow, 15 crowns	4	10	0
[Total	£154	15	9]

The expenditure of the entire journey amounted to £256 10s.

to dislodge the Royalists from it also. After quitting the house, they held the bridge "for a tyme; which in regard of the Trent which comes under it, and we could approache it but one way, where they had made a strange bulwarke, the attempt was difficult, yet the valour of our men overcame it, and drove both commanders and souldiers out of our country." All through the war, with a few exceptions, the Royalists were no



FIG. 1.—SWARKESTON BRIDGE.

Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

IV.—SWARKESTON AND THE BATTLE OF HOPTON HEATH.

(See vol. xxxviii., pp. 331-337.)

AFTER the Battle of Swarkeston, the Parliamentary General reported that they killed seven or eight, wounded many, and effectually dismantled Sir John Harpur's house, "soe that the enemy never had a mind to fortifie the same againe." One cannot help wondering, on seeing how strong a position the bridge (Fig. 1) occupies, that they were able

match for the Parliamentary army, which had the best soldiers. After this battle Sir John Gell and his forces had to betake themselves into Staffordshire to assist in retaking Stafford; he first sent Major Mollanus with 200 "floott" and a small cannon to Uttoxeter, but after waiting there three days for additional help, which did not come, he retreated in the night to Derby. And now Lord Brooke had entered Lichfield, but was shot by "Dumb Dyott," thus rendering it necessary for Sir John Gell to hasten there to take his place, and the city soon surrendered. This had no sooner been accomplished than a letter, urging him to hasten to him with all his force, reached him from Sir William Brereton who was near Hopton Heath,

where he was engaged in augmenting and concentrating his forces before attacking the Royalists at Stafford. Accordingly Sir John hastened thither, and they together marched for Hopton Heath. Gell commanding all the "fioott," and Brereton the horse, they soon perceived the "enemy" approaching under the command of the Earl of Northampton, in number 1,200 horse. "Whereuppon hee sett his fioott in order of battalis, and Sir Wm. his horse." The General immediately attacked the horse, who "presently rann away"! He then attended to the "fioott," who had been left to themselves; but Sir John says, "hee gave them such a salute, that the enemy, in a disordered maner, drew off and marched towards Stafford," leaving the Earl of Northampton, Captain Middleton, and other officers, and about 100 dragoons, dead on the heath; and Colonel Gell naïvely says: "And of our side three carters and two souldyers were slayne, wee lost two casks of drakes, which the dragoons had drawne a great distance from the fioott, under the hedge to save themselves." Then each went their way, for it was evidently a drawn battle. Gell retreated to Uttoxeter, taking the body of the Earl, whom he caused to be buried in the Earl of Devonshire's sepulchre at All Saints, Derby, where he still lies, being buried on June 4, 1643. It has been said that Sir John Gell was wounded in the neck by a ball in this battle; and his leathern doublet, which weighs 11 pounds (Fig. 2), and which is still possessed by the family, shows a hole in the collar caused by a projectile. The Lysons also give a copy of the doctor's bill, from which the following extracts are made. Amongst the items are several "gargarisms" and "vesicatories" for the neck, and he was also ordered to take broth, which is charged 1s. each time, so that the wound in his neck evidently had rendered mastication difficult; there was also a spiritual balsam, 10s.; five papers of bezoar and magist. powders, 15s.; a cordial syrup to take them in, 2s.; a plaister to stop bleeding, 1s., and another for the spleen, 3s. 6d.; and many other curious medicaments, the total cost of them being £13 9s. The dates of the account were July 7, 1646, to August 22. This proves that the above statement is legendary, because that par-

ticular battle took place on March 19, 1642, three years earlier, so that the wound in Sir John's neck must have been made nearly at the end of the war. The Gell MS. concludes in October, 1646.*

It does not come within the province of these ramblings to follow Sir John Gell and his companions all through their exploits, our intention being to show some of the marks of destruction wrought by them which are still in evidence. There are a few relics of Sir John still in possession of the family. His large standard is in good preservation.



FIG. 2.—THE LEATHERN DOUBLET OF SIR JOHN GELL.

It is of yellow silk, and has the blue stars of their arms inserted. At the top left-hand corner is also inserted the banner of St. George—a red cross on a white ground. The flag is perforated in several places by shot. There are also some of the small cannon called "drakes"; of one of these a drawing was given earlier. During the restoration of Wirksworth Church in 1870, the workmen found the grave of Sir John, and in it there was a small copper-plate, which had been upon his coffin. The size was $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches, and

* Glover, vol. i., appendix, p. 81.

upon it was engraved in Roman letters this inscription, with the second line squeezed in between the others, as here shown, in smaller letters. An early volume of the *Reliquary* has a full-size rubbing of this plate:

S ^R	IOHN	GELL	BARR ^T
KNIGHT OF Y ^R SHEARE	FOR Y ^R COVNTY OF DARBY		
ONE	OF	Y ^R	MEMBERS
OF	THIS	HON ^R	CONUE
NTION	DYED	Y ^E	TH
		8	DAY
OF	FEB ^{RY}	768 ⁸	IN Y ^R 76
YEARE	OF	HIS	AGE

It is curious to notice how parsimonious the Parliament were in their payments to those who had risked their lives and fortunes in the war. Here is a specimen taken from the Gell MS.: "For all the aforesaid several good services done by Coln^l Gell, his officers and souldyers, the horsemen were disbanded with £4. 6. o. apeece, and the ffoott with £1. 6. o. apeece, and the officers never a penny to this day, being most of them two yeares pay in arreare." Sir John received £46, having spent above £5,000 of his own, beside the loss he sustained when the Royalists plundered his house. On the other hand, they took good care to make the Royalists pay. Derbyshire was ordered to raise £5,000, which was to be repaid out of compositions of the estates of Royalists; Sir John Harpur of Swarkeston, January 10, 1645, to settle £110 per annum, viz., £20 on the Vicar of Barrow, and £40 on the church at Ticknall, and £50 on that at Repton, for which he is allowed £583, reducing his fine from £4,583 to £4,000; Sir John of Calke to pay £587 18s. 2d.; and in 1655, by an Ordinance of Parliament for decimation of Cavaliers, whereby all who bore arms or interested themselves for Charles I. were to pay a tenth of what was left of their estates to support the Commonwealth, without regard to future compositions or any articles upon which they surrendered, so that for both sides civil war proved an expensive business.

Swarkeston Bridge, of which Fig. 1 (*ante*) is the view of that part which crosses the Trent, was again brought into prominence in 1745, when it was again fortified (and the great earthworks still remain) to oppose the passage of the Young Pretender, who had arrived at Ashbourne, and was in possession of the Hall, where some of the doors still bear the names of officers quartered there, just as they were written then, with white chalk, though afterwards made permanent by being painted upon with white paint. A rag of the Pretender's plaid was also there preserved. After resting for a short time, they hastened on as far as Derby, arriving there at five o'clock of December 4. The story of his doings at Derby are well known, and need not be repeated here; but a good deal of rustic valour was displayed by the simple inhabitants of the villages he was expected to pass through, and it is amusing to read now of how they furbished their antiquated and rusty firearms. The late J. J. Briggs, of King's Newton,* relates how the neighbouring villagers of Weston held a council, and sent as a scout one of the shrewdest among them to go a little way on the road to Derby, to see whether the "rebels" were coming, and two others were given *three quarts* of ale apiece to go and watch for them, while William Rose, the blacksmith, was busy mending the "town musquet," for which job he was to receive 1s. ! It was further decided to spend 1s. 6d. in powder, with which to load the aforesaid "musquet." Very fortunately for them all, their valour was rendered useless by the hasty retreat from Derby of Charles Edward and all his rabble on the next day, December 5. A day of thanksgiving having been appointed for their deliverance, the village constable gave a thank-offering of 2s. 6d. ! How charming was the primitive simplicity of these worthy old fellows, who thought that an army of somewhere about 9,000 men could be routed by them and their rusty old musket !

The celebrated bridge is well worth seeing; it is in a delightful neighbourhood, full of picturesque beauty and historic interest. A pretty villa of the Crewes, built in the reign of George III., and now a farmhouse,

* *The Trent, and other Poems*, notes.

pleasantly embosomed in trees, taking in from its windows the fine river and bridge, as well as the ruins of the old Hall, is seen from it. The bridge was rebuilt and widened in 1801. There are, of course, legendary tales of the bridge and its builders, and we give here a sketch (Fig. 3) of a picturesque bit of ruin of the old manor-house of Stanton-by-Bridge, seen on the hill on the right on crossing the fields by the stile at the foot of the bridge. Two maiden ladies are said to have lived there, daughters of the Countess

nently before the public until quite recently, when one of the newly-invented Councils for which the closing years of the nineteenth century were remarkable, finding it absolutely necessary to do some repairs to a part of it, decided to repair the fine old stone structure with "blue bricks," and they did it!

Various dates have been assigned for the building of this bridge; it and the now demolished old bridge at Burton, which was defended by one of the Harpurs of Littleover

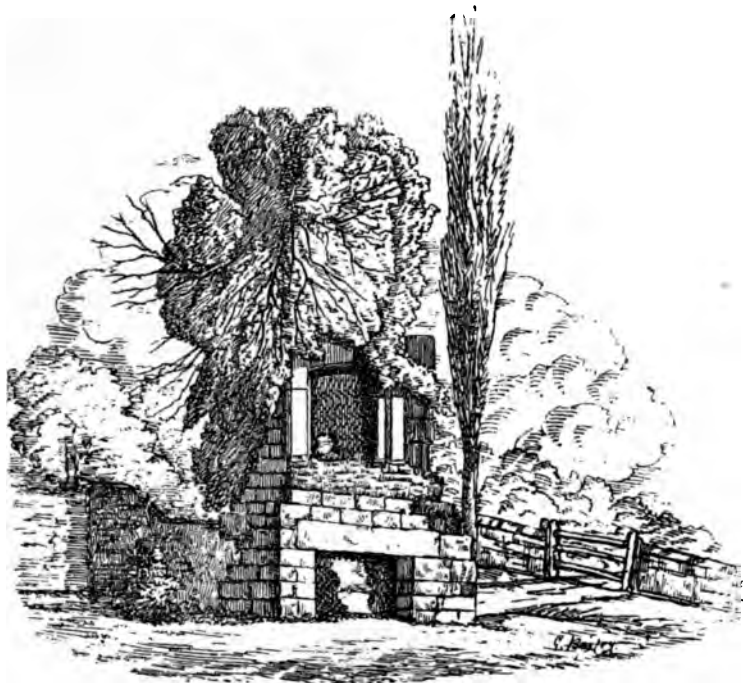


FIG. 3.—REMAINS OF STANTON-BY-BRIDGE HALL.

Bellamont. They, it is said, spent all their fortune upon the long causeway, and were reduced to the necessity of spinning to earn a living. There was a Countess of the name, a second wife of Sir John Harpur of Breadsall; she married again after Sir John's death to the Earl of that name; but no maiden ladies of that name could have lived at this old house, because the family of Pilkington were living there from 1494 to 1779.* The bridge has not been promi-

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., p. 419.

as before stated, were thought to be of about the same date, Mr. J. J. Briggs having stated that he distinctly saw during repairs to it in his time the date 1192 on a stone in the centre of the wall, but whether this applied to the part which crosses the river or to the long causeway is not clear. It is not all of the same date, the latter being later than the bridge proper. The Burton bridge was thought to have been built in the time of Bernard, Abbot of Burton, about 1174. This is Erdswick's opinion, which he

bases upon an ancient document, "one William-de-la-Wade, in Bernard's time having 'dedit terram ponti de Burton 6 denarius annuatim sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuam,'" etc. Shaw, however, says this must have been for its repair, and not its building, and there is other evidence to the same effect, rendering it probable that it was built about the time of the Conquest, which may also be the date of the *original* Swarkeston bridge.



The Law of Treasure Trove.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

(Continued from p. 105.)

2. THE PLACE OF THE DEPOSIT.

THE place where the deposited treasure has been found is of small importance, except in so far as it may lead to presumptions as to the intention with which the treasure was put away—if, indeed, a knowledge of such intention be requisite. Provided other attributes are present, it little matters where treasure is found deposited. It is necessary, however, to discuss the point, inasmuch as here again there is verbal divergence between the opinions expressed by Coke and Blackstone respectively. The *Dialogus*, when discussing the rights of the Crown, says: *Sic et thesaurus effossa tellure vel aliter inventus* (lib. ii., 10). From this it is clear that whether the treasure was dug from the earth or was discovered elsewhere was immaterial. Coke, it will be remembered, says: "Treasure trove is when any gold, etc., hath been of ancient time hidden, wheresoever it be found . . ." In explanation he adds: "Whether it be of ancient time hidden in the ground, it is all the same." Blackstone apparently takes this statement as all-comprehensive, for he states, when speaking of treasure trove, "If it be found on the sea or upon the earth, it doth not belong to the King" (the italics are Blackstone's). It is clear, however, that Blackstone had not in mind the case of treasure hidden in a tangled thicket—

surely a safe temporary hiding-place—or a hoard secreted *upon* the earth below the floor-boards, or, like that of Silas Marner, in a crock below his hearthstone. On the house being razed, the thicket stubbed up, or, indeed, on a denudation of superincumbent soil, is it conceivable that the Crown would forego its claim simply because the treasure was hidden upon the earth, and not within it? It will be well, however, to defer the fuller consideration of the meaning to be attached to the wording "found . . . upon the earth" when dealing with "the Intention of the Depositor" (*infra*).

Whether treasure be secreted in the house, as Samuel Pepys tells us was his capital, or above in the ceiling, or in a palliasse, it is much the same. That hiding-places like these have been employed in times of old ought to occasion but little surprise, when it is remembered that formerly, if a person wished to accumulate capital, there were but few opportunities afforded him. A goldsmith or silversmith might utilize his money, perhaps, but as regards banks, as we know them to-day, they were characteristically absent. He might let a Jew trade with his specie, but in such a case he ran the risk of his savings being looked upon as treasure trove, as was the case in 1276, when, so we learn from the Patent Rolls, on the arrest of a Jew at Stanford, a sum of money found concealed within the walls of his house was seized as treasure trove! The Rolls inform us further that a mandate was issued for delivery of the seizure to Luke de Luke, to the King's use.

As regards "the place of the deposit," Coke well sums up the matter when he says: "Whether it be of ancient time hidden in the ground, or in the roof, or walls, or other part of a castle, house, building, ruins, or elsewhere," it is none the less treasure trove.

3. THE INTENTION OF THE DEPOSITOR.

Precious metal having been lost accidentally may be found by one to whom the owner is unknown and by whom the owner cannot be found. Again, money deliberately abandoned by its owner, as by the scattering of largesse, may be seized by one of a crowd.

In neither of these cases does the gold or silver, as the case may be, constitute treasure trove, for, to use Coke's wording, it has not "been of ancient time hidden." From the authorities it might be taken that "hiding" was essential to treasure trove. This word, then, requires attention. The word "to hide" means either "to put or keep out of sight" simply—that is, without an implication of further simultaneous intention; or it may mean "to conceal intentionally from the view or notice of others" (the *New English Dictionary*). Blackstone says:

It seems it is the hiding and not the abandoning it that gives the King a property. . . . This difference clearly arises from the different intentions which the law implies in the owner. A man that hides his treasure in a secret place evidently does not mean to relinquish his property, but reserves a right of claiming it again when he sees occasion; and if he dies, and the secret also dies with him, the law gives it to the King in part of his royal revenue (1 Com. 296).

From this passage it would not be difficult to conclude that Blackstone had in mind a putting out of sight with the intention of secreting. Coke appears to leave the matter open.

Here, then, in the absence of undeniable authority, we are in a difficulty, for which meaning are we to take as correctly representative of the law? If we adopt the meaning "to put out sight" simply, the Crown will have the right to much that is denied it, if the true meaning connotes an intention to conceal from the knowledge of others. That this is not merely academic can be seen by the question whether the King has a right to the contents of sepulchral mounds and graves, to coins within or beneath memorial stones, to votive offerings deposited at holy spots, or within conventicles or ecclesiastical establishments that have vanished from sight and memory. In these cases, although there is an ancient deposit without secrecy, yet there is a concealment from view. On this point we may refer again to the *Laus of Edward the Confessor* (xiv.), where we find:

Treasures out of the earth belong to the King, unless found in a church or burial-ground; and if found there, gold belongs to the King; silver, half to the King, and half to the church where the silver was found.

It would seem, therefore, that in the time of Henry II. the Crown had no compunction in seizing treasure that accompanied interments.

Again, in the *Dialogus*, when treating of the rights of the Crown, there occurs the wording: *Sic et thesaurus effossa tellure, vel aliter inventus* (l. ii., 10)—no limitation as to the site of the exhumation.

Further, if Bracton's definition is considered, the word *depositio* is used. Now, in Roman law the idea accompanying a *depositum* is almost antithetical to a hiding with the object of secreting. A *depositum* consisted in the delivery of an object into custody for the benefit of the depositor. The ownership was not transferred. Hence with a *depositum* there was present essentially the intention of reclamation. When Bracton formulated his definition, considering how he drew upon Roman law in his compilation, it is most unlikely that there was present to his mind any suggestion of secrecy when he employed the word *depositio*. If "hiding" had occurred to him, it is not improbable that he would have used the word *occultatio*, which, indeed, he does when treating of the fraudulent concealment of treasure trove. Consequently, then, we may take it that Bracton did not concern himself with the necessity for importing into his definition any idea of secrecy or of a deposit with the intention of reclamation. He was probably content with the fact, and if any intention was to be introduced by the use of the word *depositio*, it would not be that of a secret concealment. It is unlikely, too, that this view could have been absent from Coke when he was considering the subject. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that Coke's meaning was a negative one, viz., that, for ownerless treasure that had been discovered to be the property of the Crown, it must be treasure—e.g., that had not been lost and had not been intentionally abandoned by its true owner. The same remark applies to the exposition (*supra*) by Blackstone, with the addition that in all probability the subject was but cursorily examined by him, for he knew as well as anybody how laborious it was to write rhetorically and yet at the same time to preserve great accuracy. The view taken that the use of

the word "hiding" was negative, and that it did not import the meaning that hiding—*i.e.*, concealment—was an essential element in treasure trove, is strengthened by Finch's definition, which runs :

So of goods whereof no man claims any property, as treasure trove hid within the earth, not upon the earth, nor in the sea, or *coin trove*, although it be not hid.

This qualification concerning "coin trove" is but a repetition of that in the *Abridgment* by Brooke (*ob.* 1558), a statement founded upon a case (27 Ass., pl. 19) the report of which, with a comment, Brooke gives thus :

Present fuit que J.S. aver trouvé C marcas d'ore & argent queur deviendre al maynes A que vient & dit que rien devient à son maynes prist &c et sic vide que coyne troue coment que ne soynt abscondit est treasour troue ut patet hic.

Whatever may be settled ultimately as to the absence or presence of the intention of hiding, concealing, or secreting—a settlement necessary for the determination of the true ownership of the contents of burial mounds—Judge Baylis, K.C., gave his opinion that finds of precious metal with interments are not of treasure trove (43 *Arch. Jour.*, 341). Whether this is a more comfortable doctrine than the knowledge of ownership being in the Crown is open to question when we consider what would happen when a cemetery or churchyard is ransacked for dental gold, rings, or for other objects of both intrinsic and sentimental value. To whom, also, shall we say belong the coins that as late as the sixteenth century have been buried with the dead, in order that they might be the better received into the other world? (39 *Sussex Arch. Coll.* 219).

Well, whatever the law is—and it is not unreasonable to suppose that legally the Crown is the owner of this unexploited source of wealth—it is certain that the official mind has felt no difficulty in the matter, if, as is stated, the Crown has been in the habit of seizing, when it has had the opportunity, the contents of barrows and other places of sepulture.

Here, then, as in the other cases, we must wait for a definite pronouncement from our

lawgivers, and the more ardent is our thirst for knowledge, the longer should be our purse.

4. IGNORANCE AS TO PRESENT OWNERSHIP.

"Whereof no person can prove any property" is Coke's wording; "the owner thereof being unknown," that of Blackstone. If the actual depositor of the treasure be known, then, of course, although the find in every other respects satisfies the requirements for treasure trove, the King has no right to the treasure. When Bracton introduced the word *modo* into the Roman Law definition, he meant there is "now" no record of the *depositio*. If the depositor was the owner or possessor of the goods in question, and he be dead, his successors step in the ordinary manner into the position held by him. Only when his successors cannot be traced does the Crown claim the goods. Statham (1470) mentions, in a quaint mixture of Norman-French and Latin, a case in Michaelmas term of 22 Henry VI. where substantially this point was decided.

The *Mirror of Justices* says :

To the alienation of treasure found, he may justify it if he be privileged or authorized so to do. Or he may say that he himself put it there, or such other whom he remembreth; whereby no action accrued to the King (cap. 3, § 28).

There being practically no question on this point, but little remains to be said. It may, however, be mentioned that the accrual of ownerless treasure to the King is not unlike the *quasi-escheat* that occurs on the death of an illegitimate person who dies unmarried and intestate, in which case his property passes to the Crown.

5. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE FIND, AND THE PRESUMPTIONS TO BE DRAWN THEREFROM.

Having dealt thus far with the law in the abstract, the much more difficult task of its application to the circumstances of a particular find remains. Apart from any question as to alloys, jewels in precious settings, and of raiment, it is easy to settle whether a find is of precious metal. Further, there is but little difficulty in discovering whether the owner is known; but as regards the

intention of the depositor, whether the property was secreted, *i.e.*, hidden, or whether it was advertently abandoned by the owner, or accidentally lost, these questions may be, and are, usually most difficult of solution. To deal with the intention to any degree of satisfaction, a knowledge of all the circumstances of the find is required, and the value of each circumstance estimated. With this knowledge a conclusion—often, indeed, a rough one—as to whether the gold or silver “hath been of ancient time hidden” may be arrived at.

Some hypothetical circumstances will be now adduced and discussed. Any conclusions, however, that are mentioned must be considered as presumptions merely which, for example, may be laid before a jury for selection and application. That because so-and-so were the concomitant circumstances of a particular find, it must not be taken that the law has settled that the presumptions to be drawn are such as to constitute the find treasure trove. No doubt in course of time, if actions before the Courts became frequent, the presence of certain characteristics would bring about irrebuttable presumptions in favour of, or against, treasure trove. In such instances, probably the function of the jury would be to settle the facts of the find, leaving the question of the legal aspect as derived from those facts to be determined by the Court. But hitherto the number of reported cases that have been decided by the judiciary is too small to enable it to be said that, when such and such are the circumstances, the legal result, *presumptio juris et de jure*, is that the particular find is or is not treasure trove.

If by Coke's “hidden” is meant secreting with the view to reclamation, this intention can be presumed only by a knowledge of all the circumstances. Let us take the case of treasure found under the soil or discovered in the walls of a castle. It would not be difficult to presume a deposit for safety—in fact, a secreting with the idea to reclamation at a seasonable time, as, for instance, when impending danger was at an end. But *beati possidentes*; whether the presumption indicated would be sufficient to shift the onus of proof of treasure trove upon those who claim on behalf of the Crown is difficult

to say. Suppose, however, a ploughman in the course of his employment turned out from the soil a single gold ring or other article of personal adornment, may we not conclude with Sir Robert Findlay, A.G., “that the ring could not under the circumstances be rightly called treasure trove, because it does not appear to have been placed where it was found by any person desirous of hiding it”? “No doubt,” continues the opinion, “the circumstances of the finding must be the sole basis of any presumption of hiding; as, for instance, if a number of articles are found collected together in a vase, or buried in a manner inconsistent with their having got into their position through an accident” (*Proceed. Soc. Ant.*, November, 1892). When clear evidence of the deposit of the treasure within a sepulchral barrow is available, we cannot get much farther as to the allocation of ownership than we have already stated. As mentioned, we must wait until the matter is cleared up authoritatively. By open retention of such articles, His Majesty's Treasury would be forced, if it desired the articles, to take steps for a settlement of the law, as, for instance, by bringing a civil action for their recovery. If the circumstances are such as to show an accidental loss, then the lost goods, when found, are not treasure trove. So, too, if the articles are discovered upon the surface of the soil, and no evidence is forthcoming that they at any time have been hidden; but suppose it appears that the place of the find was the site of a former habitation, then a fair presumption would be that the coins or objects were secreted for safety with the intention of taking them again when the occasion permitted.

Yet again, suppose the site of the find to be the bed of an ancient river, lake, or estuary which had run dry, or an alluvial deposit, the presumption would follow that the articles were lost from a ship or boat, in which case they would not constitute treasure trove. These examples will serve to show how extremely important is a knowledge of all the circumstances of a find, and how essential it is that the circumstances should be carefully noted. Consequently, then, even the geology of the district should be carefully examined, and perhaps, as regards

the articles themselves, their cleaning might be well deferred until steps had been taken for an expert examination of the soil with which they were encrusted.

In the next, the concluding article, the last topic, viz., the title to treasure trove arising from a consideration of Coke's definition, will be dealt with. The subject will then be continued under the headings of—the official inquiries into alleged cases of treasure trove; the concealment of treasure trove; the disposal of treasure trove; and the remuneration to the finder. Lastly, a few conclusions and recommendations arising out of the treatment of the subject will be given.

(To be concluded.)



The Hundreds of Warwickshire at the Time of the Domesday Survey.

BY BENJAMIN WALKER, A.R.I.B.A.

IN the *Constitutional History of England** Dr. Stubbs remarks that at the time of the Domesday Survey Warwickshire was divided into twelve Hundreds, and this statement has been repeated by Professor Maitland in his *Domesday Book and Beyond*.† A reference to Domesday Book itself, however, will show that this is incorrect, and that the county of Warwick was not divided into twelve Hundreds, but into ten, namely, in alphabetical order: Berricestone (sometimes spelt Bedricestone), Bomelau, Coleshelle, Fernecumbe, Fexhole, Honesberie (sometimes spelt Onesberie), Meretone, Patelau, Stanlei, and Tremelau (sometimes spelt Tremeslau). At the present time not one of these names remains as the name of a Hundred,‡ and the number has been reduced from ten to

* Vol. i., table at p. 112.

† P. 459.

‡ See Sir Henry Ellis's *General Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i., p. 34: "The names of the Hundreds in the respective counties have undergone great changes. . . in Warwickshire there is not one now remaining out of the ten there set down."

four, namely: Barlichway, Hemlingford, Kineton, and Knightlow. The following paper is an attempt to indicate the position and boundaries of the original Domesday Hundreds.

The system adopted by the Domesday scribes for the codification of the returns sent in by the Conqueror's Commissioners is well known. Each county was taken separately, and all the manors in it which were held by the same tenant-in-chief were collected together and entered under his name. Against each manor was written the name of the Hundred in which it lay, and in those cases where the tenant-in-chief held several manors in the same Hundred all of them were brought together, and the name of the Hundred was written once only, at the beginning of the group.

This system, if it had been carefully carried out, would have made the task of reconstructing the Domesday Hundreds an extremely simple one, for every manor could have been referred at once, and without any question, to its proper Hundred. Unfortunately, however, the Domesday scribes were most careless in this matter. For instance, the Warwickshire portion opens, as is usual, with a list of the manors held in that county by the Conqueror. This begins: "Terra Regis. In Fexhole Hundred. Rex tenet Brailes, Comes Eduinus tenuit," etc. Then follow, in order, entries relating to Quintone and Waleborne, Bedeford, Stanlei, Coleshelle, Cotes, and Sutone. Bearing in mind the system to which I have just referred, of grouping the manors together according to the Hundreds in which they lay, we should suppose that all these manors were members of Fexhole Hundred, as that is the Hundred written at the head of the list, and no mention is made of any other. The position of Fexhole Hundred can be easily ascertained from the Domesday Book; it was in the south of the county, and is now contained within the Hundred of Kineton, in which Hundred, therefore, all these places ought now to be found. Bedeford, however, is now in Barlichway Hundred, Stanlei in Knightlow Hundred, and Coleshelle and Sutone in Hemlingford Hundred, so that it is very improbable if these four places were ever in Fexhole Hundred. In



fact, as far as two of them are concerned, we may go farther, and say they were certainly never any part of Fexhole Hundred; for we find that in Domesday

times there was a Stanlei Hundred and a Coleshelle Hundred, and we may be sure that Stanlei and Coleshelle themselves were members of the Hundreds to which they

gave their names. The other places mentioned—Cotes, Quintone and Waleborne, and Brailes—are now in Kineton Hundred; but as Cotes, and Quintone and Waleborne, are in that part of it which, in Domesday times, was known as Tremelau Hundred, I believe that the only royal manor which was in Fexhole Hundred was the first in the list—Brailes—and that the note “In Fexhole Hundred” referred to this manor only, and to none of the others, against each of which the scribe ought to have written the name of some other Hundred if he had carried out his work properly.

This carelessness of the scribes in failing to note the change from one Hundred to another is the greatest difficulty in the way of obtaining from the Domesday Book (the only available source as far as Warwickshire is concerned) correct lists of the manors in the several Hundreds, but it is so well known that it is unnecessary to multiply examples.

The method I adopted to overcome this difficulty was as follows: I first made a complete list of all the places against which the name of a Hundred is written, these being the only places which one can be sure are in the Hundreds indicated; then I drew a sketch map of the county, and marked all these places upon it, by which means I obtained a general idea of the relative positions of the Domesday Hundreds and their relation to the present Hundreds; and then, using this as a key, I went through the record entry by entry, and allotted each place mentioned to the Hundred to which there seemed the greatest reason to believe it belonged. The resulting lists must, of course, be considered as only approximately correct; for some places, especially those on the borders of the Hundreds, I cannot be sure are entered correctly, but I do not think the errors can be very numerous.

In order to find out the Hundred to which each place belonged, I followed all the clues which presented themselves. Some of these I shall indicate farther on, but three, interesting from the fact that they are furnished by the text itself, I shall mention here. It is recorded that Turchil de Warwic (XVII.) held $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Rietone in Stanlei Hundred, 4 in Patitone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Langedone, and 5 in Machitone, which would lead one

to suppose that Patitone, Langedone, and Machitone were all in Stanlei Hundred, the same as Rietone. But anyone familiar with the county would feel doubtful of this, for Rietone is in the valley of the Avon, and is now a member of the Hundred of Knightlow, whereas Patitone and the rest are in the valley of the Blythe, and are members of the present Hundred of Hemlingford. As, however, the members of a Hundred were not always contiguous (there is a considerable distance, for instance, between the two parts into which the Domesday Hundred of Fexhole was divided), the question presents itself: Were Patitone and the immediately following manors in a detached portion of Stanlei Hundred; or were they in some different Hundred altogether, and is this another example of the carelessness on the part of the scribes, to which I have already referred, of omitting to note the change from one Hundred to another? An examination of the text will at once settle this point, for after Patitone a blank space may be noticed, evidently reserved for the name of the Hundred in which Patitone and the immediately following manors lay, from which it is clear that this group of manors did not form any part of Stanlei Hundred in Domesday times. The text gives no help in determining the name of the omitted Hundred, but as Patitone, Langedone, and Machitone all lie close together in the heart of the present Hundred of Hemlingford, there seems every reason to believe that they should be reckoned as part of the Domesday Hundred of Coleshelle, with which the present Hundred of Hemlingford is practically conterminous. The other instances where the scribe has failed to enter the name of the Hundred, although a space has been provided to receive it, occur after Aldulvestreu in the list of manors held by Henricus de Fereires (XIX.), and after Hantone in the list of manors held by Goisfridus de Wirce (XXXI.).

I shall now take the ten Warwickshire Hundreds in detail, beginning at the north of the county with Coleshelle; and, as it is not easy to clearly indicate their position by a written description, I have drawn a diagram of the county upon which I have marked what I believe to have been their probable

boundaries and also those places against which the Domesday scribes have written the name of a Hundred. These places, which were without doubt in the Hundreds indicated, are shown thus: *ETONE*. I have also added in a different type the names of a few other places, such as Coleshelle, Stanlei, Meretone, etc., and the names of the rivers.

COLESHELLE HUNDRED.—This was the largest in area, and contained a larger number of hides than any other of the Domesday Hundreds. It was situated at the north-west of the county, and took its name from Coleshelle (now Coleshill), a town about its centre, near the junction of the Cole and Blythe. Its boundaries on three sides can be easily fixed. On the north and west they were the same as those of the county, while on the south lay the uninhabited forest district of the Arden. It is, therefore, only on the eastern side, where lay the Hundreds of Bomelau and Stanlei, that any difficulty presents itself. Fortunately, the Domesday scribes have more or less definitely indicated the Hundreds in which all the places in this region lay, the only really doubtful one being Arlei. This place is now in Knightlow Hundred, and, with many other villages in that Hundred, is represented at the annual collection of Wroth Money at Knightlow Cross; but in Domesday times it was rated with Ulverlei, against which place the scribe has written, "In Coleshelle Hundred." On the map and in the following list I have therefore entered it as a member of Coleshelle Hundred, the same as Ulverlei, but I do not feel quite sure that I am correct in so doing. With this exception, all the places originally in Coleshelle Hundred are now in Hemlingford Hundred, and it is therefore probable that its eastern boundary followed the line shown on my map, which is identical, except in the neighbourhood of Arlei, with the boundary between the present Hundreds of Hemlingford and Knightlow.

It is only in the Domesday Book that this Hundred is called Coleshelle Hundred. In the Pipe Roll of 8 Henry II. (1161-1162) it appears as Humilieford, and this, under the form Hemlingford, is the name it still bears.*

* "The place whence this Hundred takes its appellation is the ford or passage over Tame

The following is a list of the manors mentioned in the Domesday Book as being in Coleshelle Hundred. In order to save space I have not given the names of the tenants-in-chief who held the various manors, but in every case I have added in parentheses the numbers given to them in the Domesday Book, so that the original entry dealing with any manor can be readily found.

Places printed in small capitals, as CALDECOTE, FILUNGER, etc., have the name of the Hundred in which they lay written against them in the Domesday Book, and all these places are entered on the map which I have drawn to illustrate this paper.

	Hides.	Virgates.
Coleshelle (1)	3	0
Sutone (1)	8	1
CALDECOTE (2)	2	0
Filungelei (5)	0	2
FILUNGER (6)	0	2
Filingelei (23)	0	2
FELINGELEI (44)	0	2
ALDULVESTREU (8)	2	2
Aldulvestreu (19)	2	2
ALDULVESTREU (41)	5	3
ETONE (14)	—	—*
Etone (17)	3	0
AILESPED (15)	4	0
Aderestone (15)	3	0
Ardreshille and Hanslei (15)	2	0
Chinesberie (15)	6	0
CETITONE (16)	2	2
In eadem villa	2	2
Wilmundecote (16)	3	0
Secintone (16)	2	2
Sechintone (28)	2	2
Watitune (16)	3	0
Berchewelle (16)	1	0
Berchewelle†	4	0
Werlavescote (16)	0	3
CREDEWORDE (17)	4	0
Bichehelle (17)	2	0
Bichehelle (17)	2	0
Meneworde (17)	1	0
Patitone (17)	4	0
Langedone (17)	2	2
Machitone (17)	4	3
Merstone (17)	3	0
MERSTON (23)	9	0

somewhat more than a flight shoot southward from Kingsbury church" (Dugdale, *Antiq. Warwicks.*). The name is still preserved in Hemlingford Green.

* The Domesday scribe has omitted to add the number of hides here.

† The entry which records that the Earl of Mellent held 4 hides at Berchewelle is in the Northampton division of the Domesday Book (see the *Victoria History of the County of Northampton*, vol. i., p. 329).

	Hides.	Virgates.
Elmedone (17) ...	0	2
Winchicelle (17) ...	0	3
Dercelai (17) ...	2	0
Witecore (17) ...	1	3
WITACRE (18) ...	0	2
Witecore (24) ...	0	3
Witacre ...	0	2*
Bertanestone (17) ...	9	0
Bertanestone (23) ...	10	0
Bercestone (45) ...	0	2
Bedeslei (17) ...	2	0
Mildtone (18) ...	4	0
Mildentone (45) ...	4	0
GRENDONE (19) ...	5	2
MERSTONE (21) ...	2	0
Leth (23) ...	1	0
Estone (27) ...	8	0
Witone (27) ...	1	0
Hardintone (27) ...	3	0
Celboldestone (27) ...	2	0
Bermingham (27) ...	4	0
Witscaga (28) ...	2	0
Hantone (31) ...	10	0
Scotescote (31) ...	4	0
Benechellie (31) ...	1	0
CELVERDESTOCHE (38) ...	8	0
Altone (41) ...	2	2
ULVERLEI (42) ...	8	0
Arlei (42) ...	1	0
Cornellie (44) ...	1	0
	198	1

To this total of 198 hides, 1 virgate, must be added the number of hides held by Earl Alberic (14) in Etone. This has been omitted by the Domesday scribe, but if we may suppose that Etone was a 5-hide manor that number would be 2, as it is recorded that 3 hides were held there by Turchil of Warwick (17). If that were so, then the total number of hides in Coleshelle Hundred would be only 1 virgate over 200.

BOMELAU, MERETONE, AND STANLEI HUNDREDS.—These three Domesday Hundreds are now combined, and together form the present Hundred of Knightlow.† It is

* These 2 virgates were held by the Earl of Mellent. The entry is in the Northamptonshire division of the Domesday Book (see the *Victoria History of the County of Northampton*, vol. i., p. 329).

† Knightlow Hill, from which this Hundred takes its name, is on Dunsmore Heath, about five miles from Dunchurch. There used to be a cross upon its summit, but of this nothing now remains except the lowest stone; in this the hole into which the upright limb of the cross was fixed is still to be seen, and at the ceremony of collecting the Wroth Money from the surrounding villages, which still takes place annually on St. Martin's morning before sunrise, the coins are placed therein.

probable that early in the twelfth century the name of the first of these Hundreds was changed to Brinklow Hundred,* as it is only in the Domesday Book that the name of Bomelau Hundred is to be found; the other two, however, retained their Domesday names until they were finally absorbed into Knightlow Hundred. When this took place it is not easy to say. The "Sipe Socha de Cnichtelawa" is mentioned in 16 Henry II. (1169-1170), but there are many references to the Hundreds of Brinklow, Meretone, and Stanlei after that date. For instance, in the Pipe Roll of 1 Richard I. (1189-1190) all the three are mentioned, and Stanlei is spoken of as a Hundred as late as 7 Edward I. (1279-1280). In 8 Edward III. (1335-1336) they are called "Leets," and in that year a list of their various members was compiled, which shows that they were practically the same as the Domesday Hundreds. After this time they do not seem to have had any separate existence.

BOMELAU HUNDRED.—The boundaries of this Hundred, which took its name from some "Low" not now identifiable, can, for the most part, be easily fixed. On the eastern side it extended to the edge of the county, here marked by the Watling Street, and on the western to the Hundred of Coleshelle. It is therefore only on the south, where lay the Hundreds of Stanlei and Meretone, that any difficulty presents itself, and here the line I have shown may not be quite correct. Supposing it to be so, however, the following were the members of Bomelau Hundred as given by the Domesday Book:

	Hides.	Virgates.
SMITHAM (14) ...	6	0
Brancote (14) ...	1	2
Brancote (22) ...	1	0
Brancote (44) ...	0	2
Waure (14) ...	2	2
Waura (17) ...	0	2
ANESTIE and FOCHESELLE (15) ...	9	0
WESTONE (16) ...	2	0
Wibetot and Welei (16) ...	0	2
In eadem villa ...	2	2
Bochintone (16) ...	4	1

* Brinklow is a small village on the Fosse Way; it contains a tumulus known in the neighbourhood as Brinklow Tump, and it is from this that the Hundred took its name.

	Hides.	Virgates.
Estleia (16)	1	0
Smercote and Soulege (16) ...	1	0
Bedeword (16)	4	0
Scelftone (16)	2	0
Merstone (16)	1	0
Bernhangre (16)	0	3
BORTONE (19)	4	0
WARA (22)	7	0
ULVEIA (24)	5	2
STRATONE (25)	3	0
CHIRCHBERIE (31)	15	0
Newebold (31)	8	0
Feniniwibold (31)	8	0
Gaura (31)	2	0
Wara (31)	5	0
Niweham (31)	1	0
Apleford (31)	3	0
HERDEBERGE (44)	4	2
Herdeberge (45)	4	0
	110	0

Under Northamptonshire it is recorded that William, the son of Malger, holds of William, son of Ansculf, 1 hide in Waure. This place has been identified with one of the Overs in Warwickshire—either Browns Over, Cesters Over, or Church Over, and, as all these were probably in Bomelau Hundred, this 1 hide must be added to the above total, which becomes, therefore, 111 hides.

(To be concluded.)



The Beat of Drum.

BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

THE part played by the drum in the military, social, and religious life of the people in many parts of the world, in the past as well as in the present, is of great importance. Its invention is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyænus, gave signals of battle with cymbals and drums. In legendary lore, as might readily be expected, the drum has its place. The greatest of St. Patrick's miracles was that of driving the serpent out of Ireland. Colgan says seriously that the saint did this by the beating of the drum. He is said to have struck the instrument with such force as to have driven a hole into it, and thus endangering the success of the miracle. An

angel, it is asserted, appeared and mended the drum, and long afterwards it was exhibited as a holy relic.

From fiction let us turn to fact. The side-drum was formerly used in the army as a signal instrument, but its place was taken by the bugle. In bygone times the drum-major was an officer of considerable importance in military matters. He was not recognised by that title until the reign of Charles I., but prior to that time an official of the royal household was called the Drum-Major-General, and no royal troops without a license from him were permitted to use a drum. He received from the Major of the battalion orders for the necessary beats or signals, and brought them under the notice of the drummers. The title was changed in 1878 to sergeant-drummer, and upon him the duty of teaching and control of the drummers devolve. He is a non-commissioned officer, and marches at the head of the battalion and sets the pace. While dealing with military matters, we may explain that a drum-head court-martial derives its name from the practice of holding round the big drum a hasty council in the field, when it was felt necessary to punish an offender on the spot and quickly; this is now an institution of the past, for the Army Act of 1881 provided a summary court-martial which superseded it.

In Scotland the town drummer was an important personage in bygone times, and performed many duties. When beggars or suspicious characters could not give a satisfactory account of themselves on being brought before the bailies, and were ordered to be placed in the pillory or joughs, they were afterwards drummed out of the town. Persons found guilty of stealing were often banished from the Scottish towns to the sound of the drum. Such cases may frequently be found reported in old newspapers. At Aberdeen, in 1759, three women were convicted of stealing tea, sugar, etc., from a local shopkeeper. The magistrates sentenced them to be carried to the market cross of Aberdeen on May 31, 1759, at twelve o'clock at noon, and to be tied to a stake bareheaded for one hour by the executioner, with a rope about each of their necks, and a paper on their breasts denoting their crime; to be

removed to the prison, and taken the next day at noon to stand in the manner named for one hour, and thereafter to be transported through the whole of the streets of the town in a cart bareheaded (for the greater ignominy), with the executioner and tuck of the drum, to be banished the burgh and liberties in all time coming. Intimations of sales by auction were announced in the streets of towns in North Britain after attention had been obtained by the sound of the drum; and when public town notices were given out the people were first attracted by beating the town drum. The drummer was much in request in the days when cheap newspapers were unknown, and before printing was extensively employed.

In England the drummer did not figure so largely in our olden life. We learn, however, from the Report of the Royal Commission, issued in 1837, that the election of the Mayor of Wycombe was enacted with not a little ceremony. The great bell of the church tolled for an hour, then a merry peal was rung, then the retiring Mayor and Alderman proceeded to the church, and after service walked in procession to the Guildhall, preceded by a woman strewing flowers and a drummer beating his drum.

In the early colonial days of our kindred beyond the seas the drum was largely employed for calling people to the house of prayer and for other public purposes. The bells first used in New England were small, and consequently their sound did not reach a great distance. In the year 1632 the first bell was set up at Newtowne, now Cambridge, on Charles River. It is described as a small, shrill-voiced crier, and after hearing its din for four years the worshippers grew tired of it, and a drum was used to announce the hour of service. At Westerfield, the oldest settlement in Connecticut, the inhabitants voted "that the bell be rung noe more on the Sabbath daies, but the drum henceforth be beaten." As early as 1646 each family in Springfield was taxed a peck of corn or fourpence to pay John Matthews to beat a drum from the minister's house to the end of the settlement every morning and at meeting time. At Dedham Ralph Day was paid twenty shillings a year, "in cedar boards," for a similar service. From 1678 down to 1794

a drum was beaten at Norwalk, then a bell was bought. Many other instances might be cited of the use of the drum in New England, and it is referred to in a simple old Puritan hymn as follows:

"New England's Sabbath Day
Is heaven-like, still, and pure,
When Israel walks the way
Up to the temple door.
The time we tell
When there to come
By beat of drum
Or sounding shell."

Mr. A. L. Liberty spent in the spring of 1897 a pleasant holiday in the Basque Mountains, and made it the subject of a readable book. He gives details of a Sunday service at the parish church of Haut-Cambo. After leaving the church, "suddenly the brisk roll of a drum was heard," says Mr. Liberty; "the crowd stood still, all faces turned, calm and attentive, in the direction of the martial sounds. A drummer, dressed in full regimentals, stood erect on an ancient tombstone, master of the situation. The stream of descending men stood motionless, and its advance column in the churchyard seemed like a broad black band, standing out in marked contrast with the dresses of the women and children and the bright sunshine. All eyes were fixed steadily upon the drummer, the sun looking down upon a serried mass of comely, earnest, and expectant faces. The rolling and the rattling ceased. Leisurely unfolding a large printed paper, the drummer, after a solemn pause, proceeded to read from it in loud and rapid tones. It was an official proclamation in French calling out the local military reserves, and notifying the places and the dates of assembly. The reading ended, and, having methodically refolded the paper, he stepped down from the tombstone and disappeared. At the same moment the villagers all returned to life, to movement, and dispersion." We are not surprised to be told by the author that he wondered almost whether the scene was real, or whether it were not rather some day-dream echo of dear fairyland, with its awakened princess, gallant prince, and spell-bound courtiers.

In old family romances we find traces of the beating of the drum as a death omen, and with short details of two of these old

folklore stories we will close. The tale of the mysterious drummer of Cortachy Castle, the seat of the Earl of Airlie, is well known in Scotland. It is believed that, shortly before the death of a member of the Ogilvie family, the beating of the drummer is heard. According to an old-time tale, either the drummer or some officer whose emissary roused the jealousy of a former lord of Airlie was put to death by being thrust into his own drum and thrown from a window in the tower. He pleaded for his life, but in vain; he threatened to haunt the family if he were put to death. The lord would not yield, and it is believed the spirit of the murdered man lingers about the ancient stronghold and beats his drum when a member of the family is near death, and that the sounds come from the room in the tower from whence the drummer was doomed to die. In the East Riding of Yorkshire, not far distant from Beverley, is the village of Harpham, and in a field near the church is the Drumming Well. Far back in the days of the second or third Edward the young men of England were compelled to practise archery. At the Harpham manor-house resided a member of the old family of St. Quintin, who took a great pride in the pastimes of the villagers. At that time also lived at Harpham a reputed uncanny widow named Molly Hewson, who had a son with fine soldiery qualities, which won the admiration of the lord of the manor, by whom he was appointed drummer and trainer to the local archers. One day a large company had met to witness the sports, when a rustic proved unusually stupid in the use of his weapon, which caused the squire to rush forward to chastise him. The drummer happened to be standing in the way and near the well. He was accidentally knocked backwards, and fell head foremost down the well and was drowned. The news quickly spread, and his mother was soon in the field. She seemed unable to realize that her son was dead, although it is asserted she had been warned of the danger. For a time she remained like a supernatural being; at length, in a sepulchral voice, she thus spoke: "Squire St. Quintin, you were the friend of my boy, and would still have been his

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friend but for the calamitous mishap. You intended not his death, but from your hand his death has come. Know, then, that through all future ages, whenever a St. Quintin, lord of Harpham, is about to pass from this life, my poor boy shall beat his drum at the bottom of this fatal well; it is I—the wise woman, the seer of the future—that say it." The body was buried in the old churchyard amidst much sorrow, and it is said so long as the old race of St. Quintin lasted, on the evening preceding the death of the head of the house, the beating of the drum was heard in the well by those who listened for it.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst. the following books and manuscripts: Lilford's British Birds, 1885-97, £58; George Meredith's Poems, first edition, presentation copy, 1851, £33; Montesquieu, Temple de Gnide, plates in earliest states, 1772, £30 10s.; Ackermann's Poetical Magazine, 4 vols., 1809-11, £22 10s.; Encomium Trium Mariarum, 1529, £20; Caxton's Chronicle of England, printed by Julian Notary, imperfect, 1515, £41; Milton's Paradise Lost, first edition, first title, 1667, £102; Horæ B.V.M., Sæc. XV., illuminated MS. on vellum, £44; Hulsius, Collection of Voyages, 23 parts, 1625-49, £35; Whittinton's Grammatical Works (10), printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1527-29, £51; Lactantius, second edition, Rome, Sweynheim and Pannartz, 1468, £30 10s.; Blagdon, Memoirs of Morland, coloured plates, 1806, £59; Card. Pole, Pro Defensione Unitatis Ecclesiæ Romæ, circa 1536, £53; Sheridan's The Rivals, first edition, presentation copy, 1775, £41; R. L. Stevenson's Works, 28 vols., Edinburgh, 1894-98, £34 10s.; Dr. Isaac Watts's Catechisms for Children and Youth, first edition, 1730, £40; Wordsworth's Poems, first edition, 2 vols., presentation copy, 1807, £51; Wycliffe, New Testament, illuminated MS., 1425, £580; Rommaunt de la Roze, illuminated MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV. (Ashburnham, Barrois), £90; Testamentum Novum, MS. on vellum, thirteenth century, £59; Tennyson's Helen's Tower, £23 10s.; Comedy of Sir John Falstaff, 1619, £165; Shakespeare's Plays: First Folio, 1623 (imperfect), £305; Second Folio, 1632, £200; armchair made from Shakespeare's mulberry-tree in New Place, Stratford, £145; Kelmscott Press: Well at the World's End, on vellum, 1896, £58; Water of the Wondrous Isles, on vellum, 1897, £70; Sundering Flood, on vellum, 1897, £41;

Chaucer, 1896, £92; Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, on vellum, 1893, £50; some German woodcuts, on vellum, 1897, £46; Tacitus, Vita Agricola, on vellum, Doves Press, 1900, £105; Paradise Lost, on vellum, Doves Press, 1902, £41.—*Athenaeum*, March 28.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold last week the library of Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael. The following books were the most worthy of notice in the first three days: *Æsopi Fabulæ*, MS. with rude drawings, Sæc. XIV., £98; an Anglo-Norman Latin Bible of the thirteenth century, illuminated, £610; Boccaccio, *Les Nobles et Cleres Dames*, MS. on vellum, fifteenth century, with miniatures, £244; Burlington Fine-Art Club's Illustrated Catalogues (7), £51; Burns's Poems, first edition, first leaves repaired, 1786, £76; the first Edinburgh edition, presentation copy, £88; another edition, 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1792, presentation copy to John McMurdo, £187; Cokayne (G. E. C.), *Complete Peerage*, 8 vols., 1887-89, £35; Collection Kann (catalogue), illustrated, 2 vols., Wien, 1900, £40; Collection Spitzer (illustrated catalogue), 6 vols., Paris, 1890-92, £85; *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, Aldus, 1499, £120; Dante, *Editio Princeps*, with a date, Foligno, Nummeister, 1472, £252 (this was the Sunderland copy, which realized £46 only in 1881); second edition, Mantua, 1472, £245; edition of V. de Spira, Venet., £66; first edition with Landino's Commentary, with all the 19 designs of Botticelli, Firenze, 1481, £1,000 (this was the Hamilton copy, in which sale it realized £500 only); edition of Bressa, B. de Boninis, 1487, £54; Venet., Sessa, 1578, fine binding, £38; Edinburgh Bibliographical Society's Papers, 1890-1901, £20; Fancilli di Firenze, MS. on vellum with miniatures, Florence, 1450, £61; Sir W. Fraser's Family Histories (9), £107; Goupil's Illustrated Historical Books (7), £78 17s.; Herbarius, on vellum, MS., Sæc. XIV., £68; Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, 12 miniatures, Sæc. XV., £110; another, with 9 miniatures, £59; Kelmscott Chaucer, £76; Lamb's Essays, both series, first editions, 1823-33, £49; Lilford's Birds, 7 vols., 1885-97, £81; Maitland Club Publications, 76 vols., £64.—*Athenaeum*, April 4.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE most important paper in the new issue of *Archeologia Æliana* (vol. xxiv., part 2) is Mr. F. W. Dendy's "Extracts from the Privy Seal Dockets relating principally to the North of England." Many of the entries have merely a local interest; others make a more general appeal. Under date March, 1572, there is the brief but suggestive entry, "Pardon to Robert Claxton of all manner of treasons, at the request of the Earl of Leicester." Later there is a note that the cost of the Earl of Shrewsbury's custody of the Queen of Scots was at the very high rate of £52 per week, the total charge for a little over five years being £13,624. Pardons for robberies, burning of houses, and murders are tolerably frequent. In October, 1642, a newly-made Baronet paid His

Majesty the trifling sum of £1,095, that being the amount "usually paid in respect of that dignity." Among the other contents of the part are an appreciative notice of the late Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, by Dr. Hodgkin; an illustrated paper on "Seaton Sluice," by Mr. W. W. Tomlinson; and "Notes on a Northumbrian Roll of Arms, known as 'The Craster Tables,'" by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.

In the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (vol. xxxii., part 4) Mr. P. J. Lynch describes, with many illustrations, "Some of the Antiquities around Ballinskelligs Bay, County Kerry"—a district rich in stone monuments. Cromlechs, standing stones, stone circles, and "cahers," or stone forts, are figured and described. Professor Johnston sends a "Manuscript Description of the City and County of Cork, circa 1685, written by Sir Richard Cox," which is a useful contribution to historical topography. Colonel Lunham supplies full notes elucidating many points in the Description. The remaining contents include "Taney and its Patien," by Mr. P. J. O'Reilly; "Ulster Emigration to America"—the emigration, that is, of Ulster Presbyterians in the early years of the eighteenth century—by the Rev. W. T. Latimer; the second part of Mr. Knox's "Occupation of Connaught by the Anglo-Normans after A.D. 1237"; and a variety of short notes.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 18.—Mr. C. H. Compton in the chair.—Among the objects exhibited were photographs of a pewter paten of the date 1636, belonging to the church of Cuckfield, Sussex, by Mr. A. Oliver; some curiosities from Rome and Greece, by Mr. Scott, including coins and a toy model of a Roman lamp, such as were sometimes found in the graves of children; and a Nuremberg token of the fifteenth century, etc.—A paper was read by Mr. A. Denton Cheney on Postling Church, Kent. Postling is a small village of some eighty-eight inhabitants (according to the last census) situated midway between two ancient highways about a mile apart leading to the city of Canterbury, that on the west being the old Roman stone street from Portus Lemanus (the modern village of Lympne), that on the east running through the Elham valley, with its old-world villages of Lyminge, Elham and Barham. Although Postling has at all times been a small and insignificant village, it possesses a history which presents several problems of much interest to the archaeologist, particularly with reference to its ecclesiastical edifices. Domesday Book represents Postling as possessing two "œcclesiolæ," a word denoting small "chapels," as it is described by Mr. Larking in his work, *The Domesday Book in Kent*, or "churches of insignificant size," as it is translated by Hasted and Ireland. There are only two other places in Kent in which the term "œcclesiolæ" is used in the place of the more important "œcclesia," one being Polton, an exceedingly small manor near Dover, which, like Postling, eventually became the property of St. Radigund's Abbey, hard

by; the other being Dartford, where at the time of the survey there was an "œcclesia" belonging to the Bishop, and three "œcclesiolæ," which may either have been small chapels of ease dependent upon the mother-church or chapels attached to the manors, of more or less independent status. It is probable that one of the two small churches at Postling belonged to the chief manor, which after the Conquest formed part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort, and the other to the Manor of Honewood or Honywood, the residence of the family of the same name. There is a strong local tradition that one of these small churches stood in the field at the top of the Vicarage garden, close to the north side of the hedge. The church of Postling is a small plain Early English edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and western tower, and is probably of the twelfth or early thirteenth century. In the north wall of the chancel is the original stone tablet recording the dedication of the church on 19 Kal. September, on the day of St. Eusebius, Confessor. It is worthy of remark that the church is dedicated to "St. Mary, Mother of God"; but although in A.D. 1500 there were in England no fewer than 1,938 churches dedicated to "St. Mary" or to "St. Mary the Virgin," besides others with double dedications, Postling is the only church, so far as the author is aware, dedicated to "St. Mary, Mother of God." In 1260 the church was presented to the Canons of St. Radigund's Abbey, some three miles from Dover, of which considerable remains exist, since which date it has been known as the church of St. Mary and St. Radigund. An old tomb at the eastern end of the chancel is supposed to be the resting-place of William Mersche, Canon of St. Radigund's and Vicar of Postling, 1432. On the walls of the nave may still be traced considerable portions of mural decorations; and of the three bells, two are of pre-Reformation date, with beautifully executed lettering around their bases. The church possesses also a curious two-handled piece of plate described as a chalice, dated 1751-52, and said to be the only one in Kent. It is not used in Divine service, and was probably a christening-cup. Of special interest to the antiquary and ecclesiologist are the remains of two structures, originally of great size and beauty, which must have been the dominant features of the church in pre-Reformation times. They stood, one across the whole width of the nave, immediately outside the chancel, and the other, of similar type, inside the chancel, about midway between the east window and the chancel arch. The first was undoubtedly the rood-beam; that in the chancel probably supported a shrine or reliquary, which possibly contained a relic of St. Radigund. The remains of both structures still evidence beautiful carving, colouring, and gilding. In the discussion following the paper, Mrs. Collier, Mr. Gould, Mr. Patrick, the chairman, and others took part.



Dr. David Murray presided at the March meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. The first paper was a notice of the excavation of six cairns at Aberlour, Banffshire, by the Hon. John Abercromby, secretary. The cairns opened were but a few of a considerable number, distributed with great regu-

larity in parallel rows on the sloping side of a moor called Keltie, on the north side of Meikle Conval and to the west of Ben Rinnes. There were a sufficient number of these cairns, which could only have been sepulchral, to term the place a prehistoric cemetery, though in those examined no traces of interment could be found. No. 1 was 16 feet in diameter, with an extreme height of 2 feet. A few small pieces of charcoal were found among the earth and stones, but there was no cist, and no remains were found to indicate either inhumation or cremation, and the subsoil had never been disturbed. In other four cases the cairns were about the same size, and the excavation yielded only the same negative results. The sixth was rather a stone setting than a cairn, and measured 39 feet in length by 4 feet 9 inches wide, and only a few inches in height. The south end was marked by three large stones standing in line as the axis of the stone setting. The stones composing the body of the slight elevation were larger than those in the other cairns, but the excavation revealed nothing indicating interment, and the subsoil had not been disturbed. Although the exploration of these small cairns was fruitless, it is not without interest. The interments seem to have been made by laying the body on the ground and covering it with a low circular heap of stones and earth. In these circumstances all traces of the interment would eventually disappear. From the absence of cists and relics it seems likely that these small cairns mark interments of comparatively late date.

In the second paper Mr. F. R. Coles described a curvilinear structure, locally called The Camp, at Montgoldrum, near Bervie, although it bears more resemblance to a ruined stone circle of a special type; and also a number of other stone circles and standing stones. A recent discovery of a Bronze Age urn on the Conyng Hill, Inverurie, was also noticed, and portions of the urn exhibited, the ornamentation being of a rather unusual character.

In the last paper Mr. Alexander Hutcheson, Broughty Ferry, gave an account of the discovery some time ago of a full-length stone cist, containing an unburnt burial and a penannular brooch, apparently of iron, at Craigie, near Dundee. The cist, which was about 6 feet in length, and nearly 2 feet in width, lay east and west, the sides being each formed of three or four slabs set on edge, and was covered by similar slabs. The skeleton was much decayed. The only article discovered in connection with the burial was a penannular brooch, very much oxidized, and from the rusted appearance seeming to be of iron, the ring of which was about 2 inches in diameter, and the pin 4 inches in length, thus projecting nearly 2 inches beyond the circle of the brooch, which ended in two knots at the opening of the circular part. After comparing this burial with other examples of full-length interments in various parts of Scotland, and discussing the significance of the accompaniment of the penannular brooch, he came to the conclusion that this was one of a rare class of burials either of the late pagan or the early Christian period. The brooch, on account of its exceptional interest, has been presented to the National Museum of Antiquities by Mr. D. C. Guthrie, of Craigie.

At the March meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. George Neilson presiding, Mr. Charles Taylor read a paper on "The Society of Friends in Glasgow and their Burial-Grounds." The Friends' first meeting-house, he said, was situated in Stirling Square, now North Albion Street. Worship was observed here from 1687 till they removed in 1815 to their present place of worship in Portland Street. From the beginning of the movement till recent years the Friends had separate burial-places of their own. The Glasgow one was in Stirling Square, but was disposed of at the end of the eighteenth century, and the proceeds went to assist the erection of a meeting-house for the Friends in Edinburgh. Prior to the close of this burial-place the Friends in Glasgow were presented with another in Partick, and this was used for 146 years, the last interment being in 1857. Another burial-place was at Shawtonhill, in the parish of Glassford, Lanarkshire, which was purchased in 1675, and was in use till recently, and still remained the property of Friends. Another was at Gartshore, near Kirkintilloch, and was in use from 1674 to 1884. In recent years the remains of deceased Friends in Glasgow had been interred in the public cemeteries.—Dr. David Murray read a paper on "Natural Stones simulating Tools, Implements, and other Objects of Stone formed by Art."

AN evening meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on March 31. Mr. J. Ribton Garstin, D.L., M.A., President, presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., V.P., read a paper entitled "A Note on the Age of Defensive Motes in Ireland," in which he combated the theory as to the Norman origin of these structures, and claimed a greater antiquity for them than would be admitted by the assumption that they were the work of the Normans.—Mr. Henry F. Berry, M.A., read a paper on the "Antiquities of the Parish of Kilcomedy, near Newpark, County Tipperary." Both papers were referred to the Council for publication. A number of other papers were submitted.

The annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Guildford on March 21, when some particulars were given of the excavations which have been continued during the year at the Cistercian Abbey at Waverley, near Farnham. Lord Middleton, who presided, said the task, when completed, would form the biggest and most important piece of archaeological work ever done in Surrey. The Society of Antiquaries have just made a further grant towards the work, which is being carried out under the personal supervision of the Rev. T. S. Cooper and Mr. Henry Horncastle. The most interesting discovery of the year is a second Guest-house of the same date as the later portion of the lay infirmary. The dimensions are nearly 44 feet by 21 feet, and the buttress bases and those of the central pillars are in excellent preservation. The building is to the west of the church, and almost adjoins on to it, the entrance being on the south side, connected with a large courtyard having an important western gateway. The Society voted thanks to Mr. Rupert D. Anderson for

allowing the excavations to take place, and granted a further sum towards the work.

The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Lewes on March 18, the Rev. Canon Cooper presiding, when a satisfactory report was presented and adopted. In the course of the proceedings Mr. P. M. Johnston gave an account of some remarkable discoveries in connection with an old farmhouse at Nyetimber, in the parish of Pagham, which had been placed in his hands by Mr. H. L. F. Guermonprez, architect, of Bognor. Mr. Guermonprez had had exceptional opportunities of investigating the group of ancient buildings, and had made very good use of them. His (Mr. Johnston's) visit to Barton Farm took place under the kind guidance of Mr. W. H. B. Fletcher, of Aldwick House, a member of the Society, at a date when most of the discoveries recorded by Mr. Guermonprez had been already made. Pagham, in which parish the hamlet of Nyetimber is situated, was an extremely ancient settlement in the Selsea Peninsula, and was said to have been given to Bishop Wilfred by Coedwalla in A.D. 687, when, in sorrow for the devastation he had made in Kent and elsewhere, he resigned his crown and went to Rome. The settlement at Nyetimber seemed to be of equal antiquity, and as the "manor" of Pagham was thus given to Wilfred, it was quite likely that at an early date it would be identical with the present Nyetimber, subsequently a manor in the parish of Pagham; and that in the most ancient portion of the existing house they had the actual "aula" of Coedwalla and Wilfred—an early Saxon manor-house. The account stated that before dismantlement the buildings were arranged for use as a farmhouse, consisting of ground, bedroom, and attic floors, and covered a rectangular surface of 65 feet by 43 feet, with the exception of a small kitchen court, excised on the south side, about 18 feet by 12 feet. The roofs were a mixture of thatch, tile, and slate, and the timbers of which they and the floors were composed comprised many beams of large scantling and great antiquity. Some bore evident traces of having been used in different positions and for other purposes. The walls were of stone rubble flints and brick, with stone groins and other dressings. It seemed probable that the restoration as a dwelling-house was effected in the eighteenth century, as most of the door and window openings and fireplaces were of that period, with nineteenth-century alterations. In concluding, Mr. Johnston said that the most interesting question for archaeologists was the date claimed for the tiny "aula." His own opinion coincided with that of Mr. Guermonprez, and it seemed most probable to him that they had there a unique specimen of the hall of the manor of their early Saxon forefathers.

The RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY met on April 2 at Stamford, when papers were read by W. Newman, Esq., M.D., on "Stukeley's Letters and his References to Rutland," and by George Phillips, Esq., on "The Early Use of Weights and Weighing Instruments, with Remarks on some Ancient Examples found in Rutland." Dr. Stukeley, it will be remembered, held his first

clerical post at Stamford, having been appointed Rector of the Church of All Saints in that town in 1729. Dr. Newman read some interesting extracts from Stukeley's letters, though his information is frequently untrustworthy.—Mr. Phillips's paper dealt with the history of weights and measures, and he was able to demonstrate, by means of diagrams and drawings, how little our present weighing instruments differ in principle and construction from those of early Egypt and of successive ancient civilizations. A fine specimen of a Roman bronze steelyard, found at Market Overton, was exhibited, as well as some curious wool-weights bearing the royal arms of George I.—The secretary (Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon) also showed a collection of eighteen commercial weights in stone and metal, found by Mr. D. G. Hogarth at Naukratis in the Egyptian Delta.

At the monthly meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on April 7, Mr. J. Patterson presiding, Mr. John Robinson read a paper on "Some Historic Houses in Sunderland," illustrated with a number of plans and photographs. After referring to a number of local celebrities, Mr. Robinson mentioned that in Church Street there resided a Mr. Smithson, who was heir-presumptive of the Duke of Northumberland; and Clarkson Stanfield lived at No. 18, High Street East. The Wear Ice Warehouse in Low Street was the place which was first selected by Sir Ambrose Crowley as an anchor and chain works in the year 1682. Mr. Robinson suggested that, as these old places were being swept away, the society should take photographs of them.—The Rev. J. T. Middlemiss read a paper on "A Sunderland Newspaper about Seventy Years Ago."

The annual meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Winchester on March 30. The accounts showed a credit balance of £114 odd, subject to an accruing liability of about £45, and various suggestions were made as to the disposal of the balance, there being a consensus of opinion that there was no necessity for the club to save money, but that rather it should spend it in aid of the work it has set itself to do. Five guineas was voted at once to the Silchester Exploration Fund, and the other suggestions, which embodied the issue in the Club *Proceedings* of the portions of Leland's Itinerary relating to Hampshire, were referred to committee. The completion of the fourth volume of *Proceedings* was delayed last year for reasons that were explained, and the Honorary Editor, the Rev. G. W. Minns, stated that the fifth volume would soon be put in hand. An attractive outdoor programme for the approaching season was sketched by Mr. T. W. Shore.

The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE met on March 25, Mr. R. Welford, M.A., presiding. Various exhibitions and presentations were made. Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, M.A., read some interesting notes on a recent examination of some structural features of the keep of the Castle of Newcastle, and their relation to the original construction of the great hall. He explained that the investigation was under-

taken at the instance of Mr. John Gibson, warden of the castle, and valuable aid had been rendered by Mr. Knowles. One result attained was to ascertain the original dimensions of the great hall. The chairman said they were deeply indebted to Mr. Oliver Heslop for his paper. It was the most important contribution to the history of the castle which they had had since the late Mr. Longstaffe read his memorable paper in the early fifties.

At the March meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Lord Hawkesbury presiding, the Rev. W. R. Shepherd read a paper on "Roger Wilberfoss, of Garraby," and Mr. J. R. Mortimer gave an account of the discovery of Roman remains at Langton, near Malton.

The CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on March 24, the Archdeacon of Chester presiding, when Mr. H. Taylor, F.S.A., gave a lecture on ten early Chester deeds, dating from 1270 to 1490, which he afterwards exhibited.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

AN ORDINARY OF SCOTTISH ARMS. By Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon. Second edition. Edinburgh: William Green and Sons, 1903. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 428. Price 10s. 6d. net.

We are glad to welcome a second edition of this official register of Scottish arms. Since the first edition was put forth, four volumes have been added to the register, all the entries in which, down to the end of 1901, have been incorporated in the present issue. It is admirably arranged and clearly printed, and in its extended form reaches to about 450 pages. It is gratifying to read in the preface that "The present volume does not pretend to be more than a collection of the arms actually recorded in the Lyon register. There are many families in Scotland who can prove that they have a right to arms previous to the commencement of the compilation of the register in 1672, but whose ancestors did not obtemper the order contained in the Act of Parliament of that year to give in their arms to be recorded by the Lyon. For the sake of family accuracy, and to prevent mistakes in future, it certainly seems desirable that such families should now do what ought then to have been done, and so legally constitute their right to ensigns armorial. It is not in their case a question of getting a new grant, but simply of getting the old arms put on record."

Such a declaration as this is far more likely to secure the due registration of arms, which is eminently desirable from an historical point of view, than the

noisy sounds that have been uttered on this side of the Border in an endeavour to compel registration at the English College of Arms. Even Sir J. Balfour Paul's qualified declaration, however, is scarcely sound, for he has no right to assume that the old unregistered Scotch families are not just as much "legally" entitled to arms as those that are enrolled in Lyon's books.

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ANCIENT ATHENS. By Professor Ernest A. Gardner. With many illustrations and maps. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 579. Price £1 1s. net.

Athens divides with Jerusalem and Rome the perpetual glory and fascination which belong to the ancient world. It is probable that with the increasing cult of pure knowledge and science, as distinct from the religious or worldly wisdom for which one turns to Palestine or Italy, more and more attention will be given to the intellectual legacies of Greece. Matthew Arnold, the sage apostle of the Hellenic message, has said: "By knowing ancient Greece I understand knowing her as the giver of Greek art, and a guide to a free and right use of reason and to scientific method, and the founder of our mathematics, and physics, and astronomy, and biology." Of all that contributed to justify this proud title to our admiration, Athens was undoubtedly the chief cradle and nursery-ground. It is in Athenian and Attic soil that the implements of the archaeologist have won their best victories, just because of the brilliance of that city in its brief centuries of leadership. Since the days of such works as *Athens* by Edward Lytton Bulwer (1837)—to go no farther back—an abundance of volumes has testified to the precise and intimate acquaintance which we can enjoy with the "stones of Athens," the stories that they tell and the beautiful manner of their telling. The building up of this special branch of knowledge has been the honourable delight of many famous scholars; and now an increasing multitude of those who strive to cultivate themselves in "the things that are more excellent" are concerned to visit Athens in spirit, if not with the added charm of an actual journey. We imagine that it is for these readers, rather than for examinees, that Professor Ernest Gardner has compiled his handsome volume, entitled *Ancient Athens*. The surprising thing is that during the last few years no one else has published a serious work under this simple title. The satisfactory thing is that it is Mr. Gardner who supplied the need. For by virtue of his residence as Director of the British School at Athens, as well as by long years of research, he has been enabled to impart to these pages, which never tax with excessive detail the readers to whom they are addressed, an atmosphere of actuality and a sense of solid knowledge held in reserve. He keeps to his theme of the city "just like a wheel, with the Acropolis standing up like a huge nave in the middle of it." Fourteen carefully compiled chapters contain a fund of information which, for all its careful accuracy and nice estimation of doubtful problems (e.g., the question of the private homes of Athenian citizens and the dock-yards of the ancient "wooden walls"), leave the impression of a satisfying whole. The accomplishment of this task is a feat on which Mr. Gardner is to be thankfully con-

gratulated. In and out among his exposition of plans and sculptures one finds verdicts of lucid criticism which seem finally to assay the true merits of Athenian art at its best. For an instance, "It is the peculiar excellence of the Attic artists of the fifth century that they could not only produce the simple and severe perfection of the Parthenon, but also combine the rich ornamentation of the Erechtheum with so great a purity and distinction of workmanship." For the evidence which evokes this judgment we can only refer to the many pages which are naturally devoted to these famous shrines, and to the excellent illustrations. The Parthenon must ever retain the first place among the ancient buildings of the world; but we think that all who have ever studied, especially on the spot, the peculiar character and significance of the Erechtheum, together with the delicate wonders of its decoration, will appreciate Mr. Gardner's account of this temple. Again, his chapter on "The Ceramicus" gives a stimulus (and he will pardon this mode of praise!) to the deeper study of this very beautiful and characteristic form of Greek art in Professor Percy Gardner's classical work on *The Sculptured Tombs of Hellas*. It is in the scenes depicted on these tombs, where affection dictated happy memories rather than painful lament, that we come face to face with the men and women who earned eternal fame for this city. Professional scholars will discover a clear statement of many little-known points; how that the temple we call the "Theseum" was not, in fact, the temple of Theseus, which lay just to the east of the Agora; or that it is possible, according to an original conjecture of Mr. Gardner, that the unsuccessful designs of Alcarnenes for the pediments of the Parthenon were set up close to the temple to share in some sort the honours which fell to Phidias.

A special word of praise is due to the illustrations of this volume, which are almost wholly and, as we think, rightly photographic. Many appear to have been cleverly taken with a "telephotic" lens, and, as it has been used with care and judicious choice, we have interesting bits of detail from high capitals, as from the Erechtheum (p. 367) and the Olympieion (p. 487). At p. 272 we are given a proof of the truly miraculous curve of "entasis," to which the lines of the Parthenon owe their charm. The skilful arrangement of maps and plans, with transparent sheets, is a distinct feature. It is only to be regretted (and perhaps Mr. Gardner's apology in his preface should prevent the grumble) that, in spite of the ample index, the pages have no distinctive head-lines or marginal titles. This small defect apart, we are confident that Mr. Gardner's *Ancient Athens* will please many readers, and assist them to an accurate and suggestive idea of that incomparable home of men.—W. H. D.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY. Part xiv. (Worcestershire, Yorkshire). Edited by F. A. Milne, M.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 418. Price 7s. 6d.

With the issue of this volume Mr. G. L. Gomme, the general editor of the "Library," completes the topographical portion of his task, save the London items. Few of the topographical volumes can rival in interest this last of the country series. The bulk

of the book is naturally occupied by the Yorkshire items, although the Worcestershire portion has much matter of interest. The notes cover an enormously wide field. Much destruction, much vandalism finds record; while, on the other hand, much incidental folklore, many valuable contemporary records, notes of customs and discoveries find preservation. In 1788 remains of skins, said to be human, were still to be seen nailed to the doors of Worcester Cathedral. Many discoveries of coffins, skeletons, Roman remains, and other antiquities find record. At pp. 67, 68 is a full description of Richard Baxter's pulpit at Kidderminster, which the churchwardens of 1786 sold as "old and useless church furniture"! Some of the early contributors wield vigorous pens. A correspondent of the magazine in 1796, describing the fire which destroyed Wressle Castle, says: "All the ancient and curiously-carved work in the different rooms and upon the staircases, in the withdrawing-chamber and the chapel, with the parish registers, were totally destroyed owing to the wilful carelessness of a Goth who resided in it [he set the chimney on fire to clear it of soot!], and who appears not to have had any notion of preserving what the democratic miscreants of Cromwell had the grace to spare" (p. 358). But it is impossible to make selections. The volume is crammed with matter of more or less interest and importance, and Mr. Milne's work will be of invaluable, time-saving service to all topographers, and to antiquaries of every kind. There are excellent indexes of names and subjects.

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THE CHURCH OF OUR FATHERS AS SEEN IN ST. OSMUND'S RITE FOR THE CATHEDRAL OF SALISBURY. With Dissertations on the Belief and Ritual in England before and after the coming of the Normans. By Daniel Rock, D.D. New edition in four volumes. Edited by G. W. Hart and W. H. Frere. Vol. i. London: John Hodges, 1903. Price 12s. per volume.

We welcome with singular pleasure this republication of Dr. Rock's famous treatise. The book—the most important of its class—is of the greatest value to archaeologist, ecclesiologist, cleric, and Churchman without distinction. With a masterly hand and the gathered knowledge of years of study, the author has given the fullest and most complete account which we possess of the worship and ritual of our forefathers. The whole work is admirably arranged. Each item is taken in detail, and everything appertaining to it is grouped around the central object. We are assured that few will peruse this work without having their hearts warmed and their feelings of reverence deepened towards the ancient rite of the *most illustrious church of Sarum*. In weighing the merits of Dr. Rock's work, the fact of his being a pioneer in his section of ecclesiological study must be borne in mind. He had neither older writers to follow, nor materials to hand. Some of his views are now obsolete; but the fact that a mere revision at once brings his book up to date is the best proof of its solid and lasting value. The editors' names are a guarantee of their work. This has chiefly been to enhance the value of the treatise by giving better references and supplying a large number of additional illustrations. Mr. Hodges also is to be com-

plimented on the get-up of the book, and particularly on the favourable price, which will place it in the hands of many to whom heretofore it has been inaccessible on account of its rarity and fancy price.

H. PHILIBERT FEASEY, O.S.B.

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THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON. By Harold Baker. Fifty-eight illustrations. London: George Bell and Sons, 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 95. Price 1s. 6d. net.

In general style and get-up this volume ranges with *Beverley Minster*, *Wimborne Minster*, and the other works which form a kind of supplementary issue to the well-known "Cathedral Series." Mr. Baker, however, does not confine his attention to the world-famous church of Stratford, but, as the full title indicates, discourses on "Other Buildings of Interest in the Town and Neighbourhood," and these "Other Buildings" occupy a full half of the book. There are guides to Stratford-on-Avon in abundance, but we know of none which covers the ground so completely, in so scholarly a manner, and in so convenient a form, with such a wealth of excellent illustrations as the little book before us. It is really very well done, and should be welcomed by very many of the pilgrim-host who continually flock to the Shakespearean shrines.

* * *

LINDORES ABBEY AND ITS HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS. By A. H. Rea. With preface by A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot., and illustrations by Max Cowper. Dundee: J. P. Mathew and Co., 1902. 8vo., pp. xiii, 153. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The intentions of the author of this nicely produced little book are no doubt admirable, but he does not possess the necessary qualifications for the proper treatment of a chapter in monastic history. The whole style of the book is hopelessly amateurish. When the reviewer reads such a sentence as (p. 4), "It is not my intention to refer in any special way to the monastic system, although it was the form of religious life professed by the inmates of the Abbey of Lindores"; or (p. 5): "A pagan religion, styled Druidism, is stated to have prevailed in North Britain when the Roman Emperors sent their legions into the country," his expectations are not high. There is much historical matter which is little relevant to the Abbey. The best chapter is that describing the actual ruins, though here the writer's lack of equipment is only too obvious. There is a complete absence of references. Mr. Cowper's drawings are fairly good.

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WAKEMAN'S HANDBOOK OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES. Third edition. By John Cooke, M.A. One hundred and eighty-six illustrations. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Limited; London: John Murray, 1903. 8vo., pp. xvi, 414. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The late Mr. W. F. Wakeman was one of the most industrious of antiquaries, and his *Handbook of Irish Antiquities* has long enjoyed a well-deserved reputation. Archaeological science, however, is always progressive, and in recent years so great has been the advance, particularly in the application of the comparative method to every branch of archaeology,

that to bring Mr. Wakeman's work up to date has involved a large amount of revision and addition. To a considerable extent, indeed, Mr. Cooke, who is responsible for this new edition, has had to rewrite the book. He points out that the chapters on the Stone and Bronze Ages, Burial Customs and Ogam Stones, Stone Forts, Lake Dwellings, and Early Christian Art are practically new. Mr. Cooke may be fairly congratulated on having produced a work which, though not exhaustive, marks a very great advance on previous issues of Wakeman's book. The illustrations are extremely numerous. They are not drawn at haphazard, like those in a large book on Irish antiquities recently reviewed in these columns, from sources of all degrees of value, or of none at all, but are carefully chosen, and in every case serve a useful purpose and are genuinely illustrative. The typography and general "get-up" of the book reflect great credit on the Irish printers and publishers.

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The April numbers of three excellent local quarterlies have reached us—the *Essex Review*, *Devon Notes and Queries*, and *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*. The first has a charming paper, illustrated, on "Birds of the Essex Marshes," and several other well-illustrated articles of interest. The second has, besides another substantial instalment of the sixteenth-century "Accounts of the Wardens of the Parish of Morebath," the usual variety of local notes, and six capital plates including a fine portrait of Walter Stapledon, a fourteenth-century Bishop of Exeter, a reproduction of a rare engraved portrait of Sir W. Raleigh, and two Devonshire chalices. The Lincoln quarterly has also an abundance of good matter with, as frontispiece, a view of Harrington Hall, near Spilsby, a manor-house which was rebuilt in 1678, and has been little altered since.

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The *Architectural Review*, April, has another chapter of Messrs. Prior and Gardner's English Medieval Figure Sculpture, as valuable and as freely illustrated as its predecessors. Among the other contents are an illustrated essay on "Andrea Palladio," by Mr. Reginald Blomfield, and a view of Mr. Watts's remarkable colossal equestrian statue representing "Physical Energy," with a note by Mr. D. S. MacColl. In the *Genealogical Magazine*, April, Mr. G. A. Lee writes on the "Heraldry of 'If I were King,'" the play recently running at the St. James's Theatre. Mr. Compton Reade writes on "The Cornwalls of Burford," and the Marquis de Ruigny on certain Kerry Morrisers. The frontispiece is a portrait of Lady Abinger in her coronation robes. The *Reliquary*, April, is an attractive number. Mr. Heneage Legge writes pleasantly on the "Decorative Arts of our Forefathers"; and among the other contents are papers on "The Portland Reeve Staff," by Mr. F. W. Galpin, and on "An Old Leicestershire Village," by Mr. I. G. Sieveking. The illustrations are abundant. We have also on our table a remarkable catalogue of Incunabula, with forty-eight facsimiles, issued by Herr Ludwig Rosenthal's Antiquariat, Munich; Messrs. Williams and Norgate's "International Book Circular," a classified list of valuable works in Art, Archaeology, Bibliography, and many branches of Science; the *Architects' Magazine*, March, *Sale Prices*, March 31, and *Baconiana*, April.

Correspondence.

THE ALDWYCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Antiquary* (*ante*, p. 65) is a little too previous, for most probably the real old wick is now represented by St. Giles-in-the-Fields. That hospital was founded in 1117 by Queen Matilda for lepers (read "cutaneous affections") in the western suburbs of London, without the bar of the old Temple in Holborn; but in 1184 the Templars removed to Fleet Street, and it is suggested that the associations connected with the old wick migrated with them.

We are to understand that the Roman road from London through Ludgate split into two branches at St. Clement Danes: one ran straight on to Charing Cross for Bath, Exeter, etc.; the other one turned north-west for Tybourn, St. Albans, and Wroxeter. This latter section was called the *Via Regia de Aldewyche*, and it joined the Portway for Uxbridge, Oxford, etc., at High Street, St. Giles, and there, at the top of this roadway, stood the cross of Aldewyche, with a pond, spring or conduit, a pound, gallows, and other accessories of baronial authority, infangenthef, etc., vested in the Canons of St. Giles. The site was an old village surrounded by fields for grazing, such as Fitchet's Field, Aldewych Close, extending to the bounds of St. Giles's Manor. Our Lincoln's Inn Fields was West Aldewyche, while East Aldewyche joined the Manor of St. James, Piccadilly.

I take it that the "cross" represents the true site of Aldewyche, its nucleus; that when the *Via Regia* lost its importance, became Drury Lane, and survived as Wych Street, a mere member or limb of the whole thoroughfare, but retaining a modernized form of the full name, it succeeded to the traditions. We have no records of Wych Street as an independent manor or village, yet the clerics of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1404-1405 drew rent from a garden in Aldewych "extra la Temple Bar"; while in 1413 we read of the "villam et parochiam Sancti Egidii extra Barram Veteris Templi," London, and in 1421 find that the Manor of St. Giles's Hospital was also without the bars.

The coincidence is most curious, and might well puzzle old conveyancers. The cross of Aldewych stood without Holborn Bars, and rent was paid for an Aldewych without Temple Bar; but both sites represent the termini of one thoroughfare, and it seems that St. Giles has the older traditions.

A. HALL.

Highbury, N.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.



The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

THE newspapers have had much to say of late regarding the proposed demolition of certain houses in Henley Street, Stratford-on-Avon, in order to enlarge the site upon which it is proposed to build the Carnegie Free Library. The statements made with regard to these houses or cottages have been somewhat conflicting. Mr. Edgar Flower, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Birthplace, declares that they are not old, but, historically, worthless. On the other hand, it is asserted that they are old, one, at least, dating from 1563. At a meeting of the Stratford-on-Avon Town Council on May 12, memorials and petitions from various societies and individuals, including the British Archæological Association, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Selborne Society, the Middlesex Archæological Society, Lord Warwick and Miss Corelli, were presented pleading against the proposed demolition, or at least for delay and further consideration. The Council, however, refused to alter their plans, saying it was not their intention to destroy anything of historic interest. The decision is much to be regretted. The Council might at least have yielded to the request for delay, and referred the whole matter for investigation and report to a small commission of representative men. As it is, even if the doomed cottages are not of any great age, the proposed changes will sadly alter the aspect of the old street, which is dear to so many thousands of English-speaking people.

VOL. XXXIX.

The Rev. Canon Fowler, F.S.A., writes: "Recent excavations in the cloister-garth at Durham have resulted in the discovery of the foundations of two lavatories or laver-houses on the same site, 'over against the frater door,' as described in *Rites of Durham*. The earlier one has been square in form, and within its area are parts of the substructure of its stone or marble basin. The later one has been circular, and its foundations encircle those of its predecessor. It was swept away some time after the dissolution of the monastery, but appears to have been standing in 1570-71. When it was demolished the marble basin was placed in the centre of the garth; all writers on the Abbey have been misled by this, and have assumed that the building which sheltered it was centrally situated. Plans, drawings, and photographs have been taken, and the excavations are now filled up again. An ancient well has been discovered within the garth, about eight yards to the north-east. It is much to be desired that the Chapter will see their way to the replacing of the marble basin in its original situation."



"The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports," says the *Athenæum*, "that the Städtische Historische Museum of that city has unexpectedly secured a valuable collection of silver articles of great importance for the history of the local silversmiths' art. They were discovered in an old alms-chest, which was regarded as lumber. When the chest was broken open, it was found to contain a great number of beautifully ornamented silver mugs, buckles, silver spoons, and similar objects, which bore for the most part the hallmark of the town, and the private mark of distinguished silversmiths of the early eighteenth century. The origin of the treasure is not yet known, but it has been suggested that it may consist of unredeemed pledges."



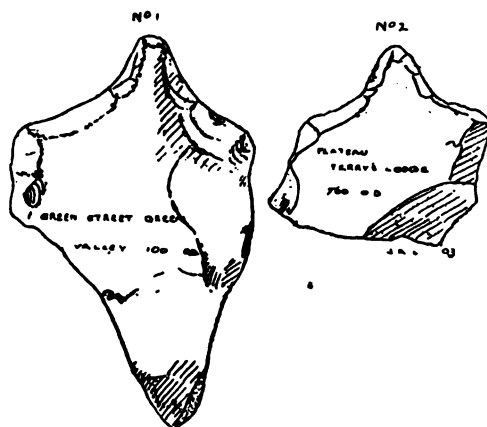
The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A., will shortly publish, through Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, a volume of *Memorials of Old Oxfordshire*, illustrated, which promises to be attractive and valuable.



Mr. J. Russell Larkby writes: "I send sketches of two implements found during last winter.

X

They show a duplication of type somewhat noteworthy when the difference of age is considered. No. 1 is a valley gravel implement from Greenstreet Green, Kent, 100 feet, and No. 2 is an ochreous Eolithic implement from Terry's Lodge, Kent, 760 feet. The type is very similar, but at the same



time there are characteristic differences in the attainment of it. The artificial work of the Eolith is confined entirely to the edges of the flint, but the drift implement was first flaked and then treated to secondary edge chipping. Perhaps it is possible for the opponents of Eolithic implements to indicate the distinction between the so-called natural fractures of this Eolith and the undoubted human work on the later flint."

It is reported that the Italian Archæological Mission has discovered near Herakleion, in Crete, on the site of ancient Phæstos, a magnificent palace and various objects of exceptional interest analogous to those observed at Knossos. The objects include twelve bronze statuettes, metal vases with repoussé ornament, painted vases, and several tablets with inscriptions in the undeciphered Knossos character. The excavations will be continued.

An early fifteenth-century English mazer-bowl was sold at Christie's on April 23. It was 4 inches high, and mounted with a silver-gilt band inscribed: "Hold yowre tunge and sey ye best and let yowre neyybore

sitte in rest Hoeso lustyye god to plesse let hys neyybore lyve in ese." It fetched £85. Another, of slightly later date, known as the Cromwell, it having been formerly the property of Mrs. Lambert, of Hull, a descendant of Cromwell's General, brought £140.

Mr. J. M. Lely, who makes a special study of the Statute Book, gives an interesting list of its curiosities in the May number of the *Law Magazine and Review*. An unrepealed Act of Edward II. still allows corporal penance to be episcopally "enjoined." An Act passed in the reign of Henry VIII. prohibits all labourers and fishermen playing bowls, tennis, dice, and cards "out of Christmas." An Elizabethan statute provides that a convicted perjurer shall have both his ears nailed to the pillory, and this enactment has been allowed to linger on the Statute Book, though the pillory itself was abolished long ago. An Act of Charles I. prohibits all meetings of persons outside their own parishes on Sunday for any sports or pastimes whatsoever. These are but a few of the surviving absurdities in English law which Mr. Lely has collected. "Any of them," he says, "may at any time be translated into action." That would surely be the quickest way to effect their abolition.

The Thoroton Society held its annual meeting at Nottingham on April 29. The membership is now nearly 250, with the Duke of Portland, K.G., as President, and Lord Hawkesbury, F.S.A., as Chairman of the Council. During the six years of the Society's existence a very fair amount of work has been done. Five volumes of *Transactions* have been issued, besides several volumes of *Inquisitions Post Mortem*, while Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., has just completed a volume of the Seventeenth-Century Parish Register Transcripts of the Peculiar of Southwell.

The suggested programme for the July celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury includes performances by Mr. Benson's company of *Richard II.*, *Henry IV.*, Part I., *Henry V.*, and *The Merry Wives of Windsor*; special services at the ancient Abbey Church and at Battlefield

Church; old English sports; and various lectures and addresses. Among the last-named will be a lecture by Dr. J. H. Wylie on the famous battle, and lectures on the church and college by the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.



Two of the many minor picture-shows should be of special interest to readers of the *Antiquary*. At the Woodbury Gallery Mr. Herbert Finn is showing pictures of our cathedrals and other ancient buildings, a form of art in which he is singularly successful, together with others of a general kind; while Mr. C. Essenhigh Corke has a charming set of nineteen water-colour drawings of Knole House on view at Messrs. Gillow's in Oxford Street, in their replica of the Great Gallery at Knole, as exhibited at Paris in 1901.



In April, as some workmen were doing repairs to an old farm known as Plas-yn-fro, at the foot of a mountain near Wrexham, North Wales, they came across an old oak beam set in a low roof, which, when taken out, was found to be covered with curious carving. The beam was very broad and massive, along the middle of it, deeply cut, being the words: "May the peace of God rest on this house," and the date, 1668. The whole beam is covered with antique-looking characters, including a coat of arms in the form of a heart and shield. For all its 235 years, the beam is still solid, and the owner of the farm has had it fixed in the best room in his house.

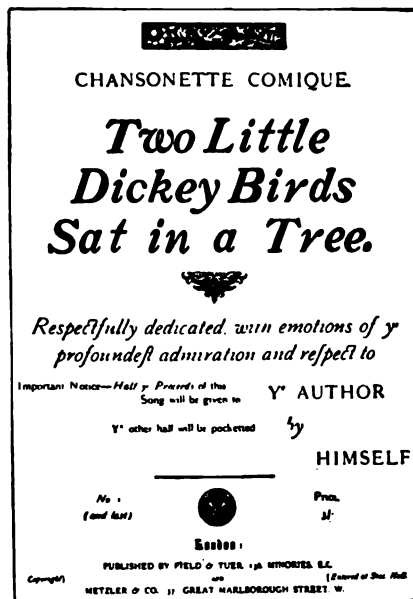


It is announced that a careful examination having recently been made of the Temple Church, some parts of which are in a very dilapidated condition, it has been found that very extensive repairs and alterations, including the rebuilding of the turret and steeple, the renewing of the west doorway and the arches of the porch, are necessary for the safety and beauty of this ancient church. As the cost of these alterations will be very considerable, it is understood that the Benchers of the Temple are considering the matter, but it is anticipated that the suggestions made will be ultimately carried out.

We hope to print before long a description, hitherto unpublished, of the restoration of the Temple Church in 1810, written by Mr. Joseph Jekyll, of social fame, and kindly communicated by Mrs. Climenson.



The late Mr. Andrew Tuer was well known as an antiquary of many hobbies. He collected much and wrote a good many books. His interests ranged from horn-books to shagreen, and from Bartolozzi prints to silhouettes; but probably few suspected that he had once figured as the composer of

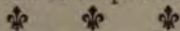


a song. The illustration above, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Leadenhall Press, shows the title-page of his first and last effort in this direction. It is worth reproducing for its humour.

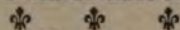


On the subject of "Maiden Castles" Mr. W. J. Scales writes: "In his letter in the April *Antiquary*, Mr. Goddard observes that he has only been able to discover one place to which the *men* or *maen* is attached in the country where Gael or Cymri were supreme and still survive. I am able to furnish him with a second addition—namely, in Cornwall. Just north of the Land's End is an ancient cliff

fortification, which is called 'Maen Castle.' If *maen* = *medn*, here is a maiden castle in embryo. Mr. Goddard adds: 'Though *men* is applied to rocks or monoliths, does it follow that it is used for stonework in the small, dressed, or shaped?' The remains of Maen Castle are scanty, but such as they are they consist of dressed or shaped stones."



The ancient cemetery near Kettering, to the discovery of which we referred briefly last month, has been further explored, and twenty-one more cinerary urns have been found. "Five of these," says the *Standard* of May 8, "were recovered from the soil in very good condition; six were unbroken, but cracked, and the remaining ten were in fragments. Two of the urns were somewhat remarkable for the character of the ornamentation. In addition to the ordinary geometrical marking, drawn with a pointed stick, or impressed with a rude stamp, there are a number of projections, which a local antiquarian has described as resembling 'miniature horns.' The contents of the urns were chiefly pebbles and calcined bones; but there were a few remains of beads and tiny fragments of a comb. The remains of four skeletons were also found about 3 feet below the surface. In one case an urn was touching the bones, and two others were close by. The bodies appeared to have been deposited in cists, formed of large stones, some of which are thought to show traces of fire. All were lying with their feet to the south-east, but one rested on the right side, and the others on the left. There was no trace of any weapon."

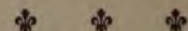


The *Builder* of May 2 contained a list in alphabetical order according to counties of the churches in England that exhibit traces of Saxon building, compiled by Professor Baldwin Brown. The inclusion of a church in the list was determined almost entirely by the presence of definite features which are known to be Saxon. These features, says the compiler, are in every case worth cataloguing, though in a few isolated instances they may represent a survival of Saxon forms in post-Conquest buildings. The percentage of such survivals is probably greatest in the East Anglian region, where the Saxon peculiarity of the double-splayed window appears

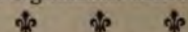
in what must certainly be Norman work on the western side of the cloisters at Norwich Cathedral. So far as this region is concerned, the fact casts a doubt on the validity of this particular criterion, and wherever in this part of England we have only double-splayed windows to judge by, some uncertainty must attach to decisions. In other parts of the country reliance on special features of the kind seems thoroughly to be justified. Where they are present other considerations are almost always in favour of a Saxon ascription.



The Folk-Lore Society and the London Shakespeare League held a joint meeting on the "eve of Shakespeare Day," Mr. G. L. Gomme presiding in the absence of Professor York Powell, the President of the Folk-Lore Society, when Mr. Israel Gollancz gave an address on "The Fabric of the Dream" — i.e., the *Midsummer Night's Dream*.



In the recent State reception of King Edward at the Court of Lisbon a feature of antiquarian interest was the appearance of six old carriages or "carrosses." The first, it appears, was built in Paris in 1665, and offered by Louis XIV. to Princess Marie-Françoise-Isabelle of Savoy. The others date from the eighteenth century.



Dr. A. J. Butler, in his book on *The Arab Conquest of Egypt, and the Last Thirty Years of the Roman Dominion*, lately issued by the Clarendon Press, devotes a chapter to the question whether or not the Arabs, upon the capture of the city, burned or did not burn the great Library of Alexandria. The story as it stands in Abû 'l Faraj is well known, and runs as follows: "There was at this time a man, who won high renown among the Muslims, named John the Grammarian. He was an Alexandrian, and apparently had been a Coptic priest, but was deprived of his office, owing to some heresy, by a council of bishops held at Babylon. He lived to see the capture of Alexandria by the Arabs, and made the acquaintance of 'Amr, whose clear and active mind was no less astonished than delighted with John's intellectual acuteness

and great learning. Emboldened by 'Amr's favour, John one day remarked: 'You have examined the whole city, and have set your seal on every kind of valuable. I make no claim for aught that is useful to you, but things useless to you may be of service to us.' 'What are you thinking of?' said 'Amr. 'The books of wisdom,' said John, 'which are in the imperial treasures.' 'That,' replied 'Amr, 'is a matter on which I can give no order without the authority of the Caliph.' A letter accordingly was written, putting the question to Omar, who answered: 'Touching the books you mention, if what is written in them agrees with the Book of God, they are not required; if it disagrees, they are not desired. Destroy them therefore.' On receipt of this judgment, 'Amr accordingly ordered the books to be distributed among the baths of Alexandria, and used as fuel for heating. Listen and wonder," adds the writer. Dr. Butler shows "that the story makes its first appearance more than 500 years after the event to which it relates; that on analysis the details of the story resolve into absurdities; that the principal actor in the story, viz., John Philoponus, was dead long before the Saracens invaded Egypt; that of the two great public libraries to which the story could refer, (a) the Museum Library perished in the conflagration caused by Julius Cæsar, or, if not, then at a date not less than 400 years anterior to the Arab conquest; while (b) the Serapeum Library either was removed prior to the year 391, or was then dispersed or destroyed, so that in any case it disappeared two and a half centuries before the conquest; that fifth, sixth, and early seventh century literature contains no mention of the existence of any such library; that if, nevertheless, it had existed when Cyrus set his hand to the treaty surrendering Alexandria, yet the books would almost certainly have been removed—under the clause permitting the removal of valuables—during the eleven months' armistice which intervened between the signature of the convention and the actual entry of the Arabs into the city; and that if the library had been removed, or if it had been destroyed, the almost contemporary historian and man of letters, John of Nikiou, could not have passed over its disappearance in total silence."

The *Times* correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula writes from Sofia, April 22: "The excavations begun towards the close of last season at Hagia Trias, near Phæstos, on the southern coast of Crete, by Professor Halbherr, have been resumed this spring under the direction of M. Hatzidakis, the ephor of antiquities at Candia. A large number of clay seals have been found here, as in other Cretan dwellings of this period, and some dozen inscribed tablets exhibiting the mysterious linear or pictographic signs, which as yet have defied interpretation. Among the bronze objects recovered are several statuettes, votive effigies of oxen and goats, a spearhead, and ten double axes of the usual Cretan type, together with two small votive double axes. Nineteen talents of bronze, in the shape of rectangular plaques, have also been found; these apparently served as standard weights, or were employed in commercial transactions. A large amount of pottery has also been recovered."



At the meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, held on May 13, Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie gave an account of his recent excavations at Abydos, on the west bank of the Nile. Mr. F. G. Hilton Price was in the chair. Professor Petrie said that during the past winter he had been at work on the great brick mound to the north of the ruined city. Owing to the condition of the Nile, he had been able to get down to a lower level than had previously been the case, and from the excavations carried on had succeeded in making a plan of the temple based on the foundations. It was interesting to find, as the work went on, that they were dealing, not with a single temple, but with a succession of temples, built one over another. There was stonework of about the Eleventh Dynasty, chiefly in the form of doorways; and as these were found inserted in brickwork, it appeared to be safe to conclude that the older temples were mainly of brick, with stone doorways. There were also remains of a brick wall surrounding a temple, which seemed to be of the Twelfth Dynasty. Apparently about every 500 years the existing temple was razed and a new one built. The most remarkable point was that these temples differed in their orientation, which was some-

times east and west, and sometimes north and south. In damp soil in a sacrificial chamber ivory carvings had been met with, and the work was of a very fine character. They also obtained a tablet of glazed pottery representing an aboriginal chief and bearing his personal name, and a globular vase with a name inlaid in coloured glaze. Other finds consisted of wall tiles, figures of glazed pottery, jars of a similar character to those found in Crete, and a small ivory statuette, still retaining its high polish, though it had been buried for nearly 6,000 years. They had also identified the great Hall of Osiris mentioned by Strabo.



Local Song and Sport.

By H. F. ABELL.

EVERY relic of that old English territorial patriotism, which, despite its narrow-mindedness and bump-tiousness, had its wholesome features, is interesting, inasmuch as it tells of a state of society which has passed away for ever. A revival of it has been manifested of late years by the establishment in London of county societies which combine in their *raison d'être* charity and good cheer, but in the counties themselves, with a few notable exceptions, the feeling is almost dead. Nor is this to be wondered at. In the days when a man was Devonshire or Yorkshire first, and Briton after, when there were lines of almost racial distinction between counties, and the men of one county accounted and spoke of men from other counties as foreigners, or at any rate as people to be despised, or disliked, or suspected, or ridiculed, or regarded indifferently, just as if they were foreigners, each county was virtually an *imperium in imperio*. Such insularity in these days, when the population of many a shire is made up of almost as many individuals born out of it as in it, and the process of migration is continuous, is impossible; and so with this insularity have naturally disappeared many of those features of everyday life which gave a character to the county and which fostered

the sentiment of pride of birth. Indeed, it may be said that such genuine county feeling or local patriotism as still exists is chiefly centred upon these London societies, a curious fact in the face of the truth that the actual dweller on the soil is a stranger to any such feeling, but not so when we remember that, in obedience to the dictum that "what we have we prize not to the worth whiles we enjoy it," the most fervid patriot is the exile.

The man of country birth living and settled in London, with all his interests bound up with London, and who, as often as not, has never revisited his native shire since he first left it, sees glory and beauty and worth in the county of his origin which probably he never would have seen had he remained there. So a county society, although it preserves from utter oblivion the old county feeling, can do nothing to transplant it back to its native soil. In old England—not very old England, by the way, but in pre-cosmopolitan England—if a county could boast of no other distinguishing feature, it generally had its own songs and its own sports. Both songs and sports, when they have not disappeared altogether, have, except in some notable instances, ceased to be local. The county song was a shibboleth which drew hearts and hands together with almost Masonic certainty wherever it was heard. Cornishmen toiling in the depths of far-away mines all over the world have found in the plaintive "Sweet Nightingale" or "As Tom was a-walking" a solace in home-sickness. There are songs occasionally to be heard in Devon which may have been sung by Drake's and Grenville's men in the old stirring days of the Spanish Main. Some thirty years ago a West-Country battalion of Royal Marines was stationed at Yokohama in Japan, and the writer well remembers that their favourite marching chorus was the old Devonshire "Blackbird." "Widdecombe Fair" and "Green Broom" are still popular amongst the people for whom they were written, and to the air of the former the Devonshire Regiment marched against the Boers during the late war.

Only in the far West and the far North has the local song clung to its cradle place. We asked a Gloucestershire man the other day if he knew "Gaarge Ridler's Oven." The reply, with a stare, was, "Ain't never heer'd on him or his

oven." The Lincolnshire Regiment marches past to the famous old "Poacher," but it is much to be questioned if the rousing chorus is ever heard nowadays in the Wold country of its birth. Within living memory, when the toilers in what was the Sussex iron country foregathered of an evening to sing and grumble over pipes and ale, an invariable item of the evening's entertainment would be the celebrated song, with its refrain whistled to the air of "Lillibullero"; but the song is as extinct now in Sussex as is the old race of South Down shepherds with whom it was such a favourite. Neither men of Kent nor Kentishmen know anything about such county songs as "The Wooing of the Yeoman of Kent" or the "Hopping Song." Modern Nottinghamshire hears as little about "Thornhagh Moor Woods" as modern Somersetshire does of "Richard of Taunton Dean" or "The Leather Bottel." As for the quaint and picturesque old harvest-songs of East Anglia, they have gone the way of sickles, flails, and harvest-homes, and the young carter of to-day stumbles along by the side of the last load in cadence to "Dolly Gray" if he has any heart at all for song.

On the other hand, in the far North, in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, the old songs live as strongly as they did until of late years in the West. "John Peel" is still the song at all jovial gatherings in Cumberland and Westmorland. On Tyneside the clannish community of pitmen are content with the ditties which have been their peculiar property for many generations, and no Metropolitan music-hall atrocity has yet succeeded in supplanting such songs as "Cappy," "Swalwell Hopping," "Weel may the Keel row," "Bobby Shaftoe," "Elsie Marley," "The Bonny Pit Laddie," and a hundred others. More than this, the writer has heard in a Redesdale inn the old small-pipes of Northumberland playing airs not one of which was of later date than the eighteenth century, and it is pleasing to know that a Northumbrian society exists with the sole object of saving from disappearance a county minstrelsy which must date from a remote period of our history, and which is unique in England, unless Lincolnshire bagpipe players are yet to be found.

Before quitting song for sport, it may be

pointed out, as striking evidence how completely the local song has either been uprooted or transplanted from its native surroundings, that what was once the peculiar property of the masses has become almost the peculiar property of the classes, and that when we hear one of these old ditties it is not from the lips of the husbandmen, the milkmaids, and the rural swains, for whom, and often by whom, it was written, but in a fashionable drawing-room or a public concert-hall.

Almost as notable and quite as regrettable is the disappearance from country districts of their characteristic pastimes, although, as in the case of the songs, a few still survive. Strange to say, the very cosmopolitan county of Kent supplies an instance of the strong existence of an ancient game which, we believe, has always been peculiar to Kent—that of goal-running, which is to prisoners' base what rackets is to fives. Cudgel and stick play no longer exist in their old particular homes of Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, although well into the thirties, as we may read in the pages of *Tom Brown*, they were prominent features of every rural "veast." The play was by no means similar in these three counties, what was permitted or compelled in one being accounted unfair or irregular in another. Wrestling, we are sorry to hear, is losing ground in Devonshire and Cornwall, the rising generation in both counties being bitten with the universal mania for football. It is perhaps superfluous to state that there was just the same difference between Cornish and Devonshire wrestling as there is between English and French boxing. In Cumberland and Westmorland it still flourishes to a certain degree, but the pot-hunting evil has crept in, thanks to the fashionable character with which such meetings as that at Grasmere and Ambleside have become invested, and a more solid inducement for large entries is now needed than the simple old honour of the championship of a dale, or at the most a bell or a new hat.

That most clannish and conservative of communities, the Tyneside pitmen, still hold to their traditional sports, some of which, by the way, might well be left alone; but the finest of all, rowing, seems to have disappeared for ever, and the professional championship of

the coaly river is held by a Londoner. One need not wonder that archery, as a popular pastime, has utterly forsaken its ancient cradle-land in Cheshire and Nottinghamshire, but two of the best shooting corps in the kingdom worthily carry on the tradition of marksmanship handed down from the days of Crecy and Agincourt. The fen men still are, as they always have been, our best skaters, but pole-leaping, once their favourite pastime, has gone. Of sword-dancing, once a characteristic amusement of the Yorkshire dales, little or nothing is seen now, but in Staffordshire it is still practised in a few outlying villages, which, somehow or other, have failed to rush with the times. Bell-ringing, both in churches and with hand-bells, is a true old English pastime, which still survives strongly, especially in Kent, where it is hard to find a village without either its quota of church-bell ringers or its hand-bell club. This is probably the oldest English pastime still flourishing, and very early in our history gained for England the name of the Ringing Island.

Cricket has not very long ceased to be purely a local sport. Half a century ago it had no hold anywhere but in London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, and, much in the same way as popular song, has ceased to be the pastime of the masses, although probably now its distribution is pretty equal. Cricket affords a sad instance of the decay of old local feeling. Nowadays it cannot be said that the people generally of any one county, except perhaps Yorkshire, interest themselves with any degree of enthusiasm in the fortunes of their representative team. Half a century ago the winning or losing by Kent or Sussex of a match would have been an occasion for jubilation or lamentation in the remotest corners of the shire. A county match of those days brought out local patriotism in its greatest force, partly because, as a rule, the county representatives were county men, and partly because the men played for their sides and not for themselves. It is refreshing to be able to say that most of the village cricket of to-day is untainted either by sordidness or selfishness; but the less one writes about county cricket, perhaps, the better.

This wholesome feeling of unselfishness was the soul of that old English local patriotism which found outlets in song and sport,

and if only as relics of the days when in many respects the countryman was happier and better off than he is now, the songs and sports peculiar to the various districts of our Arcadia are interesting and instructive. Many of the songs were vile, some of the sports were brutal; still, men had the heart to sing and play, which alone is a strong contrast between what was and what is.



Mediæval Barns.

BY FRANCIS B. ANDREWS, A.R.I.B.A.

And eek an offidere out for to ryde
To seen hir graunges and hir bernes wyde.
CHAUCER: *Canterbury Tales*.

IF the mediæval barn had a prototype it must have been that of the Roman *horreum* or *nubilarium*; the former was a roofed-in and enclosed building erected as the cultivation of the land made demand for the storage of its products; the latter was also a roofed-in structure, but only partly enclosed at its ends and sides, and served both as a shelter for the threshing-floors and for such of the crops as needed to be dried or treated under cover.

In proportion as the tillage of the land developed so also did the necessity for these buildings, and, in a period extending from about the beginning of the thirteenth century to that of the fifteenth, some of the finest barns were erected, in most instances in connection with religious houses or the granges* or manors belonging to them.

It appears now to be a common custom to apply the indiscriminate term of "tithe barn" to any structure of mediæval origin of the form of a barn; such designation is, however, only in small measure correct, and very little so in the earlier intention of these buildings. They were built for agricultural purposes, and

* The mediæval *grangia* = a barn, a grange, as now the French *grange*; later it meant a farm of a religious house.

And from the distant grange there comes
The clatter of the thresher's flail.

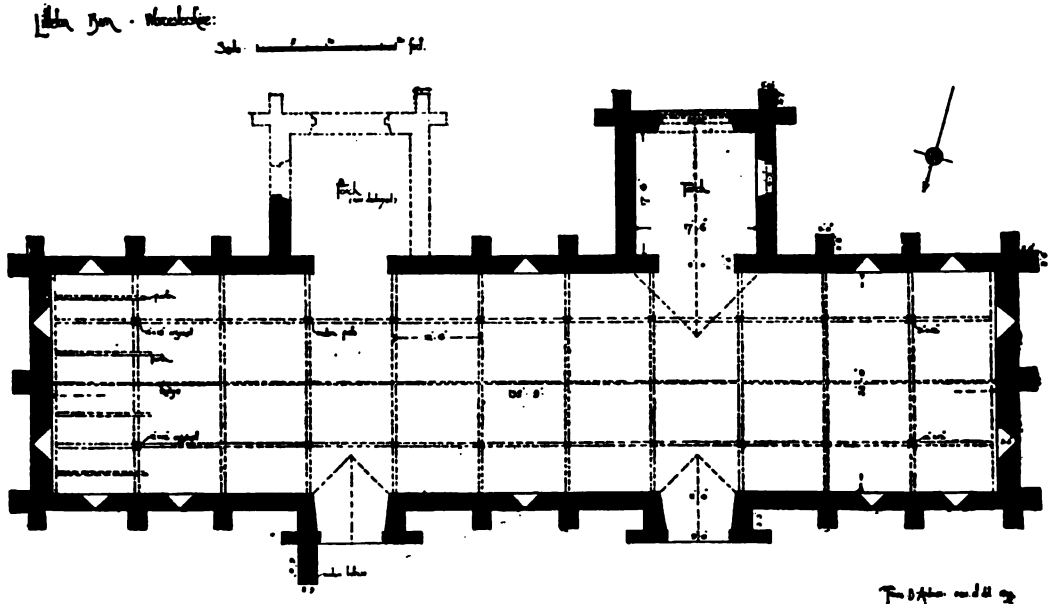
BRYANT: *Song of the Sower*.

for the storage of kind-paid rentals, and not alone for the reception of tithes; the greater tithes no doubt they did contain, for such would need large room for their accommodation, but they were employed more immediately for the other purposes. Large barns indeed were required for the bestowal of the products of their own lands by many of the monastic communities—for example, at the great Cistercian house of Beaulieu (Hants), where are the ruins of a barn which show it to have had a floor area of about 17,400 square feet, or the manorial barn at Cholsey

show that at times not only agricultural produce was stored in them, but such general goods as cut fuel in logs, wine, and even salted flesh and fish.

There are still in existence some very large and magnificent barns, though many have been destroyed or allowed to fall into ruin. There are also numerous examples of the smaller type, and these have survived chiefly because they serve the needs of present-day farming better, and are less costly of maintenance than the more extensive ones.

In France are to be found examples that



GROUND-PLAN OF LITTLETON BARN.

(Berks), which had an area of over 16,000 square feet, and was doubtless only one of many that belonged to the Benedictines of the wealthy Abbey of Reading.

Besides the chief barn, in the more immediate vicinity of a convent, and the grange barns at their distant establishments, there were a large number of smaller ones for the use of the rectors in their parishes, and these probably are more correctly to be styled "tithe barns"; there were very many of them, and many still remain.

Of the ingatherings into their barns the monks kept careful record, and instances

considerably exceed in size and constructive pretence those of this country; some that need four rows of posts or piers to support their huge roof-framings; others having piers and arcades of masonry for that purpose, as at Ardennes (of the thirteenth century); others, again, are of two stories, the lower one vaulted, as at Provins, or with both vaulted, as at Vauclair Abbey (of date about the end of the twelfth century). These barns frequently have stone staircases in their gable ends, in which end also their entrances usually occur, and without porches, while in English barns staircases are practically unknown, and

the entrances are almost without exception in the side-walls, and usually have porches.

In their general form of plan barn-buildings vary but slightly, though in extent very considerably, from the small example (as at Tadmarton, Oxon) having a floor area of 1,600 square feet to one of huge dimensions covering upwards of 17,000 square feet (as at St. Leonards, Hants).

The usual plan is a simple parallelogram with one or more doorways in each of the longer sides, the larger structures having

Colly-Weston) or thatch or tiles, but this last is usually an indication of late work or of restoration; these roofings were borne on framings of oak or chestnut with purlins, rafters, etc., of heavy scantling.

These barn roofs give magnificent examples of the craft of the mediæval carpenter; their huge timber framings have maintained to this day instances of constructive method and detail that were intended only to serve utilitarian purposes, but which, by virtue of their prodigal wealth of material, their solid strength and broad proportions, convey also



PILTON BARN, WILTSHIRE.

porches and wide-span roofs, and the larger still rows of posts carrying enormous timber principals and dividing the floor into three passages or aisles.

In the materials of their construction there is also variation. Some barns were wholly timber-built, in the usual form of framing, the panels of which were filled in with lath and plaster-work; others were constructed partly of timber and partly of stone, and others wholly stone-built, except, of course, their roofs. The coverings were either of shingles (of some laminated stone such as

a sense of grandeur in design that is almost entirely absent from other structures in which beauty has been the more pertinent purpose; the dignity of the interior of the barn is sometimes to be found having claim equal to, perhaps exceeding, that of the village church. There are many small churches in Worcestershire, for example, that cannot stand for one moment in comparison besides the magnificent interior of Bredon barn, or in Gloucestershire with that of Stanway, or in Wiltshire with that of Bradford-on-Avon; and this was the more true when wanton demoli-

tion or unchecked dilapidation had not removed many of the larger and more beautiful specimens.

The following are notes of barns now demolished, yet of which some substantial record remain; in a later portion of this paper notes will be given of examples that still exist in various parts of the country.

Possibly the largest English barn was that at St. Leonards. It is now a ruin, but enough

early in the present century;* it belonged to Reading Abbey, and was a very notable example, not only on account of its extreme size—303 feet long, 54 feet wide, and 51 feet high, and having a floor area of over 16,000 square feet—but also because its roof appears to have been supported by stone piers “4 yards in circumference,”† a feature common enough in Continental barns but exceedingly rare in English examples. Its side-



BREDON BARN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

remains to give its dimensions. It was 226 feet long, 77 feet wide, which extreme width probably necessitated more than two rows of posts to carry the roof framings, which must have been of enormous size, and rose to a height of 60 feet. It belonged to Beaulieu Abbey, and was probably of thirteenth-century date.

In Berkshire, Cholsey Grange barn was another of great size. It was demolished

walls were low—only 8 feet high. A date for its erection, given in a late history of the county‡ as in the tenth century, is quite

* Many barns were destroyed shortly after the passing of the Commutation Act early last century, for thereafter, tithes not being received in kind, the necessity of such barns in ecclesiastical economy ceased, and they were not considered worth their upkeep charges.

† *Beauties of England*, vol. i., p. 157; see also *Gentleman's Magazine*.

‡ King's *Berkshire*, 1887.

inaccurate, but nevertheless it was doubtless an early example, possibly of the thirteenth century.

There were at Peterborough two barns until about the middle of last century, when they were pulled down to make way for, I believe, and to be used up in, the construction of some modern villas of the long-row, speculative type. One of them was a most magnificent specimen dating from early in

trance to one had a flat moulded and hooded arch, which in the other had been replaced with a heavy cambered lintel. Each porch had also small arched and hooded doorways in their side-walls, flank buttresses of two stages, coped gables, and foliated apex stones. On the north-east side of the barn were cart doors, opposite those of the porches. The side walls were 2 feet 7 inches thick, and rose 9 feet to the eaves off a plain stone plinth;



STANWAY BARN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

the fourteenth century,* and built by Godfrey, Abbot of Peterborough. It was 150 feet long and 36 feet wide externally,† built of stone, and covered in with shingles. On the south-west side were two cart porches, each 15 feet 8½ inches wide, and projecting 20 feet 8½ inches (internal dimensions). The en-

small single-stage buttresses occurred to each bay, between which were long oilets with pointed heads and deep splays internally. The gables were diagonally buttressed at the angles, and had also central buttresses of two stages, above and on each side of which were larger oilets; these gables also were coped and had foliated apex stones. The roof was carried internally by a double row of 13 inch by 12 inch posts, framed up into massive

* See Parker, *Domestic Architecture*. 1307 A.D. is stated by a correspondent to *Notes and Queries*.

† From the late Sir H. Dryden's measurements.

trusses in eight bays; in the centre of each bay were smaller intermediate framings not carried up from the floor, but springing off the walls; all were of oak and heavily framed and pegged together, and from floor to ridge the roof rose about 35 feet 3 inches. The scantlings of the principal timbers were: sole pieces, 13 inches by 10½ inches (on which the posts stood); cambered collars, of 18 inches by 12 inches; principal purlins, 10½ inches by 9½ inches; other purlins, 7 inches by 5 inches; wind-braces, 10 inches by 2½ inches; upper side-pieces, 9 inches by 8½ inches; and rafters, 6 inches by 4 inches.

The other barn was much smaller, but was also stone-built; it was 90 feet long by 27 feet wide. Nothing more, so far as I can discover, is known about it.

The thirteenth century barn at Ely* was another important barn; it was demolished in 1843. Its length was 219 feet 6 inches, and its width 39 feet 5 inches; in each end gable it had a triplet window of the period.

At Acton Burnell (Salop), attached to a manor belonging to Shrewsbury Abbey, was a barn of which only the ruined gable ends now remain; the distance between these two gives a length of 157 feet, and their width 40 feet. The side-walls were low, off which the roof rose at a sharp pitch to a considerable height. The oilets piercing the gables are narrow externally, and have the usual square head-stones, but within have wide rear arches with shoulder corbels.

When Edward I. summoned his Parliament to Acton, 1283 A.D., he used this barn for the accommodation of the Commons, while the Lords met in the Castle Hall.

At Sudeley (Gloucester), near Winchcombe, is the ruin of another large barn, of fifteenth-century date, considerable portions of the side and end walls of which still stand. At Selby (Yorks), Great Marlow (Oxon), Brancaster (Norfolk), Pinner (Middlesex), Llanthony (Gloucester), and other places, there are yet barn ruins, or such buildings are known to have existed.

Of mediæval barns still existent there are in the Midlands many important and characteristic specimens, both of stone and timber construction. The counties of Worcester-

shire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and, continuing further southward, of Somersetshire and Wiltshire, appear to be richest in examples—between them, so far as I am at present aware, are upwards of seventy such buildings, and below are detailed descriptions of some of them.

Comberton (Worcestershire).—As an example of the small class, that of Little Comberton near Pershore may be taken. This barn is built of rough coursed rubble-stone from Bredon Hill. Externally, it is 75 feet in length and 25 feet in width. Its walls are 2 feet thick, and rise about 14 feet to the eaves; the roof-framing is simple, half-hipped at each end and covered in with thatch. The side and gable walls are pierced with the usual deep-splayed slit-lights or oilets. Its age is not easy to determine, but probably it dates back well into the fifteenth century.

Enstone (Oxon).—Enstone barn is another example of the small sized building; it is (or was) the property of New College, Oxford. In Parker's *Domestic Architecture* it is referred to as a granary. It is a stone-built, shingle-roofed structure, with one large porch on its southern side; it has also some interest in the fact that a tablet, bearing the following inscription in mediæval church text of fourteenth-century period, is built into the south side-wall:

"Ista grangia facta et fundata fuit A.D. MCCCXXXXII per Walterium de Wyniforton Abbatem de Wyncherumbe ad orationem Roberti Mason ballivi istius loci."*

Also built in by this tablet are two female masks of apparently the same date.

* "This barn was founded and built 1382 A.D. by Walter of Wyniforton, Abbot of Wynchcombe, at the petition of Robert Mason, bailiff of this place."

(To be concluded.)



* Engraved in *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Transactions*.

Folk Lore Notes.

COMMUNICATED BY E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A.

III.—FOLK LORE OF EGGS IN LANGUEDOC.

DR. DELISLE has communicated to the Society of Anthropology of Paris some interesting investigations made by him into the superstitions of the country people in Lauragais, a portion of Languedoc. He was led to inquire into them by observing the consternation of an owner of fowls when she heard a hen crow like a young and immature cock, a cockerel, "chanter le Gallet," as she expressed it. This is considered very unlucky, not only to the fowl-yard, but to the owner and all concerned, and therefore, however good a layer of eggs the hen may be, she must be got rid of. Next day was the weekly market-day at Baziège, and there the hen, a fine fat one, was sold to take its musical powers and its ill luck to another fowl-yard, a circumstance which did not trouble the seller, so that the ill luck was diverted from her own. Dr. Delisle was himself of opinion that it was not the hen which crowed at all, but a cockerel which crowed in her honour, but the daughter of the owner persisted in affirming that the hen had sung the Gallet. He obtained other information as to the precautions to be taken for securing the successful hatching of eggs, though his informants showed some reticence. You must not take the eggs away. If you have no eggs of your own, and obtain some from a farm on the other side of a river or brook, or even a dry ditch, you must take great precautions, or the eggs will not hatch, however good a sitter your hen may be. You must get some crumb of bread from the person who supplies you with the eggs, and place it on the top of them in the basket. You must not put the basket on a table or chair, or other piece of furniture; it must be put upon the ground. Dr. Delisle's sister entrusted a dozen eggs of the guinea-fowl to a young fowl-owner in the neighbourhood to be hatched, but did not put any bread in the basket, although they had to cross the dry bed of the Marqueissonne, and the basket containing them had

been left for the night on the dining-room table. The result was that only one of the eggs was hatched. When the chickens have been hatched, it is the custom for their owner to count them each evening to see that all are safe, when they follow the cluck of the hen into the fowl-house, but it is unlucky for anybody else to do so, and incurs the risk of death to the chickens. The means of death may be a cat or a fox, but the cause is the unauthorized counting of the chickens. So the owner will hardly ever tell you the exact number of the brood. The hens and young chickens are frequently infested with vermin; the cure for this is to keep a frog on the premises in confinement, and it is believed that his presence, even after death, will prevent the production of vermin. It is very important to choose a proper day for placing eggs to be hatched by the hen. Friday is a good day if you desire to hatch more males than females. Where an egg is a failure, it is believed to be through a worm having consumed the yolk. Dr. Delisle is convinced that prayers are used in the practice of these various ceremonies, but was not able to induce his informants to acknowledge this. In the discussion of his communication, it was mentioned that in Brittany and elsewhere it was believed that the hatching would not be successful unless the eggs were a certain fixed number—generally an odd number—and originally (M. Lejeune thought) always a multiple of three. It is also common to put in the basket for luck, and as a precaution against thunderstorms, a piece of iron, often a piece of a horseshoe. Other similar customs were cited as being practised in Russia, where they hang a black shell by a string to the wall of the hen-house, and call it the god of the hens. If a hen dies, they hang it by the foot on a neighbouring aspen to preserve the other hens from death. A pot with a hole in it hung on a stake of the hen-house will enable the hens to sleep quietly on their perches. There can be no doubt that the majority of these beliefs and practices have been handed down from remote antiquity, and are likely to continue for generations to come, however unreasonable they may appear to be. It is possible that they may have had some reason for their origin.

Some Essex Brasses illustrative of Stuart Costume.

By MILLER CHRISTY AND W. W. PORTEOUS.

(Continued from p. 118.)

IN our next illustration (Fig. 6), which is from Great Waltham, we notice signs of a change in the style of female costume, which was shortly to become marked. The effigy represents Mistress Clemence Everard, who died on September 1, 1611, but it was probably laid down soon after July 25, 1617, when her husband, Richard Everard, Esquire, of Langleys, Great Waltham (to whom she had been married fifty-three years), died at the age of seventy-eight.* This lady was the mother of Sir Antony Everard, Knight (died 1614), whose sumptuous tomb is to be seen in Great Waltham Church. Her costume is very simple. It lacks embroidery down the front, and the neck-ruff is comparatively small. The bodice is shorter in front than was fashionable formerly, and she wears a hat. The skirt of the gown is still enormously set off from the hips, crinoline fashion.

Our next figure (Fig. 7), which is from East Ham, shows still further change. It represents Mistress Elizabeth Heigham, who died on July 18, 1622. She was a daughter of James Harvey, Esquire, of Dagenham, and "the vertuous, loving, and much-beloved" wife of Richard Heigham, Esquire, of East Ham, who was knighted in 1627, and married afterwards Mary, daughter of John Colte, of Rickmansworth.† Her costume lacks, as will be seen, many of the essential features of what may be called the Elizabethan costume, though the large neck-ruff still remains. The long-waisted bodice with embroidered front, and the opening down the front of the overgown, intended to display the pattern embroidered on the front of the petticoat—features so charac-

teristic of the Elizabethan costume—have disappeared altogether. In their place the lady wears a very plain bodice and skirt, over which she has a long cloak, hanging



FIG. 6.—RICHARD EVERARD, ESQUIRE (1617), AND WIFE CLEMENCE, AT GREAT WALTHAM.

* The arms on the achievement and four shields are those of Everard and Everard impaling Wiseman of Great Canfield (to which family the lady belonged) and Rockell quarterly.

† The arms on the shields are those of (1) Heigham impaling Harvey, and (2) Harvey only.

from the neck and shoulders, with false sleeves, and arm-holes at the shoulders, through which the arms are thrust. This cloak was a new kind of garment which made its appearance about the end of the



EXPECTING ABOVE VIL RESURRECTION.
HERE RESTETH Y BODY OF ELIZABETH Y ELDEST
DAUGHT' OF JAMES HARVEY OF DAGENHAM IN THE
COUNTY OF ESSEX. ESQ. AND LATE Y VERTVONS,
LOVING & MOST BELOVED WIFE OF RICH. HEIGHAM
OF EASTHAM IN Y SAID COUNTY OF ESSEX ESQVIER
BY WHOM SHE HAD ISSUE ONE SONNE AND TWO
DAUGHT' Y IS TO SAY JAMES MARIE & ELIZABETH AND
DEPARTED THIS LIFE RIGHT GODLY & CHRISTIANLY Y
18 DAY OF IVLY THE YEARE AFTER Y INCARNATION
OF OVR SAVIOR CHRIST 1622.

FIG. 7.—MISTRESS ELIZABETH HEIGHAM (1622),
AT EAST HAM.

reign of James I., and was for a time much worn. The huge hood or calash is of un-

usual shape, and has no veil falling upon the shoulders.

Another figure (Fig. 8), resembling in some



HERE VNDER THIS MARBLE STONE RESTETH IN A
ASSURED HOPE OF A IONFVL RESVRECTION THE
BODY OF GRACE LATHAM DAUGHTER TO
WILLIAM LATHAM ESQVIER THE WICHE AFORE
SAID GRACE DEPTED YIZ. DAY OF IVLLY A DNI
1626 BEING OF YAGE OF 22 YEARES & DIED A MAIDE

FIG. 8.—GRACE LATHAM, MAIDEN (1626), AT
UPMINSTER.

by his wife Alice, a daughter of Paul D'Ewes, Esquire, of London. Her bodice and skirt are very plain, much as in the case of the last figure, but the former is exceedingly décolleté, following a style which became prevalent at the period, and was



FIG. 9.—TOBIAS WOOD, ESQUIRE (circa 1620), AND WIFE ELIZABETH, AT LEYTON.

affected specially, it seems, by young and unmarried ladies. Over all, she wears a long cloak, like that worn by Mistress Heigham,



VNDERNEATH THIS STONE LYETH BVRVED THE BODY OF
 RICHARD CHESTER OF THIS FISH MARINER WHO WHILEST
 HE LIVED WAS ONE OF THE ELDER BROTHERS OF THE TRINITY
 HOWSE & WAS M^R OF THE SAID SOCIETY IN THE YERE OF
 OVR LORD 1615. HE LIVED IN MARRIAGE WTH ELIZABETHS
 WIFE ABOUT 40 YEERES BY WHOM HE HAD ISSVE 4
 SONNS & ONE DAUGHTER OF W^{CH} NUMBER ONLY
 GEORGE AND ROBT CHESTER HIS SONNS & ELIZABETH
 HIS DAUGHTER SVRVIVED HIM HE DECEASED THE 5TH DAY
 OF APRILL 1632. & HIS SAID TWO SONNS GEORGE AND
 ROBT PLACED THIS STONE HERE IN REMEMBRANCE
 OF THEIRE SAIDE DECEASED FATHER.



FIG. 10.—RICHARD CHESTER, MARINER (1632), MASTER OF THE TRINITY HOUSE, AND HIS WIFE ELIZABETH, AT LEIGH.

but provided in this case with a very large standing collar, of a kind worn not uncommonly at the period by young ladies. The neck-ruff is absent, as it could not be worn

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with such a low-necked gown and high collar. As is usual with maiden ladies, she wears no head-dress and the hair is shown brushed tightly upwards and backwards.

Z

Nothing could be simpler than the attire of Mistress Elizabeth Wood (about 1620), as represented in her brass (Fig. 9) at Leyton. She was a daughter of Christopher Baron, of London, and the wife of Tobias Wood, Esquire, of Leyton. The inscription, now

John Wilson, of Leigh, and wife for forty-nine years of Richard Chester, mariner, of Leigh, who was for many years an Elder Brother (and, in 1631, Master) of the Trinity House, London. She wears a simple bodice and skirt, a long sleeveless cloak with false



FIG. 11.—ABEL GWILLIAMS, MERCHANT (1637), AND WIFE, AT LOUGHTON.

lost, was very curious, and in verse, but bore no date. It ran as follows:

Wayle not, my Wood, thy tree's untymely fall;
They weare but leaves that autumn's blast could
spoyle;
The bark bound up, and some fayre fruit withall.
Transplanted onely, shee exchanged her soyle:
Shee is not dead: shee did [but] fall to rise,
And leave the Woods to live in Paradise.

Ps. 16.

The lady wears a perfectly plain dress, with very small neck-ruff, and a large kerchief covering the head. The curious shading on the figures is, we believe, the work of a later hand.

The next figure (Fig. 10) represents also the costume of a married lady of the period. It is at Leigh, and commemorates Mistress Elizabeth Chester, who died, apparently, about 1632. She was a daughter of one

sleeves, a large neck-ruff, and a hat with an unusually broad brim.

At Loughton is a brass (Fig. 11) on which all the figures (twelve in number) are represented kneeling, as was not uncommon on Elizabethan and Jacobean brasses. It represents Abel Gwilliams, "a worthy gentleman and merchant of London," who died, aged forty-two, on August 6, 1637, and his wife (name not stated), who died probably about the same time.* Her attire differs little from that of Mistress Chester, last noticed, except that she wears a hood instead of a hat.

* The inscription and shield, now lost, are reproduced from a rubbing taken in 1821, and now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. The shield bears the arms of Guillim (or Gwillim), of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, impaling those of — (2).

(To be concluded.)

The Hundreds of Warwickshire at the Time of the Domesday Survey.

BY BENJAMIN WALKER, A.R.I.B.A.

(Concluded from p. 151.)

MERETONE HUNDRED. — This Hundred, which took its name from Meretone, now Marton, a village near the junction of the Leam and Itchen, lay to the south of Bomelau Hundred. Its eastern boundary was the same as that of the county, and on the south the line dividing it from Honesberie Hundred was most probably the same as the line which now divides the Hundreds of Knightlow and Kineton. On the west and north, where lay the Hundreds of Stanlei and Bomelau, the boundaries are less certain. If they were as I have shown them on my map, then the members of Meretone Hundred in Domesday times were as follows :

	Hides.	Virgates.
FLECHENHO (3)	2	0½
Flechenoc (17)	2	2
Flechenho (17)	1	0½
FLECHENHO (44)	1	2
GRENEBERGE (6)	8	1
GRENEBERGE (44)	2	0
Surland (6)	6	0
Derbingerie (6)	2	0
Berdingeberie (17)	1	0½
HILLE (7)	2	0
Lelleforde (12)	5	0
Beltone (12)	4	3
Bentone (17)	0	1
CLIPTONE (14)	5	0
Neptune (16)	3	3
EPTONE (17)	0	3
Eptone (17)	0	2
Socheberge (16)	4	0
Socheberge (17)	0	0½
Socheberge (44)	0	2
Torlavestone (16)	2	2
Torlavestone (18)	2	2
Hodenelle (16)	4	0
Hodenelle (17)	4	0
In eadem villa	1	0
HODENELLE (28)	1	0
Mortone (16)	1	2
In eadem villa	1	1
Mortone (16)	0	2
Mortone and Wilebec (18)	1	0½
LODBROC (16)	2	0
Lodbroch (17)	1	1

	Hides.	Virgates.
Lodbroc and Redborne (17)	1	2
Lodbroc (17)	2	1
In ipsa villa	0	1
Lodbroc (17)	0	3
Lodbroc (18)	0	3
ULFELMESCOTE (17)	4	2
Wlfesmescot (17)	1	0½
Caldecote (17)	0	2
Caldecote (17)	0	2
Walcote, Wilebene, and Caldecote (17)	2	0
Wilebere (17)	0	1½
Wilebere (17)	0	3½
Wilebei (17)	0	2
Calvestone (17)	1	2
Calvestone (17)	1	0
Rocheberie (17)	2	2
Niwetone (17)	2	0
Niwetone (17)	0	2
Niwetone (17)	0	2
Holme (17)	1	0
Holme (17)	1	0
Lilleford (17)	2	0
Merstone (17)	1	0
LELLEFORD (31)	5	0
DONECERCE (37)	5	0
LUNNITONE (39)	12	2½
ICENTONE (42)	24	0
Mortone (44)	1	0

152 1½

In the Northamptonshire division of the Domesday Book it is recorded that Turchil of Warwick held of the Abbot of Thorney 5 hides in Salwebrige. This village, now known as Sawbridge, is near Grandborough (Greneberge), and was therefore in the heart of Meretone Hundred in Domesday times, so that these 5 hides must be added to the total given above, which thus becomes 157 hides 1½ virgates.

STANLEI HUNDRED.—This took its name from Stanlei, now Stoneleigh, a village on the Avon not far from its junction with the Sowe. On the north-west the forest district of the Arden separated it from the Hundred of Coleshelle; and on the south-west, where lay Tremelau Hundred, its border very probably followed the line I have drawn, which is the same as the boundary between Knightlow Hundred, of which Stanlei now forms a part, and Kineton Hundred, into which Tremelau has been absorbed. On the north I have little doubt that its boundary was as I have shown it, but its eastern boundary, against Meretone Hundred, is much more doubtful. Supposing it to be correct, however, the following would be the

members of Stanlei Hundred in Domesday times :

	Hides.	Virgates.
Stanlei (1)	6	0
Stanlei (16)	2	1
Optone (1)	3	0
Chinevrde (1)	0	3
Cotes (1)	1	0
BILVEIE (6)	3	0
Bilnei (17)	2	0
Condene (6)	0	3
Condeme (28)	0	1
Cobintone (6)	2	0
Cubitone (16)	3	0
CUBINTONE (20)	5	0
Sucham (6)	4	0
Sowa (6)	3	2
SOWA (44)	1	0
Ulchetone (6)	4	0
Icetone (6)	5	0
Erburberie (6)	1	1
Erburberie (16)	4	2
Erburgeberie (17)	4	0
ERBURBERIE (19)	2	0
ERBURBERIE (29)	0	3
LAMINTONE (12)	2	0
Franchetone (12)	3	3
Franchetone (16)	1	1
Coventreu (15)	5	0
Stratone (12)	5	0
Uluricetone (12)	5	0
ULVESTONE (12)	0	1
MUITONE (16)	2	0
Moitone (17)	2	0
Moitone (17)	1	0
Moitone (17)	1	2
Malvertone (16)	1	3
Widecote (16)	1	0
Widecote (16)	1	0
Rincele (16)	1	0
Bortone (16)	5	0
Illintone (16)	4	0
Lillintone (17)	0	2
Westone (16)	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westone (17)	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
WESTONE (28)	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
RIETONE (17)	3	2
Asceshot (17)	2	0
Badechitone (17)	4	0
Brandune (17)	0	2
Redeford (17)	5	0
BERICOTE (17)	2	0
BUBENHALLE (22)	5	0
Huningeham (28)	2	0
In eadem villa	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wapeberie (31)	5	0
WITENAS (39)	2	0
	138	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

These three Domesday Hundreds, Bomelau, Meretone, and Stanlei, are now combined, as I have said above, and together form the present Hundred of Knightlow, and

it seems not improbable that the number of hides in each Hundred in Domesday times was as follows: Bomelau 100, Meretone 150, and Stanlei 150, or 400 in all. The totals at which I have arrived are: Bomelau 111 hides, Meretone 157 hides 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ virgates, and Stanlei 138 hides 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ virgates—or 406 hides 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ virgates in all. But 6 of these hides (1 in Waure and 5 in Salwebrige) are not mentioned under Warwickshire, but under Northamptonshire, so that the total number of hides given under Warwickshire as being in these three Hundreds is 400 hides 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ virgates. This may be no more than a coincidence, but it is a very striking one.

TREMELAU, HONESBERIE, FEXHOLE, AND BERRICESTONE HUNDREDS. — These four Domesday Hundreds are now combined, and make up the present Hundred of Kineton,* first mentioned, as the "Sipe Socha de Chinton," in 16 Henry II. (1169-1170). Their history from Domesday times until they were finally absorbed into Kineton Hundred is not at all clear. The Hundred of Tremelau is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of 1 Richard I. (1189-1190) and 5 John (1204-1205); but, as far as I am aware, none of the others is ever referred to in the Pipe Rolls under its Domesday name. A Chichenes Hundred was fined for murder in 29 Henry II. (1183-1184), 1 Richard I. (1189-1190), and 5 John (1204-1205), and I am strongly of opinion that this was a later name of Honesberie, Fexhole, or Berricestone, for the negative reason that it cannot refer to any other of the Warwickshire Hundreds; and the Hundred of Cotes mentioned in 29 Henry II. (1183-1184) may also, perhaps, be a later name of one of them, although Dugdale was of opinion that the place which gave its name to this Hundred was either Coton End near Warwick or Coton in the parish of Church Over, in the north-east of the county, both of which were anciently written Cotes. I do not think that this is probable, however, for Coton End near Warwick lay in Tremelau Hundred, which retained its Domesday name until, at any rate, 5 John, or twenty years

* Kineton, from which the Hundred takes its name, is a small town in the south of the county between Stratford-upon-Avon and Fenny Compton. It is sometimes called Kington.

after Cotes Hundred is mentioned, and Coton near Church Over was in Brinklow Hundred, the later name, as I have shown above, of Bomelau Hundred. It seems probable, therefore, that both Chichenes Hundred and Cotes Hundred were somewhere in South Warwickshire, but I can give no guess as to their exact positions.

TREMELAU HUNDRED. — This took its name from some "Low" not now identifiable. Its boundaries on the east, where lay Stanlei Hundred, and on the west, where lay Ferncumbe and Patelau Hundreds, were very probably as I have shown them, for these are the boundaries of the present Hundred of Kineton, of which Tremelau now forms a part. On the south and south-east, where lay the Hundreds of Fexhole and Honesberie, the boundaries are not so easily determined, but I do not think that the line I have shown can be very far out, for the Domesday scribes have definitely indicated the Hundreds in which most of the places in this district lay.

The following is a list of the manors which I believe were in Tremelau Hundred in Domesday times:

	Hides.	Virgates.
Quintone and Waleborne (1)	3	0
Cintone (28)	2	0
TASCHEBROC (2)	7	0
Tacesbroc (16)	7	3
EDRICESTONE (4)	4	0
CEDELESHUNTE (6)	5	0
Cestreton (6)	1	2
Cestreton (17)	1	0
Cestreton (17)	1	0
Cestedone (19)	0	2
CESTRETONE (44)	3	0
Wasmertone (6)	5	0
PILARDETUNE (13)	1	3
Pilardetone (18)	10	0
Pilardetune (18)	6	1
MORTONE (16)	5	0
Walton (16)	5	0
Walton (16)	10	0
Contone (16)	7	0
Contone (17)	3	0
Cerlecote (16)	3	0
Newebold (9)	3	0
Niwebold (16)	2	0
NIWEBOLD (39)	5	0
FULREI (17)	1	0
ETENDONE (17)	1	0
Etedone (18)	1	0
ETENDONE (19)	17	0
Etedone (44)	1	0
MERSETONE (18)	10	0
Ermendone (28)	4	0

	Hides.	Virgates.
BEREFORD (28)	1	0
BEREFORDE (37)	4	0
LISTECORNE (29)	5	0
ALNODESTONE (40)	3	1
	150	0

HONESBERIE HUNDRED. — This Hundred extended from Tremelau Hundred to the edge of the county; its borders, therefore, on the west, south, and east can be easily fixed, while on the north, where lay the Hundred of Meretone, there seems little doubt that the boundary followed the same line as that which now divides the present Hundreds of Kineton and Knightlow. I have not succeeded in finding the "Bury" from which this Hundred took its name.

	Hides.	Virgates.
FERNEBERGE (2)	3	0
HERDEWICHE (6)	15	0
RADWEI (6)	3	0
RODEWEI (14)	2	0
RADWEIA (44)	1	0
Derceto (16)	10	0
DERCETONE (38)	15	0
Warmintone (16)	13	0
Warmintone (16)	2	2
WIMERESTONE (16)	1	2
Wimenestone (17)	3	0
WIMELESTONE (30)	0	3
Orlavescote (16)	5	0
Contone (16)	4	3
Contone (17)	2	0
In eadem villa	3	1
ROTELEI (17)	5	0
Mollitone (37)	5	0
	94	3

FEXHOLE HUNDRED. — The main part of this Hundred lay to the south of Tremelau Hundred, and its boundaries were as I have shown them, but there was a detached part, in which lay Servelei, Lapeforde, and Rochintone, at a considerable distance away in the Arden district. It is true there is no definite statement in the Domesday Book that these three places belonged to Fexhole Hundred, but from the way they are entered there seems every reason to believe that they did. There is also strong confirmation in the fact that this part of the county is still reckoned part of Kineton Hundred, although detached from it, and this is the Hundred into which, as I have said above, Fexhole Hundred has been absorbed.

The following were the members of Fexhole Hundred in Domesday times :

	Hides.	Virgates.
BRAILES (1)	46	0
HUNITONE (6)	5	0
OCTESELVE (18)	10	0
Quatercote (18)	5	0
TIMESHOCHE (22)	23	0
Etelincote (22)	5	0
Servelei (18)	3	0
Lapeforde (18)	0	2
Rochintone (18)	3	0
	100	2

BERRICESTONE HUNDRED.—This Hundred was in two parts, as I have shown on my map, and took its name from Berricestone, now Barcheston, a town on the river Stour. There seems little doubt that the boundary between this Hundred and Fexhole followed the line I have drawn, and, as all the other boundaries were the same as those of the county, there is little difficulty in making a list of its members from the Domesday Book.

	Hides.	Virgates.
ILMEDONE (16)	6	3½
ILMEDONE (16)	1	0½
EDELMITONE (22)	1	0
Witecerce (16)	7	0
Witecerce (16)	1	0
Ulwarda (16)	4	2
Volwarde (22)	7	0
Worwarde (22)	2	0
In eadem villa	2	0
Burdintone (22)	5	0
BERTONE (22)	0	2
Ullavintone (22)	1	2
Ullavintone (32)	1	1½
Dicforde (22)	2	0
Contone (parva) (22)	5	0
Contone (22)	1	0
Cuntone (30)	30	0
BERRICESTONE (28)	2	2
BERRICESTONE (44)	1	0½
STRATONE (33)	6	0
STRATONE (37)	2	0
	90	2

In the Northamptonshire division of the Domesday Book it is recorded that Gilbert de Gand held 15 hides at Wicford, which has been identified with Whichford in South Warwickshire. As this place was probably in Berricestone Hundred in Domesday times, these 15 hides must be added to the above total, which thus becomes 105 hides 2 virgates.

PATELAU HUNDRED.—This Domesday Hundred is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 21 Henry II. (1175-1176), when it was fined

5 marks for concealing a certain Roger who had been with the King's enemies, and in 5 John (1104-1105), when it was fined 2 marks for a murder. At the inquisition made in 9 Edward II. (1316-1317) it was found that the Bishops of Worcester were lords of this Hundred, and it remained in their possession until 3 Edward VI., in which year it was granted by Nicholas Heath, the then Bishop, to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick. In Dugdale's time (1640) it was reckoned as a part of Barlichway Hundred, but possessed a Court Leet and Court Baron, the style of the court being the "Hundred or Liberty of Pathlow." The boundaries of this Liberty are shown on the map of Barlichway Hundred in Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, published in 1656, and on the map of Warwickshire in Richard Blome's *Britannia*, 1673. At the present time it has no independent existence, being quite merged into Barlichway Hundred.

"The place which gives name to this Hundred," to quote Dugdale's words, "is a tumulus, or heap of earth, situate in a lane on the top of a hill upon the left-hand side of the road leading from Wotton Wawen to Stratford-super-Avon." The name was long preserved in "Pathlow House," which is shown on many of the Warwickshire maps, such as the one published by Thomas Kitchen in 1777, and James Sherriff's "Map of upwards of twenty-five miles round Birmingham," published *circa* 1796. On the 6-inch Ordnance map dated 1886 this house is called "Hill Farm," and the surrounding district "Pathlow."

In Domesday times this Hundred extended from Tremelau Hundred on the east to the edge of the county on the west, and divided Fernecumbe Hundred into two parts. Its boundaries do not seem to have been quite the same as those of the more modern Liberty, and they are not very easy to determine from the Domesday Book, but I think that the following list of its members will be found a fairly correct one :

	Hides.	Virgates.
HANTONE (3)	12	0
Stradforde (3)	14	2
Alvestone (3)	15	0
LUDITONE (16)	12	0
Locheslei (16)	3	3
Locheslei (18)	0	1
Billeslei (18)	5	0

	Hides.	Virgates.
Offeworde (22)	5	0
Edricestone (22)	5	0
WOTONE (22)	7	0
CLIFORDE (22)	1	1
Clotone (22)	5	0
MELECOTE (36)	3	0
Estone (37)	5	0
WILMECOTE (37)	3	0
	96	3

FERNECUMBE HUNDRED.—This lay in the south-west quarter of the county; it was divided into two parts, as will be seen by my map, by the Hundred of Patelau.

It is only in the Domesday Book that this Hundred bears the name of Fernecumbe. The first reference to it in the Pipe Rolls is in 21 Henry II. (1175-1176), where it is called Barlichewei.* This is the name it still bears, but the area of the Barlichway Hundred of to-day is considerably greater than it was at the end of the twelfth century, for it now contains the Domesday Hundred of Patelau, which at that time, and for long afterwards, retained a separate existence.

The following is a list of the members of Fernecumbe Hundred in Domesday times, but, as the boundaries between Fernecumbe and Patelau are not easy to determine from the Domesday Book, it may possibly be incorrect in some of its details:

	Hides.	Virgates.
Bedeford (1)	5	0
Bedeford (4)	0	2½
Arve (4)	7	2
BROSHELLE (4)	0	2
Ulwere (4)	1	2
Brome (4)	4	2
NEWEHAM (6)	5	0
Alne (10)	6	0
WITELAVESFORD (11)	5	0
Sandburne (11)	3	0
Salford (11)	2	0
Salford (43)	3	0
Chenevertone (11)	3	0

* The name of Barlichway is derived, says Dugdale, "from a little plot of ground about eight yards square, now (1640) inclosed with a hedge, and situate upon the top of a hill in the middle way between Haselor and Binton, and about half a mile from Temple Grafton, which is reputed to be the very place where those three parishes do meet." This plot of ground cannot now be identified, but the name still remains, although in a corrupted form, in "Barleyley's Farm," shown on the 6-inch Ordnance map dated 1886. This is quite a recent corruption. The name appears correctly on Harris's "New Map of Warwickshire," published circa 1850.

	Hides.	Virgates.
Wilelei (11)	3	0
SCIREBURNE (16)	2	2
Fulebroc (16)	2	2
Snitefeld (16)	4	0
Clavendone (16)	3	0
Donnelie (16)	1	0
Prestetone (16)	5	0
Prestetone (16)	5	0
Cintone (16)	1	2
Oveslei (16)	3	0
COCTUNE (17)	4	0
HOLEHALE (22)	1	0
MORTONE (22)	2	0
Mortone (22)	1	0
Ulwarditone (22)	1	1½
Ulwarditone (28)	2	2½
Witeleia (22)	3	0
Longelei (22)	1	2
Burlei (22)	1	0
Burlei (28)	4	0
Budebroc (26)	5	0
Mapelberge (28)	1	0
Ecleshelle (28)	1	2
Grastone (28)	3	1
Grastone (37)	5	0
Beninton (28)	2	0
Benitone (34)	5	0
Benitone (35)	2	0
STODLEI (28)	4	0
Stodlei (29)	1	0
OPTONE (29)	4	2
Spernore (29)	2	0
HILDERORDE (35)	1	2
HILDEBEREURDE and BENIN-		
TONE (37)	3	2
Dorsitone (36)	1	0
Epleslei (37)	3	0
HASELEIA (39)	3	0½
HASELOVE (40)	5	1
BICHEMERSE (43)	5	0

157 1

Reviewing the above totals, which have been obtained in every case without any forcing whatever, one is irresistibly led to the conclusion that in Domesday times the number of hides in each of the ten Warwickshire Hundreds was exactly 100, 150, or 200. This will be made more clear by the following table:

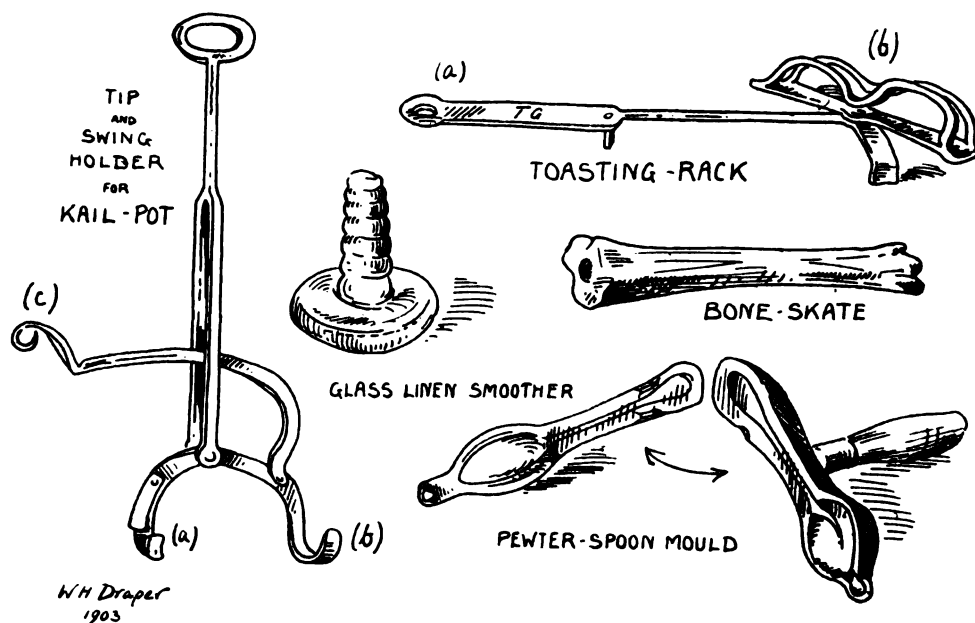
	No. of Hides according to my Reckoning.	Possibly Correct No. of Hides.
Coleshelle	200 1 (?)	200
Bomelau	111 0	100
Meretone	157 1½	150
Stanlei	138 2½	150
Tremelau	150 0	150
Honesberie	94 3	100
Fexhole	100 2	100
Berricestone	105 2	100
Patelau	96 3	100
Fernecumbe	157 1	150
	1,311 3½	1,300

From this it will be seen that the total number of hides in Tremelau was, according to my reckoning, 150, which I have no doubt is exactly correct; Coleshelle and Fexhole are correct to within less than one hide; and Bomelau and Stanlei are the most incorrect, one having 11 hides too many, and the other nearly 12 hides too few. When one remembers the very large number of members in most of these Warwickshire Hundreds, the numerous cases in which one member was divided among three

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

SOME RELICS FROM YORKSHIRE.

THE accompanying figures show a group of articles all found in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which belong to the times of our forefathers, and display both inventiveness and efficiency. The *iron holder for a kail-pot* was made to hang by its handle over a fire; the



SOME RELICS FROM YORKSHIRE

or four tenants-in-chief, and the very slight indications given by the Domesday Book of the Hundred to which some of the places mentioned belonged, one must admit that an error of even 12 hides can very easily be made.



pot would be hung by its own handle being passed over (a) and (b), the catch by the former serving to retain it when (c) was pressed down by hand; scalding and spilling would thus be avoided. The *glass linen-smoother* was used to rub a surface on to linen before the days of the flat-iron. The *toasting rack*, made to hold a slice of bread on the pivoted rack (b) while the end (a) was pushed between the bars of the grate, is an ingenious contrivance for "turning" toast and keeping it warm. The *bone-skate* has

one surface rubbed with a smoothness equal to that of the ice over which, when strapped to the foot with leather, it bore the skater. The interlocking parts of the *mould* for making pewter spoons explain themselves. All these relics belong to one private collection; they are here drawn roughly to one scale.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold last week a further portion of the vast collection of MSS. formed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Thirkstaine House, Cheltenham, the most important of which were the following: S. Anselmi Cant. Archiep. Cur Deus Homo, etc., Sæc. XI., £45; Aristoteles Tractatus Varii, Sæc. XIII., £45 10s.; A Series of Official French Documents, 1400-1760, £39; Benedictionarium, Sæc. XII., £23 10s.; Bocaccio, De Casibus Virorum Illustrium, Sæc. XV., £17 5s.; Memoires du Baron de Breteuil, 1698-1715, £48 10s.; Sir Julius Cæsar's Original Papers, temp. Jas. I., £74; Julii Cæsar's Opera, Sæc. XV., £17 10s.; Household Account of Charles VI. of France, 1384, £30; Liber Chirurgiæ Albukasim, Sæc. XV., £30; Constantini Africani Viaticum, Sæc. XII., £89; Theoricarum, Lib. X., etc., Sæc. XIII., £36; Household Roll of Edward II., 1323, £34; Liber Assisarum, An. 19-44 Regis Edw. III., fourteenth century, £73; Itinera Justiciariorum Angliæ in Com. Northants, temp. Edw. III., £64; la Legende des Flamens, illuminated, sixteenth century, £60; Catalogue of the Treasures belonging to the Dauphin (son of Louis XIV.), 1689, £43; Guichonis Derivationes, Sæc. XIII., £37; Chronicle of England to Henry V., Middle English, Sæc. XV., £45; another to Henry VI., Sæc. XV., £30; Higden's Polychronicon, Latine, Sæc. XIV., £55; Autograph Letter of Charles Lamb, September 15, 1834, £24 10s.; Miracula Sanctæ Dei Genitricis Mariæ, etc., Sæc. XI., £50; Epistolæ S. Pauli cum Expositione Haymonis, Sæc. XIII., £35 10s.; Plutarch, Histoires des Vertueuses Femmes, par Cl. de Tesserunt, sixteenth century, £51; Prudentii Opera, Sæc. XII., £33; Vitæ Sanctorum, Sæc. XI., £41; Collections for the History of Methley and the Savile family, 1610-25, £101.—*Athenæum*, May 9.

MESSRS. HODGSON'S three days' book sale, concluded yesterday, contained some items of interest. Rossetti's Sir Hugh the Heron, 1843, stitched into a red paper wrapper, made £18 15s., less by £16 15s. than the uncut example sold in March; Sonnets and Songs by W. S., in a seventeenth-century handwriting, and tran-

scripts of poems by Jonson, Herrick, etc., £22 10s.; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1817-30, £15 10s.; the First French and English Dictionary published in England, 1580, £12 10s.; Topsell's History of Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, £11; and the extremely rare Automachia of Joshua Sylvester, a tiny book measuring 2½ inches by 1½ inches, unfortunately not complete, £5 2s. 6d. The only other known copy of the Automachia is that in the Huth Library.—*Daily News*, May 9.



Another portion of the collection of Scottish and Anglo-Gallic coins formed by the late Mr. J. G. Murdoch was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on May 11, 12, and 13. Among the prices realized were the following: Penny or sterling of David I., struck at Roxburgh, £5 10s.; another of Earl Henry, £7 5s.; another of William the Lion, struck at Edinburgh, £5 7s. 6d.; penny of Alexander II., struck at Roxburgh, £8; three sterlings or pennies of Alexander III., struck at Forfar, Marchmont, and Renfrew, £7, £6 17s. 6d., and £10 10s.; halfpenny of David II., £11 5s.; gold noble of the same period, obverse King in Ship, holding the shield of Scotland, £169 (Rollin); Robert II. groat of Dundee, £10; gold short cross lion or "St. Andrew" of Robert III., £13; gold half-lion of James II., £12; and a gold lion or Scottish crown of the same reign, £11; ducat or bonnet piece of James V., 1540, £20 10s.; two-thirds of ducat or bonnet piece, 1540, £30 10s.; one-third of ducat or bonnet piece, 1540, £30 10s.; testoon of Mary, 1553, £40; forty-four shilling piece of Mary, now commonly called lions, 1553, gold, £36; lion, 1553, excessively rare, £26; another, also rare, £26; three-pound piece, or royal, 1558, £15; thirty-shilling piece, or half royal, 1555, £17 10s.; and another from the Marsham Collection, £15; gold lion noble of the Scottish angel of James VI., 1586, £28 (Rollin); gold two-thirds lion or Scottish crown of the same reign, 1584, rare, £101 (Lincoln); another specimen, dated 1587, probably unique, and from the Wingate and Addington Collections, £40 (Rollin); gold one-third lion noble or Scottish half-crown, 1584, only two specimens known, £100 (Lincoln); Richard II. half-hordit, struck at Bordeaux, gold, from the Marsham Collection, £68 (Rollin); and an excessively rare salute of Henry V., the only other example known in England being in the British Museum, £62 (Rollin). The three days' sale produced £2,639 19s. 6d.



PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

In vol. xvii. of the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* ecclesiastical antiquities are well represented. Dr. Fairbank describes, with illustrations, the interesting church at Wotton in which John Evelyn lies buried, and incidentally gives an account of the origin of the curious ceremony observed yearly on February 2—"Forty-shilling Day"—at the Glanville monument in the churchyard. The Rev. A. J. Pearman gives an annotated list of the rectors of Mersham from 1279 to the present time; and Mr. P. M. Johnston sends

some further notes, freely illustrated, on the restoration of Warrington Church in 1893-94. The contents of the family registers of Weybridge are described, with extracts, by Miss E. Lloyd, while Mr. Cecil Davis continues his valuable transcript of the Wandsworth Churchwardens' Accounts, the new instalment covering the years from 1558 to 1573. Mr. M. S. Giuseppe breaks somewhat new ground in his paper on "The Manor of Ewood and the Ironworks there in 1575." The Surrey ironworks are by no means so well known as those in Sussex, but one of the most important of the old Wealden metal-works was that which was situated within the manor of Ewood. Other aspects of archaeological research are illustrated by Mr. A. R. Bax's important "Parliamentary Survey of Church Lands in Surrey, 1649-1658," from the original records in the Lambeth Library; "Holmbury Hill and the Neighbourhood," by Mr. H. E. Malden; and a "Note on Two Drawings by John Evelyn, of Wotton House, in 1640."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*April 1.*—Sir H. H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—The following exhibitions were laid before the meeting: A tally lent by the Nottingham Museum, and exhibited by Mr. P. Norman; a silver porringer or caudle cup, date 1683-84, and stoneware jug with silver-gilt mounts, date 1590, exhibited by Lady Reade, with note by Mr. C. J. Prætorius; photographs of two Bedwardine tympana, by the President; photograph of a curious tympanum from Ulgham, Northumberland, by Mr. C. E. Keyser; and four eighteenth-century scratchbacks, by Mr. R. Garraway Rice.—Mr. Garraway Rice read a paper on "An Illuminated Pedigree of the De Ferrers Family," made in 1612, and presented to the Worshipful Company of Farriers in that year. The pedigree was made by Robert Glover, clerk of the Company, and freely given by him on October 8, 1612. The original pedigree, although in the possession of the Company as late as 1827, is now lost. In that year it was carefully engraved by W. S. Jenkins at the expense of the Company. The copper-plate is also now lost. Three copies only of the engraving are known to be extant—viz., one in the possession of the Company; another owned by Earl Ferrers, it having been presented to his predecessor in 1830; and the one in the possession of Mr. Rice. All of these have been illuminated. The pedigree consists of an elaborate genealogical tree tracing the earldom of Ferrers from "Henrie de Ferrars, or Ferrer, a Norman, whoe came over with William the Conqueror, who gave to hym the honor of Tutbury in the Countie of Stafforde," to "Robert, Earl of Essex and Ewe, Viscount Hereford and Bouchier, Lord Ferrer of Chartley, Bouchier, and Lovayne, who is now lyving [1612], and keeps an honourable House in Staffordshire." There are also numerous shields of arms, showing the matches, likewise the arms used by the Company, and those of the then Master and clerk. In fifty lines of laudatory poetry, in praise of the Farriers' Company, Robert Glover

attempts to show the connection between the De Ferrers family and his Company:

"For Honor view this auncient Pedigree
Of noble Howses, that did beare the name
Of Farriers, and were Earles; as you may see,
That used the Arte and did supporte the same.

We neede not presse tyme further then it beares,
A Company have Farriers beene 300 Yeres!!!

Loe! thus you heare the Farriers endesse praise,
God grante it last as many yeres as it hath lasted
Daies.

Anno Dni. 1612."

A particularly interesting feature in the ornamentation of the pedigree consists in the representation of nine instruments used in the art of farriery, which are worked into and form part of the decorative border. These constitute, perhaps, a unique series, as showing the instruments in use early in the seventeenth century. They are upwards of seventy years earlier in date than those figured by Randal Holme in his "Acadeny of Armory and Blazon," printed in 1688. It would seem that there was thought to be some connection between the earldom of Ferrers and the Farriers' Company, even as late as 1830, for in that year the then Earl Ferrers, in a letter to the Master, expressed his intention "to send a present to the Court of half a doe every year." It was in acknowledgment of this that the Company presented to the Earl a copy of the engraving of the pedigree, "handsomely coloured, framed, and glazed," which is still preserved at Staunton Harold. Mr. Rice also gave further extracts from the books of the Company, showing that the engraving of the pedigree was brought about by the perseverance of one "Thomas Moulden, Esq.," who was a warden of the Company in 1826, and that the total cost was £45 8s., besides the sum of £11 for taking prints.—Captain Ferrers and Mr. C. J. Prætorius added a few remarks on the paper.—Mr. C. E. Keyser read a paper on Swalcliffe Church, Oxfordshire, and exhibited a series of photographs.—Mr. Peers, Mr. T. Blashill, and the President took part in the discussion that followed.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*April 1.*—Mr. C. H. Compton in the chair.—A fine example of a pectoral in silver from Russia was exhibited by Mrs. Collier, and a very fine specimen of a polished celt of dark gray whinstone, found by Dr. Manby on the King's estate on the "Ailesway," near Dersingham, Norfolk, was shown by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley. The "Ailesway" runs parallel with the "Peddar's Way," and joins it just above Westacre. The celt is of oval section, and, according to Sir John Evans, belongs to the third class of neolithic implements. Mr. Astley also submitted a broken, water-worn flint implement of uncertain use, but probably a sinker, found in the river Wensum at Rudham, Norfolk. Two coins (one of Elizabeth, the other of William III.), both found at Rudham, and one of James I. from a bog in the North of Ireland, were also shown by Mr. Astley, who afterwards read a paper on "The Effects of the Dissolution of the

Monasteries upon Popular Education in England." It was well known that it was possible for poor men to go to Oxford in the Middle Ages, and obtain all the advantages of its learning, culture, and refinement; but it was to be remembered that down to the period of the Renaissance and the invention of printing the people generally, including kings and nobles, were largely ignorant of even the rudiments of letters. The monastic orders were the guardians of such learning as existed, and their houses were the nurseries of education. Upon the education of the bulk of the people the dissolution of the monasteries had a most disastrous effect, for the new schools which were founded, both grammar schools and independent schools, were for the sons of the middle class, notwithstanding statements in their foundation deeds which seem to point in a different direction. On the other hand, the monastic houses and the hospitals were places of learning for the *pauperes et indigentes*; they were the schools of the artificer and the peasant, and with their destruction rural England was left to a large extent destitute of all instruction for over two hundred years.—An interesting discussion followed the paper, in which Dr. Winstone, Mr. Duppa Lloyd, the Chairman, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Cheney took part, the last named remarking that, taking the Poll Tax return of 1377 as a basis of the population, and comparing the schools of 1546, this gives one for every 8,300 people; while the report of the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1865-66 gives no more than one secondary school for every 23,750 people. In the Poll Tax return forty-two towns are given, every one of which, with the possible exception of Dartmouth, had its grammar school.

April 15.—Dr. Winstone in the chair.—Mr. P. Scott exhibited an illustration of a handsome rain-water pipe-head, still to be seen on the front of an old house in High Street, Birmingham, where it joins New Street. It is dated 1687, and bears the initials

1 A placed over a human face with wings on each side. The date is the same as that of the old meeting-house, which was the first Dissenting place of worship in that city. The pipe-head is believed to be of lead, but is thickly covered with paint.—A paper was read by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma on "The Mining Tribes of Ancient Britain."



The last meeting of the session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on May 11. In the first paper Mr. Ludovic Mann, Glasgow, reported the discovery, near Stranraer, of a series of prehistoric pile structures of a curious, if not unique, type. Their sites are on the crest of a plateau, about 50 feet above sea-level, in a wooded area, apparently never disturbed by agriculture. Before excavation they appeared as shallow, oval, and scarcely noticeable depressions, which, on being explored, were found to be the tops of pits silted up with vegetable mould. In the silt, and chiefly in the lower deposits, there occurred many implements of gray-wacke, sandstone, quartz, and quartzite, such as rubbing or smoothing stones, pounders, anvil and hammer stones. Many flints were also found, ranging from unwrought nodules to cores of various

grades, one of the finished implements being a massive scraper, with a finely-worked edge of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At a depth of about 7 feet vestiges of what seemed a flooring of wooden logs were detected, on which were found fire-fractured stones, traces of hearths, wood-charcoal, and fragments of a coarse, hand-made, rude pottery, with peculiar ornamentation. Below this level were remains of upright pointed piles of birch and oak, several dozens of which occurred in spaces of about 8 feet by 4 feet. Mr. Mann offered the conjecture that these peculiar remains had been the sites of half or wholly subterranean huts, but the evidence was yet too scanty for well-established conclusions. The implements and other objects found and specimens of the piles were exhibited, and the paper was illustrated by large-scale diagrams of the constructions. In the second paper Mr. M. M. Charleson, Stromness, gave an account of the excavation of a chambered mound near Breekness, on the property of Mr. W. G. T. Watt, of Skail. In the third paper Mr. John Fleming, Glasgow, gave an account of three stone forts in Kintyre. That at Stron Uamha is a large structure, with three parallel walls, from 5 to 9 feet thick, enclosing an oblong space of a promontory on two sides, the other two being defended by the cliffs. One on the west side of the Mull, known as Innian Dunan, is similarly situated, but more ruined; and a third, on the point of Rhu Mharaiche, is a great fort, much ruined, with circular foundations of smaller size in close proximity. Photographs of the several forts were shown. In the fourth paper Mr. Harry F. Young, Cairnban, New Deer, gave a notice of a group of small burial cairns on the farm of Hindstones, parish of Tyrie, which, to the number of fifteen, were removed in the process of bringing a piece of waste land under cultivation. Like most other instances of such groups of small cairns, there was nothing found in any of them, but in breaking up another piece of moorland close by a very interesting hoard of broken flint nodules and partially-worked flakes was found. The flints were exhibited. In the last paper Mr. George Macdonald, curator of coins, gave an account of the discovery of a small hoard of gold coins in taking down an old house in Glasgow. The hoard consisted of five Scottish coins of James III., James IV., and Queen Mary; the others were coins of France, Spain, and Portugal, ranging in date from 1515 to 1557. Mr. Gilbert Goudie exhibited a portion of a slab, bearing part of three lines of an Ogham inscription, from Cunningsburgh, Shetland; and Miss Marcus sent a photograph of a gold bracelet of plaited wires of the Viking time, found some years ago in Shetland.



A general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on April 28, the President, Mr. J. R. Garstin, in the chair. The treasurer's statement of accounts for the year ending December 31 last showed that the Society had a balance to credit of £158 10s., portion of which had been invested, making the total amount invested £1,000.—A paper entitled "Some Notes on the Judges of Ireland in the year 1739" was read by Mr. F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A., in the course of which

he said that the Lord Chancellor in that year was Thomas Wyndham, who was created a peer as Baron Wyndham of Finglas. The present Chief Secretary for Ireland was an illustrious descendant of the family to which Lord Wyndham belonged.—Mr. R. J. Kelly, B.L., contributed a paper on the legal office-holders of the same year.—Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., also contributed a paper, which dealt with some of John Wesley's visits to Ireland.



The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on April 29, Mr. R. C. Clephan presiding. A paper was read by the secretary from Mr. H. A. Adamson, vice-president, on "Waterville, North Shields, the home of an Antiquary." It was an interesting account of the internal arrangements and collections of the house of Mr. George Rippon, who died in 1873.—Mr. W. S. Corder read some "Notes on a newly-discovered portion of the Roman Wall at its eastern terminus between Wallsend (Segedunum) and the ancient foreshore of the Tyne." The portion of the wall, some 6 feet 6 inches in thickness, which was brought to light four weeks ago during some excavations at Messrs. Swan and Hunter's yard, was minutely described. Large quantities of broken pottery were found, evidently part of the midden refuse thrown over the southern rampart.—A note of a discovery in the Cloister Garth of Durham Cathedral Church, sent in by the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., was read by the secretary.—Mr. Maberley Philips, F.S.A., exhibited three documents relating to Seaton Sluice.—A cordial welcome was extended by the Chairman to Mr. Schetelig, Curator of the Bergen Museum, and to Mr. Hodgson, of Carlisle, a member of the Cumberland Society of Antiquaries.



The annual meeting of the EAST HERTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Cheshunt on April 30, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Kirkham. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. B. Gerish) submitted the report and balance-sheet, which were adopted. The retiring officials and members of the council were re-elected unanimously.—A paper on "Prehistoric Archaeology—Flint Implements" was read by the Rev. B. Hale Wortham, who had with him a very large collection of flint implements, a few of which had been found in the county.—Mr. C. W. Cook followed with a paper on the Cheshunt Inclosure Award. As vestry clerk of the parish, Mr. Cook has the custody of this valuable document.—Other papers were also read, one by Mr. J. French on "The Neglected Antiquities of Cheshunt" drawing attention to several objects that should receive consideration by the Society.—Mr. R. T. Andrews read some notes upon "Excavations made on the Site of Anstey Castle" and on an interesting find there during the excavations, which had to be abandoned owing to the limited funds at the disposal of the Society.—In continuation of this last paper, the Hon. Secretary read the legend of the Anstey Cave Gate. Following this there were thrown on a screen views of places visited by the Society during the past year.

The SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY met on May 5, Mr. James Patterson in the chair.—Mr. B. Morton read a paper giving the history of the Town Moor as recorded in the minute-book of the ancient corporation of the borough of Sunderland. He said that the records were full of such expressions as grassmen, herds, stints, grazing of cattle, and other agricultural terms, none of which would be found in the local records of the present day. The minute-book, which was produced for the inspection of the members, extended from 1764 to 1853, when the ancient corporation went out of existence. Whilst there was no direct evidence to prove it, one might reasonably suppose that the Moor dated from the time of King Aldred, who granted three hides of land, or 360 acres, to Bishop Benedict, or Biscop, in the year 680, as a privilege to the people whom he brought to build the monastery at Monkwearmouth, and who were supposed to have resided at the south side of the river. When the land was divided after the Norman Conquest, so far as the towns were concerned, the rights of the people were to some extent respected in the retention of these common lands for the benefit of the people.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SOCIAL ENGLAND. Edited by the late H. D. Traill, D.C.L., and by J. S. Mann, M.A. With many illustrations. London: Cassell and Co., Limited, 1902-1903. Crown 8vo. Vol. iii., pp. liv, 800; vol. iv., pp. lvi, 852. Price 14s. each net.

We have previously welcomed two volumes of this admirable record of the social life of England. The third and fourth (there will be six in all) make a survey of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or, as we would prefer to put it, the Tudor and Stuart epochs of our national story. When one reflects upon the vitality and progress which marked that period, and recollects the brilliance of the reign of Elizabeth and the momentous issues of the Civil War, one may conceive the magnitude of the attractive task which the late Dr. Traill allotted to his expert contributors for the composition of what these volumes include. Within her own coasts, as well as by fateful expansion beyond the seas, England, between the reigns of Henry VIII. and Anne, underwent a development which for rapidity had, perhaps, been only equalled by that of the city-state of Athens in ancient history, and which the world has otherwise hardly seen approached in general significance and influence upon the fortunes of mankind.

The contributors to this work bear such honoured names in the fields of history and archaeology that we

may be content with saying nothing more of the letter-press first published nine years ago than that it has been carefully revised for this new illustrated edition, with special attention to the valuable lists of authorities appended to each chapter, and that in vol. iii. Miss Bateson has written a new section on the "Social Life and Manners of the Two First Tudor Reigns." As in the case of the previous volumes, we are rather concerned to estimate the worth of the abundant illustrations with which Mr. Mann, adorning the industry of his selection with great sagacity of judgment and an occasional play of humour, has furnished the text of the work. It is difficult to speak without enthusiasm of the way in which he has discharged the task. The art and architecture, the literature and the relics of Tudor and Stuart days are not too early to be rich in beauty, and not so late as to show the decadence which in many ways attended the social life of the eighteenth century. The result is that our museums and libraries, as well as private collections, contain a wealth of objects which in those brave days belonged to the noble churches and stately homes of England.

In vol. iii. we have, for instance, an excellent view of the great hall of Hampton Court among many pictures of the homes of English life. In passing we may regret that, apparently, Mr. Reginald Hughes has made no mention of Layer Marney Towers in Essex, or of Sutton Place, of which Mr. Frederic Harrison wrote so eloquently a few years ago. As Mr. Mann justly says in his preface, "contemporary views of towns and landscapes are trustworthy representations of specific places, instead of giving us merely the generic features." Again, in portraiture we have life-like work, notably from the hand of Holbein. Especially we would commend the gallery of men and women whose portraits adorn these volumes: Erasmus, Colet (a mere sketch, but such a sketch!), the family of Sir Thomas More (from the Holbein drawing at Basle), Jane Seymour, Queen Mary (from a brilliant medal-piece), Holbein (by himself), Sir Philip Sidney and his brother (from the little known picture at Penshurst), Drake, and Gilbert, the father of electricity. Amongst the coloured plates a special word of praise is due to that rendering five Elizabethan miniatures and to the shrine of St. Patrick's Bell, "the oldest relic of Christian metal-work in Ireland," which might have been more fittingly included in an earlier volume.

Vol. iv., which opens with a good coloured copy of the "James I." at Hampton Court, has an even more notable collection of portraits: Selden; an early miniature of Milton; an excellent gallery of Cromwellians, including Oliver himself, from the "Sidney Sussex, Cambridge," portrait; a brilliant etched sketch by Rembrandt of Manasseh Ben Israel, who brought Jews to England; Hobbes, with his "Leviathan"; Ashmole, the prince of antiquaries, and a host of others. Hollar's engravings of Old St. Paul's, and a curious little map of 1675, which shows Holland House lying in a tract of fields midway between the buildings of London and the village of Hammersmith, are examples of the truly illustrative prints which Mr. Mann has introduced. Among the number of relics which are displayed, we have such divers objects as one group of exquisite "memorial

rings of Charles I." from the British Museum, and another of belongings of Miles Standish, preserved at the Pilgrims' Hall, Plymouth, Massachusetts. In his preface Mr. Mann notes that "contemporary illustrations show us, too, how the middle classes are becoming the dominant factor in the national life."

On a previous occasion we have praised the ample table of "Notes on Illustrations," which is a feature of each of these volumes. With this and the full index to the text it would seem ungracious to grumble for more; but we are sincerely sorry that the index, being alphabetical, does not also contain references to the multitudinous pictures, which it is not easy to find again. This blemish apart, the printing and get-up of these volumes, heavy as they naturally are to hold, leave nothing to be desired.

W. H. D.

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THE ROMAN FORT OF GELLYGAER, in the County of Glamorgan. By John Ward, F.S.A., of Cardiff. General plan, 13 plates, and 22 illustrations in the text. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Limited*, 1903. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 111. Price 7s. 6d.

This well-printed and admirably illustrated volume is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Roman Britain. The site of the Gellygaer fort was excavated by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society in the years 1899 to 1901, and the work before us describes the results. The description and record of the work done and the discoveries made is of very special interest to antiquaries, because, as Mr. Ward points out, the fort "has supplied a singularly perfect plan, and one free from the presence of confusing secondary buildings and additions. The plan, too, is remarkably simple and symmetrical, exhibiting all the signs of one design and execution." In successive sections Mr. Ward deals with the site and its surroundings, the history of the exploration, the general plan of the fort, and the details of the fortifications and of the interior buildings, with, lastly, some notes on the "finds"—which were of no great interest—and some speculations on the period of the fort. Mr. Ward rightly makes considerable use of the comparative method, turning to good account the results achieved of late years in connection with the excavations of the forts of Hadrian's Wall, and of those still farther north described in recent volumes of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The book, in its abundance of detail and precision of record, appeals to the professed antiquary, and in its lucid descriptive power and general interest to readers of ordinary education. Mr. Ward has aimed at interesting both classes of readers, and has been singularly successful in the effort. We cordially commend the book. The plans and illustrations deserve a special word of praise.

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MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI. By Charles Holroyd, Keeper of the National Gallery of British Art. With fifty-one illustrations and certain translations. London: *Duckworth and Co.*, 1903. Pott quarto, pp. xiv, 347. Price 6s. The fashion of the day has summoned from the press a multitude of books on great artists, written

by critics of varying competence. It is a boon and a pleasure to find one's self in the safe hands of Mr. Holroyd as a guide to Michael Angelo. The theme is a very notable one, to which author and publishers have obviously devoted pains, especially for the modest price. If the series which Messrs. Duckworth inaugurate with this example maintains its standard, a better service will be rendered to the true cause of art than could result from the even cheaper handbooks, however speciously pretty, which at present flood the market. To many the really excellent set of photographic illustrations (to which, perhaps, both the cartoon and sculpture work of this master lend themselves) will be a delight. From the student's point of view we think it is even easier to admire the glorious conception and execution of his masterpiece in painting in these pages than in the Sistine Chapel itself, although, in passing, we may regret the absence of a single plate, which, on however small a scale, might suggest the arrangement of the whole series of roof-cartoons. But we think that an even greater merit of this volume is that judicious quality of its enthusiasm which proves the competence of its author. Mr. Holroyd, naturally enough, places Michael Angelo very high, but the careful reader discerns in his criticism the wise application of certain principles and comparative standards. To mention one instance, the present writer has entered in the ample index with which the book concludes a set of references to the pages where Mr. Holroyd shows how Michael Angelo drew from or vied with the masters of Greek sculpture. Again, the volume includes, in addition to the summary "life and letters" of Mr. Holroyd's own composition, certain scholarly translations of real interest. The contemporary life of his friend and master by Condivi here appears in English form for the first time, and its lively touches of biography make as good reading as its expressions of sane criticism. Considerable interest attaches also to the English translations from the Portuguese of three Dialogues on Painting, composed by Francisco D'Olanda in 1538, a date when Michael Angelo had finished his noble figures in the San Lorenzo Sacristy at Florence, and was back at Rome in the Vatican. These translations, we repeat, are a real addition to knowledge, and increase the value of a volume which carefully portrays the temperament as well as the skill of one of the world's very greatest artists, who, after the manner of the men of the Renaissance, was a patriot and a poet, besides glorifying God with the creatures of his handiwork. W. H. D.

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AUGUSTUS CÆSAR AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE OF ROME. By J. B. Firth, B.A. With illustrations and maps. London and New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903. 12mo., cloth; pp. xvi, 371. Price 5s.

The gaps in the "Heroes of the Nations Series" issued by Messrs. Putnam are being filled up, and that curious complex character who, in the phrase of Seneca, "clothed himself with the Republic," and, by founding the Empire, started the Roman world on a new career, obviously demanded a place. Mr. Firth's volume meritoriously attacks the large task. Recognising that his hero has less glamour than the

splendid Julius, he perceives the vast significance of the constructive work which Augustus accomplished in his long public career. At the same time he endeavours to "reveal the man" on his personal side, and here there was obviously room for an attempt to make a portrait out of the exceptional materials from which others have, for instance, painted his successor Tiberius. We are inclined to think that the best of Mr. Firth's chapters is that on "The Imperial Family," unfolding the tragedy of the household of a man who reorganized the whole civilized world while his wife and daughters themselves wove the woollen garments that he wore, and who, as the father of his commonwealth, preached an austere morality which he himself did not practise. But Mr. Firth observes the proportions of a biography, and does not fall into the fashionable error of preferring a man's foibles to his achievements. The earlier chapters of this book, which are introduced by a sketch of those momentous weeks following the Ides of March in 44 B.C., when the murderers of Cæsar vainly imagined that they had slain Cæsarism, show how Augustus missed his opportunities. Nor could the order into which Augustus put the Roman house be described or appreciated without an account of the warfare whereby he saved it from chaotic ruin. In his chapter on "The Theory of the Principate" we have a logical and scholarly review of that policy by which Augustus ruled, in fact, without seeming to do so, thanks to a faculty of statecraft which, if practised in a meaner sphere and devoted to a trivial end, would perhaps deserve the title of opportunism. In the chapters on the provinces and "The Romanization of the West" he draws some light from modern archaeology, and in this connection we regret that the illustrations are not worthier of the text. In some volumes of this series the illustrations have been a feature; in this the reproductions of coins from Cohen's plates are a disfigurement, and the photo from a cast of the British Museum cameo of Augustus shows how far more effective and accurate is that mode of reproduction. W. H. D.

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LEONARDO DA VINCI. By Dr. Georg Gronau. "Popular Library of Art." Forty-four illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co. [1903]. 16mo., pp. xvi, 190. Price, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

In the annals of art there are few such outstanding figures as that of Leonardo da Vinci, a man who touched life at an extraordinary number of points, and whose hands and brains were capable of more diversified activities, probably, than those of any other artist either before or since his day. He bears witness himself to his many-sided talents in the letter which he wrote offering his services to the Duke of Milan. After detailing his abilities in engineering and in the making of warlike weapons and appliances, he goes on to say: "In time of peace I believe that I could equal any other as regards works in architecture, both public and private. I can likewise conduct water from one place to another. Furthermore, I can execute works in sculpture, marble, bronze, or terracotta. In painting, also, I can do what can be done as well as any other, be he who he may." Dr. Gronau

gives a readable outline of Leonardo's life, followed by a series of critical chapters, written with insight and knowledge, dealing with his principal works. The numerous illustrations add much to the value of the book. The reproductions of some of the sketches and studies are particularly interesting. Mr. Frederic Pledge, who has translated the book from the German of Dr. Gronau, has done his work very satisfactorily. The usefulness of the books in this "Popular Library" would be much increased by the addition of an index to each volume.

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A PHILOSOPHER IN PORTUGAL. By Eugène E. Street, F.S.A. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1903. 8vo., pp. viii, 248. Price 5s. net.

The title of this book is a mere *façon de parler*, for philosophy there is none, nor, despite the author's claim to be a "professed archæologist" (p. 86), is there any archæology. Mr. Street, however, has written a very readable and pleasant, if superficial, account of Portuguese life and manners as seen by a cheerful-minded traveller in the course of a few weeks' visit. We are thankful to the author for sparing us almost entirely the dismal facetiousness with which most writers of travels of this kind seem to feel obliged to eke out their record. Mr. Street has humour and a quick eye, and consequently we can say conscientiously that we have read his bright and picturesque narrative with pleasure and profit; but why, when otherwise his English is above suspicion—why did he allow himself to perpetrate such a vulgarity as that on p. 16, where he tells us that he went "to lay down on the seat"?

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Mr. Elliot Stock has re-issued in the new popular edition of the "Book-Lover's Library" (price 1s. 6d. net) the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield's pleasantly discursive little work on *Books Fatal to their Authors*. Book-martyrs have been many and of all times. Mr. Ditchfield's essay does not profess to be exhaustive—the full treatment of the subject would fill more than one large volume—but it covers a very wide field in a very readable and suggestive fashion. In its new, cheap, and yet attractive form the book should reach a very wide circle of readers. From the Homeland Association, Limited, comes another of its excellent handbooks—*The Ancient and Loyal City of Exeter*, by Beatrix Cresswell (price 6d. net, paper, and 1s. net, limp cloth). We have already spoken in terms of praise of Miss Cresswell's handbooks to Teignmouth and Dawlish; and this companion guide to the cathedral and other attractive features of the ancient Devonian city is fairly up to the level of the many useful and attractive handbooks already published by the useful Homeland Association. Some of the statements about the Cathedral, however, require revision. It is quite incorrect, for example, to speak of the great west window as a "rose window" (p. 32). The illustrations are numerous and good.

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Vol. xxxiii. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is the ninth of the new volumes, and extends from Strachey to Zwolle. Archæological articles are conspicuous

by their absence, the only one worth remarking being Mr. Hogarth's account of Troy. Science is the dominant note of the volume, which includes a considerable number of articles treating of branches or developments of science, which are either now entirely new or have made great strides since the last edition of the *Encyclopædia* was issued. Under this head may be named Strength of Materials, Thermodynamics, Thermo-electricity, Telegraphy, Telephone, Titan Cranes, Transformers, Type-setting and Casting, Vaporization, Ventilation, and Water Supply. Other scientific contributions of interest, too numerous to notice in detail, include the full treatment of such topics as Surface—a very abstruse paper—Surgery and Surgical Instruments (illustrated), long articles on Surveying and Therapeutics; others on Tides and Tuberculosis. Articles of immediate interest abound. The tendencies and pre-occupations of present-day thought are significantly reflected in such papers as those on Strikes and Lock-outs—a long and valuable compilation—Syriac Gospels, Tariffs, Taxation, Technical Education, Trade Organization, Trade Unions, Trusts, Wages, Women, and Zionism. There is a remarkable article on Suicide with some striking statistics. The writer, Mr. H. H. Littlejohn, remarks that it can be shown by the vital statistics of various countries that "each country has a different suicide-rate, and that while the rate for each country may fluctuate from year to year, yet it maintains practically the same relative proportions to the rates of other countries." In the table showing the suicide-rate for different countries Saxony holds the unenviable post at the head of the list, while Ireland is honourably last. Among the geographical and topographical articles the first place may be given to the long paper on the Transvaal Colony. Other articles in which the knowledge of twenty years ago is added to and brought up-to-date include those on the Sudan, Sydney, Tasmania, Texas, Tibet, Tripoli, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela, and West Australia. There are two or three military papers of great importance—such as Strategy, Tactics, and the long article on War. The sister service is represented by a paper on Torpedoes. The biographical articles are numerous and important. There is a long and judicious life of Queen Victoria, unsigned, with a portrait. Mr. Edmund Gosse writes well on Tennyson. Living men who find a place include Mr. Swinburne, Sir John Tenniel (with a plate reproducing his famous "Dropping the Pilot"), Tolstoy, Mr. G. F. Watts, Mr. Whistler, and the German Emperor, William II. Among the biographies of those who have passed away may be specially named those of Taine, Archbishop Tait, Tyndall, Westcott, Whittier, and Walt Whitman. The prefatory essay, by the Rev. W. E. Collins, on "Methods and Results in Modern Theology" is suggestive and encouraging. We heartily congratulate the editors on the completion of their task.

Vol. xxxiv. has not yet been issued. It consists of double-page maps, each of which has to be mounted on a separate guard, and consequently publication has been delayed. But vol. xxxv., the Index to the whole *Encyclopædia*, has reached us, and a wonderful production it is. The publishers claim that it is the

largest index which has ever been compiled, and we doubt whether anyone will be found bold enough to dispute the claim. It contains more than 600,000 entries, and forms a master-key to the contents of the entire series of thirty-four volumes. The reviewer stands almost aghast at such a monument of labour and industry, produced so rapidly and so accurately. The principles followed in preparing the Index seem sound and sensible, facility of reference being always kept in view as the main consideration. A mere glance down a few of these closely printed 1,092 pages, five columns to the page, shows how comprehensive is the scope of the volumes indexed, and how thoroughly in reference and knowledge it has been brought up to date. This monumental index is the coping-stone placed on a great national work.

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From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, comes the *Annual Report of the United States National Museum* for the year ended June 30, 1900. A portly volume of 738 pages, lavishly illustrated, forming a splendid record of scientific activity. Besides the usual reports and statistics there are seven papers describing and illustrating collections in the Museum. They deal with matters so diverse as Aboriginal American Harpoons, the Ceramic Art in China, the History of Musical Scales, Gems, Meteorites, and the Ceremonial Pigments used by the Hopi Indians. There are some 250 illustrations, including plates and figures in the text, all excellently produced. The publication of some, at least, of these papers, with their illustrations, as separate monographs is much to be desired. Among the pamphlets before us are two of special interest. The Balham and District Antiquarian Society have issued a paper by Mr. T. W. Shore on *The Archaeological Remains and Early Historical Associations of Streatham, Tooting, and Balham* (Price 6d.). The district has not much to boast of in the way of antiquities, but it has many and important early historical associations, and to these full justice is done by Mr. Shore's competent pen. His comments on place-names and on parish boundaries are particularly interesting. The other pamphlet is the fourth part of Dr. Brushfield's *Kaleghana*, reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association. This new part deals entirely with a sculptured effigy in the south choir ambulatory of Exeter Cathedral, which Dr. Brushfield, following Mr. W. Cotton, identifies with a Sir Henry Raleigh of Raleigh, who died in 1301, and whose burial was the cause of a remarkable quarrel, here fully described, between the Dominican Friars, whose convent then occupied a portion of the site of the present Bedford Circus, and the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. The pamphlet is as erudite and as readable as its predecessors, and is illustrated by two plates.

* * *

We have received No. 2 of the *Burlington Magazine*, April (Savile Publishing Co., Limited, price 2s. 6d. net), a luxuriously-printed and illustrated monthly intended for art connoisseurs. It is impossible to notice in detail the contents of a magazine which appears as a thick quarto of more than 120 pages, and containing 37 plates. As a whole it is

thoroughly good. We have never seen better reproductions than some of the plates in this handsome production. No. 1 (May) of another new art magazine, *Art* (S. C. Brown, Langham, & Co., price 1s. net), has reached us. It is edited and printed at Antwerp, and is almost entirely concerned with the art of the Low Countries. The chief papers are on Rubens and on Constantine Meunier; but the letterpress is inferior to the illustrations. These, which are numerous, are very good indeed. In the *Architectural Review* for May Professor Lethaby concludes his illustrated paper on "How Exeter Cathedral was Built," and Mr. Phené Spiers has a valuable first article on the wonderful "Palace of Knossos, Crete," with a large sketch-plan and other excellent illustrations. "Fitz-Glanvil" writes in the May *Genealogical Magazine* on "The Cecil Armorial," and "The Morris of Co. Kerry," "The Ouseley Family of Co. Galway," and "The Cornwalls of Burford" form the subjects of other papers.

* * *

The April issues of three local quarterlies reached us too late for notice in last month's *Antiquary*. The contents of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* are as varied and interesting as usual. The *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal* has a suggestive address by Mr. H. Peake on the new county history of Berkshire; while in *Fenland Notes and Queries*, an excellent miscellany, we notice interesting recollections of Whittlesey Mere, notes on Dean Fletcher (of Peterborough) and the Liberty of Peterborough, and much other good matter. Among the other periodicals on our table are the *East Anglian*, February; the *Architects' Magazine*, April; the *Burlington Gazette*, April and May, being the first two monthly supplements to the *Burlington Magazine*; *Sale Prices*, April 30; the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, January and February; and No. 1 (May) of the *Notion* (Paisley: Gardner; price 2d.), a new venture of eccentric size and style, which seems to have no particular reason for making its appearance.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

THE proceedings in connection with the quincentenary of the Battle of Shrewsbury will last a whole week (July 19-25). Upwards of £1,000 has already been subscribed for the Shakespearean plays and other matters in connection with the anniversary. The plays will be performed in a large tent to be erected near the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, and constructed to seat over 1,000 persons. At the Mayor's conversazione, to which all subscribers will be invited, Mr. Benson's company will personate the Court of King Henry IV. A subscription of one guinea admits to three Shakespearean plays and all other proceedings in connection with the quincentenary.

Canon Routledge, one of the trustees of the ancient Roman remains of Richborough Castle, near Sandwich, is arranging to have excavations carried out in the great mass of concrete there, which has been the subject of much speculation amongst antiquaries. The opinion of Canon Routledge is that this is hollow, and, if this is the case, it is considered it might have been used for storage purposes by the Romans, and possibly for a treasure-house. Further explorations may bring to light all sorts of valuables deposited there by the Roman legionaries and auxiliaries.

Mr. A. R. Goddard writes: "Mr. Scales' note on 'Maen Castle' is much to the point.

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Can he, or others, compile a list of like instances in Cornwall or Wales full enough to form the basis of induction? The value of these discussions lies in the fact that they lead to the collection of details otherwise overlooked. It is necessary in the case described to inquire whether the *Maen* may not apply to the great rock or cliff on which the fort stands—i.e., "Rock Castle"—as in place-names, such as Penmaenmawr. Before equating *maen* with *medn* we must await quotations in proof, such as can be produced for *pedn* and *gwydn*. Even then the connection with *Maiden* in Saxon lands must be a moot point. For instance, Maiden Castle at Dorchester and Maiden Bower near Dunstable, two notable examples, neither stand on rocky cliffs nor have stone ramparts."

The famous plate-engraver, Antonio Cortelazzo, recently (May 15) died at Vicenza, at the age of 84. He originally worked in a small shop under the Basilica Palladiana in that town; but he attracted the notice of Sir A. H. Layard, and through his recommendation became known at all the Courts of Europe. Lady Layard visited him before his death. On the façade of his dwelling at Vicenza was the grateful inscription: "Se vi è un Dio Layard è il mio."

Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt sends us the following note: "The general notion or theory about the Bodleian Library at Oxford, at present three centuries of age, is that it was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, and not founded only, but endowed and furnished with books and manuscripts, as one sees it to-day. Such a view is not unnatural, but nothing can be more remote from the truth. This splendid institution, of which our readers may recollect that the tercentenary was celebrated last autumn, owes its slow development and extension to a succession of benefactors, of whom Sir Thomas Bodley was merely the first, and in one sense the foremost. Besides the building and such of its literary contents as we owe to him, there are many interesting personal relics of Sir Thomas, and the credit due to his initiative must not for a moment be qualified by regret or complaint that he did not comprise in his gift many classes of books on which he did not set store. He

selected for his beneficent purpose such materials for reference and study as were in his lifetime usually accounted most valuable and most important. Poetry, the drama, romances, popular ephemerides, even illuminated MSS., lay outside his scope. The library was to be, above all, a theological, mathematical, and historical one; and such he made it and left it. The idea, the site, and the germ, however, were there; and a succession of personages, differing from him and from each other alike in tastes and aims, arose to make the Bodleian by degrees what we see it to-day. No one would desire that the institution, which has reached so patriarchal an antiquity under its original title, should be rechristened; every one of us likes to identify the place with the man who laid the first stone of a monumental edifice, even if he died in the belief that the work was complete, or at all events that the lines on which he had planned and had raised it were broad enough for all time. Looking at this Bodleian with modern eyes, we perceive what has happened. Time and change have overlaid the nucleus, and have so reduced it in rank not less than in extent, that, if all the volumes deposited by the founder were to be taken away, their absence would be no irreparable loss, while the central strength and wealth of the library lie in the subsequent donations of Burton, Crynes, Tanner, Hearne, Rawlinson, Gough, Malone, and Douce, augmented by individual presents of their books by early Oxford scholars and occasional purchases in the market. It is perfectly right that honour should be paid, and the universal debt of gratitude acknowledged, to Bodley himself, without whose agency such a noble superstructure might never have graced and enriched Oxford; nor, if it were his lot to revisit the scene, need we question that he would approve what others did under such altered conditions and influences. At the same time, in speaking and thinking of this grand national treasure, there is no harm in remembering what it is and is not. Very much is due to Bodley; not a little is due to others who carried on the good work inaugurated by him; and the noble result has to be treated as an example of co-operative and emulous zeal on the part of generations on generations. Three centuries, it is true

enough, have elapsed since the Bodleian was opened, but what it actually is it became between the date of its establishment and the Douce bequest about 1840. The last sixty years have not accomplished much, and the independent funds are not large enough to admit extensive or heavy purchases, especially since prices have undergone a revolution. Thus, in one sense, the Bodleian is under immense obligations to Bodley; in another, there is none among its benefactors to whom it is less indebted."

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Apropos of the "Excavation of Gezer," referred to in the following Note, we may remark that Mr. Macalister had an interesting illustrated paper under that title in the June *Sunday at Home*. By the courtesy of



BRONZE SPEAR-HEADS.

the proprietors of that magazine, the Religious Tract Society, we are able to reproduce two of the illustrations. The implements shown above are part of a fine collection of bronze spear-heads and knives, which were found with sixteen skeletons in a cave originally

excavated for a cistern, and occupied by the Amorites, the circumstances pointing to the place having been the scene of a terrible tragedy. The second illustration shows a group of old Hebrew pottery. The article is of the greatest interest.

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The last *Quarterly Statement* (April) of the Palestine Exploration Fund is rich in varied matter as usual. Mr. R. A. S. Macalister sends his third quarterly report, illustrated, on the Excavation of Gezer, as well as various notes on tombs and on Greek inscriptions. Sir C. W. Wilson continues his paper on "Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre," in which he discusses the account given by Eusebius of the discovery of Golgotha and the tomb. In his "Notes from Jerusalem"

in 1899, having become too narrow for the greatly increased traffic. It was a picturesque object on the Thames, and Mr. Turner's etching, made from a drawing taken shortly before the demolition of the bridge, will be found a pleasant remembrancer of what was for so many years an attractive feature of old Kew.

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"The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," says the *Athenæum*, "is about to issue an important work on the *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. The work will contain a classified descriptive list, with adequate illustrations from photographs and rubbings, of the sculptured monuments earlier than the twelfth century, exceeding 500 in number, and a detailed analysis of their peculiar



OLD HEBREW POTTERY.

Dr. Selah Merrill describes the excavation of a burial-ground on Mount Zion, which has proved to be what he calls "an immense charnel-house." Mr. Herbert Rix, Professor Clermont-Ganneau, and Mr. P. J. Baldensperger, are among the other contributors.

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We have received from Mr. J. Lewis Turner, of 35, St. Leonard's Road, East Sheen, an attractive etching from his own burin of Old Kew Bridge—the structure which has been replaced by the new King Edward VII. Bridge, opened by His Majesty on May 20. The first bridge at Kew was erected in 1759 by the enterprise of a single citizen, Robert Tunstall. Previous to that date there had been a "horse-ferry" to convey passengers across the river. The second bridge was constructed in 1789, and was demolished

symbolism and ornamentation by Mr. J. Romilly Allen. The introduction to the volume will consist of the series of six Rhind Lectures by Dr. Joseph Anderson, discussing the relations of the characteristic art and symbolism of these monuments, their classification, derivation, distribution, and date."

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Castle Hill Congregational Church, Northampton, one of the few seventeenth-century Nonconformist churches in the country, has just acquired a remarkable collection of relics of Dr. Doddridge, who, after being pastor of that church for twenty years, died at Lisbon in 1751, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. The relics include the white satin jacket which he wore on the day of his death, and the embroidered white Court dress of Mrs. Doddridge, his wife, given to

her by the Prince of Wales, father of George III. There are other articles of Dr. and Mrs. Doddridge's apparel, and some manuscripts and printed volumes used by the doctor. A collection of Dr. Doddridge's hymns, some printed and others in manuscript, annotated by the Rev. Job Orton, with the date and occasion of composition, is perhaps the most valuable item. These relics have been in the possession of the Rev. F. Doddridge Humphreys, the last male descendant of Dr. Doddridge. They will be placed in the vestry of Castle Hill Church, which remains in the same condition as when Dr. Doddridge used it for robing prior to going into his pulpit, and which already contains a number of interesting mementos.

Letters from the German exploring party in Mesopotamia, says a Berlin newspaper correspondent, state that the work of excavation on the site of ancient Babylon is proceeding most satisfactorily. The great gate of Nebuchadnezzar's palace has been cleared of rubbish and its stately dimensions revealed. Numerous inscribed bricks have also been discovered. In one place there were 225 with closely-written cuneiform inscriptions, believed to be fragments of some public library. They are from the very earliest period of Babylonian civilization. The exploring party have prepared 600 cases of glazed tiles to be sent to Germany at the earliest opportunity. These tiles, bearing the most elaborate designs, are from the gate of Nebuchadnezzar's palace and from a sacred processional avenue.

The *Illustrated London News* of June 13 had a page of drawings of antiquities, mostly earthenware pottery and bronzes, found during the excavations at San Marzano, in the valley of the Sarno, Campania. They were covered by a volcanic deposit some 6 feet thick, which is believed to point to an unknown eruption of Vesuvius earlier than the seventh century B.C.

Mr. Arthur J. Evans wrote to the *Times* of June 5, giving a long and most interesting account of further remarkable discoveries which he has made on the site at Knossos. Another correspondent in the issue of the

same journal for June 2 gave a long description of Professor Hilprecht's excavations at Nippur, Mesopotamia. Already sufficient work has been done upon the great Temple of Bel to show that previous conceptions of a Babylonian temple will have to be modified considerably; and important light has been thrown upon the different periods of building—from pre-Sargonic times to early Arabic days—represented in the Nippur mounds.

Yet another remarkable archaeological communication appeared in the *Times* of June 1 in the shape of a letter from Mr. John Garstang, describing the discovery of a new necropolis in Egypt, of which many tombs have never been rifled. It is remarkable, says Mr. Garstang, "both for the preservation of the furniture in its tombs and for the wealth of material which these supplied for illustrating the burial customs of the Middle Empire at a time when pure Egyptian culture was nearing its culmination." We have space for but one further extract, but the whole letter is deeply interesting: "In the tomb of one Nefer-y, a Chief Physician, it was seen upon opening the door which closed the burial chamber that upon the painted coffin and at its side were a number of wooden models of objects and scenes familiar from the wall-paintings of the larger tombs. Nearest to the door, upon the coffin, was a great rowing-boat, the twenty oarsmen standing and swinging back in time to the beat of two figures on a raised platform in the centre. Beyond this was the model of a granary, with six compartments in rows of three on either side of the courtyard between them. Men are standing knee-deep in real grain filling baskets, while a scribe seated on the roof, pen in hand, keeps the count. A flight of steps leads up to the roof, which is pierced with holes through which the grain is poured into the chambers below, the doors being closed and sealed. The principle is natural, as it would be impossible to fill the chamber through the open door. . . . Behind were representations of various occupations, also in models of wood. A man carries a large offering-jar; a girl supports with one hand a basket poised on her head, and in the other holds the wings of two geese. In a group women are engaged in making and baking

bread. . . . Another well-executed group represents the making of beer from fermentation of bread by a process similar to that employed in the native industry to-day. One man is seen inside a tub, pressing with his feet. Two others are bearing water in pitchers suspended from yokes upon their shoulders. Others are working at strainers placed loose upon the casks, while in front a number of casks lie naturally in a row. By the side of the coffin was a sailing-boat, the numerous sailors assuming the attitudes necessary for hoisting the large square sail, of which the yards and rigging were preserved. Two men, in characteristic postures, are using poles vigorously over the sides. The steering is done in all cases by a long oar attached at the end of the shaft to a post fixed in the boat. A short stick then fixed into the shaft served the helmsman for a tiller by which to turn the blade as required. Finally, the coffins themselves were found to be inscribed on the insides with new 'Pyramid texts' of the time of Unas."

Mr. Reed Makeham writes: "The old order changes, even in a red-tape-bound Government department. But reform in a bureau so saturated with ultra-conservative traditions as the Probate Court and its various registries is surely worth noting. On receiving this morning a probate of will issued in this third year of Edward VII., I was struck by its unfamiliar and exiguous appearance. The time-honoured paste and platter seal had gone. Instead, there was merely a disc of vulgar red at one corner of the grant, a poor sixth of the size of the old sigillum, innocent of any pasty corpus or substance, and merely embossed with a modest coat of royal arms and a plain business statement of the purport of the impressment. The old probates were dignified and imposing, but the new documents are quite commercial-looking, and may be handled without awe, though perhaps quite as serviceable in realizing a dead friend's estate as their pompous predecessors. Certainly the change made at the London registry about the end of the late Queen's reign, whereby all probates are in book form and of uniform size, is a great convenience for ordinary folks and postal purposes.

Previously the shape and size of a probate varied with the dimensions of the often enormous skins required by the attorney's scribe for displaying on the one side only, and frequently in curious calligraphy, the text of the will and codicils. Now a vellum-like paper is invariably used, and, except as to the varying number of pages, both sides of which are inscribed, every London probate is alike in regulation size. The Irish probate grants, however, retain as yet the ancient dignity, while as for the Scottish 'confirmations,' they never pretended to any sumptuary claims, resembling in this simplicity most of the colonial probates."

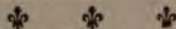
Some of the rhyming imprecations with which in our schooldays we were wont to adorn the fly-leaves of our books can probably boast of considerable antiquity. A writer in the *Burlington Magazine* quotes one which has long since been forgotten. It is written in a manuscript Service Book, which is one of a collection of manuscripts recently presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mr. George Reid. It runs as follows:

This boke ys oon, the curse of crist ys a nothir,
He that stelith thoon shall haue the othir.

Messrs. James Maclehose and Sons, Glasgow, have in the press a new complete edition of Richard Hakluyt's collection of *The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation*. It will include the rare *Voyage to Cadiz*, which was suppressed by Queen Elizabeth after the disgrace of the Earl of Essex. A new and accessible edition of this "prose epic of the modern English nation," as Froude called it, is much wanted, and Messrs. Maclehose's enterprise should meet with success. The work will be sold in sets only, and the edition for sale in this country will be strictly limited to 1,000 copies, of which 100 copies, numbered and signed, will be printed on specially prepared hand-made paper, with proofs of the engravings. The set of twelve volumes in octavo will be priced 12s. 6d. net per volume for the ordinary edition, and 25s. net per volume for that on the special paper.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., whose article on "Battlefield" appears in

another part of the present number of the *Antiquary*, has issued a second edition, revised and enlarged, of his handbook entitled *Battlefield Church, Salop, and the Battle of Shrewsbury* (Shrewsbury, Adnitt and Naunton, price 6d.). The little book, which is nicely printed and produced, gives a clear and trustworthy account, based on the best sources and on the results of the latest historical researches, of the Battle of Shrewsbury and of the circumstances which led up to it. It also describes the history and fabric of Battlefield Church, and of the Chantry or College until its dissolution in 1545. A list of the incumbents of Battlefield concludes a scholarly booklet, which should command a very wide sale at this time of celebration. There are seven good illustrations.



The annual summer meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society is to be held at Gloucester on July 14, 15, and 16, the president-elect being Mr. F. A. Hyett, B.A.



A Ramble round Thetford.

BY THE REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A.,
F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L.

SOME little time ago it was my privilege to pay a visit to this quaint and fascinating old Norfolk town—or perhaps it ought to be called “city,” for, as is well known, it once boasted itself an episcopal see—and I have thought that a few random impressions might be interesting to the readers of the *Antiquary*.

On the day of my arrival I saw nothing except the scaffolding in the market-place marking the spot where once stood the fine old Guildhall, erected by Sir Joseph Williamson in 1680, which the authorities have unfortunately pulled down, notwithstanding the protests of lovers of antiquity, and are now, they say, “engaged in rebuilding on the old lines.” Alas! what can this new Guildhall be but, as the *Athenæum* has put it in another connection, “a modern forgery”?

The following morning was beautiful with the beauty of early autumn, and, it being a holy day, I bent my steps in company with a friend to the early celebration at St. Mary's Church, one of the three which alone now survive out of the twenty churches and eight monastic houses which existed in the time of Edward III. The town of Thetford is situated at the confluence of the Little Ouse and the Thet, and is partly in Norfolk and partly in Suffolk. St. Mary's Church stands on a hill above the united rivers on the Suffolk side, and accordingly to reach it both rivers must needs be crossed. The mist of the early autumn morning, rising from the hollow in which they run and from the circumjacent meadows, half revealed and half concealed the rapidly changing foliage of the trees, now beginning to glow with varying tints of russet and brown and amber and red in the rays of the sun, which was already struggling to pierce the earth-clouds with the power begotten of the new day. As we walked by devious and winding ways down to the riverside, and then slowly mounted the hill to the church, our thoughts were with the past; and the past of Thetford goes a long way back through the dim and misty centuries. Down these devious tracks, painfully cut through the primeval forest, the old Euskarian or Iberian hunters of neolithic days would wend their way to the river-bank, where the coracle lay moored that would bear them across the stream to hunting-grounds further afield. In later times the Ic-eni, a powerful and warlike people, who conquered and absorbed their punier predecessors, had a settlement here; and when the Romans came and acquired the Ic-enian realm, first by will from Prasutagus and then by conquest, after the revolt of the Ic-eni under Boudicca, his widow and their lawful Queen, they found the place pleasant to look upon, as it is to-day, and built a town, generally supposed to have been that known as *Sitomagus*. This was an important station, thirty-one miles from Venta Icenorum, now Caistor, by Norwich on the direct line of the Icknield Way to London, as Antonine's Itinerary describes it.

The Roman remains discovered at Thetford are neither numerous nor important, but I think there is no doubt as to the identi-

fication of the site at the present day, though Dr. Thomas Gale, in his learned edition of the Itinerary, published in 1709, prefers to identify *Sitomagus* with a place he calls "Wulpit,"* in Suffolk, whose name he quaintly derives from *wolf-pit*, the haunt of the wolves, which may very likely be true to fact, though hardly to etymology.†

But I must not linger to speak of the vicissitudes that befell the town after the departure of the Romans, and through the long struggles, first between the Romano-Britons and Anglians, and afterwards between these latter and the Danes. Many a battle was fought in the neighbourhood whose memory still haunts tradition and is dimly present to the rustic mind, particularly that at Snareshill, near *Theodford*, where, in the year 871, Edmund, King of the East Angles, fought the Danes under Ingwar "sharply from morning till evening," and finally withdrew the remnant of his army under cover of the darkness. The story of Edmund's subsequent martyrdom, and of the taking of his body to Bury and his canonization, is too well known to be repeated here. It was at this time that the Danes are said to have thrown up the

gigantic mound known as the Castle Hill, of which we shall speak presently. The Danish occupation was confirmed by Alfred in his treaty with Guthrum, and, indeed, Thetford became so thoroughly Danish that it is noted as one of those places which never paid *Danegeld*. The town soon recovered its prosperity, and became a flourishing centre of trade in East Anglia. In Edward the Confessor's time it was a hundred by itself, having 943 (*al.* 944, *al.* 947) burgesses and thirteen parish churches, of which St. Mary the Great was then the mother church of the city.

After the Conquest, King William granted the manor to Roger Bigod, afterwards created Earl of Norfolk, who, as we shall see, was the founder of the greatest of all the religious houses in the town, that known pre-eminently as "The Abbey," where he himself and many of his descendants were buried.

For a brief period during the reigns of Williams I. and II., Thetford became, as I said, a bishop's see, for Herfast, the King's chaplain, who was made Bishop of Elmham in 1070, removed the see to Thetford in 1075.* Herfast was succeeded by William Galsagust† in 1085, and this latter, dying in 1091, was succeeded by Herbert de Losinga, the great East Anglian church-builder—Norwich Cathedral, St. Margaret's at Lynn, St. Nicholas at Yarmouth, to mention no others, being all due to him. Herbert, however, did not remain long at Thetford, for in 1094 he removed the see to Norwich, "to the great detriment of this city, which hath been decaying by degrees ever since," as Blomefield quaintly says. The decay, however, was not manifest for a considerable period, for, as I have already stated, the town had twenty parish churches in the fourteenth century, and when that decay came it was probably due to other causes, among which the destruction of the religious houses was not the least.

Some account may here be given of the

* He pulled down St. Mary the Great and built the Cathedral Church of St. Mary on its site, its parish being assigned to the Church of the Holy Trinity. Some ruins of each remain near the Grammar School.

† Apparently a corruption of "De Bello Fago," or Beaufeu.

* Now spelled "Woolpit," and quite a small and insignificant place.

† A writer in the *Eastern Counties Magazine* (now, alas! defunct since the death of its talented editress, the Hon. Mary Henniker), Mr. W. G. Clarke, says: "The arguments for considering Dunwich and not Thetford the *Sitomagus* of the Romans seem conclusive." This is quite a modern view advocated by Dr. Raven in his *History of Suffolk*, and I cannot say that I agree with it. Dunwich is considerably more than thirty-one Roman miles from *Ventia Icenorum*, and quite off the line of the Icknield Way and the main road to Londinium. Moreover, if Thetford does not contain many traces of Roman times, Dunwich contains less, and if Thetford only rose to importance in Saxon (or rather Anglian) times, this was still more the case with Dunwich (see *Eastern Counties Magazine*, vol. i., part 3, p. 176). The writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition, article "Thetford," simply says: "Thetford is supposed to have been the *Sitomagus* of the Romans," and with this supposition I see no reason as yet to disagree. In further corroboration of this view I would refer to a paper by Mr. I. C. Gould on "The Site of Camulodunum" (1895), where the author, taking Antonine's Itinerary in the reverse order, says: "Sitomagus may well have been at Thetford, as there is an ancient road leading in a fair line thereto from the last-named station"—i.e. *Combretonium*, now Brettenham.

mint at Thetford, kindly furnished me by Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., of the Numismatic Society, and author of *The Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I.*: "The importance of this town under the later Saxon kings is pointedly demonstrated by the history of its coinage. The privileges of a mint seem to have been granted to Thetford by King Eadgar amongst the many benefits he conferred upon the eastern counties of England. The town was but then recovering from its devastation of 952, and although our coins of it suggest that the mint was not established until late in Eadgar's reign, they disclose the name of but one moneyer, and apparently represent as yet but a small demand. Under Eadweard the Martyr similar conditions continued, but in the following reign of Ethelred II. there is a remarkable change, and Thetford suddenly becomes one of the most prolific mints in the kingdom. Out of a total of over fifty mint towns then coining, Thetford is only surpassed in variety and quantity by Winchester, London, York, Exeter, and Stamford. Danish influences are evidenced in the names of its moneyers, and the number in office at a time would seem to have been increased from one under Eadgar to at least eight. The fact that we have a complete sequence of Ethelred's types bearing the name of this town rather infers that when Sweyn in 1004 came to Thetford, and was 'one day there within it, and plundered and burnt the town,' and again in 1010, when the Danes 'burned Thetford,' the damage was not of a very permanent nature, for otherwise coining would for a time have been discontinued. In the following reigns the mint continued to make headway, until under the Confessor its output was only exceeded at London, Winchester, Lincoln, and Stamford. This will be readily understood when we remember that Domesday tells us that the burgesses of Thetford then numbered 947. Harold II.'s money was also issued here.

"This was the zenith of importance of both the town and its mint, for in 1086, according to Domesday, there were but 720 burgesses, and 224 houses were vacant. Nevertheless, the mint was assessed to the King at a *firma* of £40. This rent far exceeds that of any other mint recorded in

the survey, but it must be remembered that the returns for London and Winchester are absent from the roll. Under the Conqueror the prolific character of the coinage was to a certain extent maintained, but early in the following reign, coincident with the removal of the See of Thetford to Norwich, there is a sudden fall in its output, and from that date to the reign of Henry II. we can trace a steady decline in the quantity of its coinage and in the status of the town, only to be compared to their meteoric ascent in the latter half of the tenth century.

"Our Thetford coins only extend to the first coinage of Henry II., and therefore we gather that the mint was discontinued early in his reign. This is corroborated by an entry in the Pipe Roll for the year 1157 to the effect that 40s. was deducted from the Sheriff's returns because that sum was no longer paid by the moneyers, viz.: 'Et in defectu Monetarium de Tetford, xli.' Thus in seventy years the rent of the mint had been abated from £40 to 40s., and then the privilege was withdrawn."

According to Evans and Britton, *The Beauties of England: Norfolk*, 1810, p. 244, and to *The Norfolk Tour*, 1829, p. 898, Thetford continued to possess a mint down to the reign of King John, in the third year of whose reign (1201) there were still four moneyers here, but from that time nothing occurs. Blomefield, on whom these writers depend, is the authority for this, and he quotes the Pipe Roll under this date (1201): "Et in defalcatione quatuor monetarium de Tefford, 4 lib."

Mr. Andrew explains this entry in the Pipe Roll of 1201 as meaning that, "as the four moneyers of Thetford were no longer there, the burgesses produced their writ, and were allowed a remittance of £4 from their *firma* as representing the rent of the old mint," so that Blomefield's statement arose from a misunderstanding.

As regards the possession of a mint by the town of Thetford, it must be remembered that this was no unusual circumstance, though it was a sign of its importance. "In early Saxon and Norman days the number of moneyers was considerable, mints being established in almost every important town, as might be expected at a period when

communication between distant places was extremely difficult."

Mr. W. J. Andrew, in the work above referred to, points out that "the King's money was only issued by his direct authority in a comparatively small proportion of the mints—viz., at those royal cities and towns which, for the time being, remained under his direct control. The greater part of the country was granted by charter to the archbishops, bishops, earls, and principal barons, in return for spiritual or military service; but as the then doctrine of law was that no one could hold more than a life interest in any property, at the death of the King or of the grantee the charter required to be confirmed by or to the respective successor. Further, the privilege of coining the King's money could not be delegated or farmed without a further charter, and was therefore a purely official prerogative, only exercisable by the territorial lord himself, and was *dormant during his absence abroad*." This discovery—for so it is—not only enables us to assign the true order of the succession of the different types of coins, and to ascertain the particular years during which each type was issued, but also enables us to fix the date when any particular lord received the grant of a mint by the types he issued, and to ascertain the years when he was in England and when abroad. For example, of the fifteen types of coins issued in the reign of Henry I., only two are absent from the Thetford mint, viz., Types vi. (1110-12) and xii. (1123-25), during which years, according to Mr. Andrew's theory, the grantee of the mint would be absent from England. The Manor of Thetford was, however, at that time *in manu regis*.

The foregoing will suffice for a brief sketch of the history of Thetford, for our object is not "history," but to endeavour to give an idea of the impressions produced by a day's ramble in the town, an account of its present appearance, and a description and short history of the various monuments of the past which still remain to tell of vanished glories that shall never more return.

St. Mary's Church, where we left our visitors in the early morning, was carefully explored after the service. This church tells nothing of its history in its

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fabric. We must remember that this is not that St. Mary's which was the mother-church of the city in the Confessor's time; of that we shall speak presently. This, one of the three still existing, is St. Mary the Less, and is a building of the usual type of Norfolk Perpendicular, with square western tower, nave, aisles, and chancel. One earlier bit, however, there is in the Norman font, a massive, square bowl, very plain, but with characteristic Norman work on each side, and the emblems of the Evangelists, very much battered, at the corners. In the church is a monument to Sir Richard Fulmerston, who received the manor of Thetford from the Duke of Somerset, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI. in the year 1548, and founded the Grammar School. He died in 1567, and on the monument are these words: "TRANSIT SICUT FULMERSTON GLORIA MUNDI," and below, much battered, but still legible: "Propitietur Deus animabus mortuorum"—an instructive piece of evidence as to the practice of praying for the souls of the departed in the reformed Church of England several years after the accession of Elizabeth.

(To be concluded.)



Battlefield, Salop.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.,
Vicar of St. Michael's, Shrewsbury.



THE 21st of this month of July will be the quincenary of the Battle of Shrewsbury. This battle was certainly one of the decisive battles of England. Had events turned out otherwise, had Henry IV. been defeated and slain, the whole course of English history would have been altered, and it is impossible even to conjecture what would have happened. But the victory of Henry IV. was undoubtedly for the highest good of the English nation in the long-run. A strong local committee has been formed, and steps have been taken to commemorate this anniversary at Shrewsbury in a fitting way. Mr. F. R. Benson's company has been engaged, and will perform three of

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Shakespeare's historical plays—*Richard II.*, the *First Part of Henry IV.*, and *Henry V.*—and the always popular *Merry Wives of Windsor*. During the whole week (July 19 to 25) there will be a round of events interesting to the antiquary and to very many besides. Old English games, with tilting at the ring, morris-dances, bouts at quarterstaff, etc., will show us to-day in what sports our fathers delighted. On the day of the battle (Tuesday, July 21) there

original records relating to the history of the battle and the church and college that sprung up on the site.

That old chronicler Waurin has described the battle in these terms: "There was such a slaughter of men whose bodies lay soulless that the like had not been seen in England for a long time, and those who were alive did all in their power to kill each other, so that it was a horrible and dreadful thing to see; nor was any so bold that he did not tremble



BATTLEFIELD CHURCH: SOUTH SIDE.

is to be a pilgrimage to the Battlefield, with a service in the old church and a sermon by the Bishop of the diocese; a description of the battle on the spot by Mr. J. H. Wylie, the historian of the reign of Henry IV., and a public luncheon with speeches by leading personages; the whole fitly to conclude with a performance of the *First Part of Henry IV.*

The Shropshire Archaeological Society intend to issue a special Battlefield part of their *Transactions*, which will contain papers by well-known authors and a number of

with horror and fear, for as I have heard tell by mouth and by writing it is not found in any book of this chronicle that there ever was in the kingdom of England since the conquest by Duke William so horrible a battle or so much Christian blood spilled as in this of which we are speaking, which was a lamentable thing, for each of the parties strove hard and wished to vanquish his enemies."

Battlefield Church stands on the spot where the fight was fiercest, and near a pit in which a large number of bodies of the slain were

interred. Its beautiful Perpendicular grey tower can be seen by the traveller from Crewe to Shrewsbury, about a mile after leaving Hadnall Station, on the right-hand side of the railway-line. The church is commonly attributed to Henry IV., but it was really erected by Roger Ive, a zealous Lancastrian priest, and Rector of Fitz and of Albright Hussey, who obtained charters from the King for this purpose. The earliest document extant is dated October 28, 1406. It is a license to Richard Hussey, Lord of Albright Hussey, on whose property the battle was fought, to assign two acres of land to Ive to celebrate Divine service daily in a chapel to be erected there for the souls of the King and of those who were slain in the battle and were there buried.* The church was duly begun, and was finished in 1409, when the King by letters patent established it as a chantry of eight chaplains, and endowed it with the advowson of Michaelleskirke in Lancashire. He afterwards added as a further endowment the advowsons of Iddesale (or Shifnal) and St. Michael within the castle of Salop. This charter of Henry IV., dated March 27, 1410, was confirmed by Pope John XXIII. in 1411, and by Henry V., Henry VI., and Henry VII.

The statutes of the college are practically contained in the will of Roger Ive, the first master or warden, dated October 13, 1444, which is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*. The college existed less than 140 years, and during that time there were but seven masters or wardens—viz., Roger Ive, to 1447; Henry Bastard, 1447 to 1454; Roger Phillipps, 1454 to 1478; Adam Grafton, 1478 to circa 1520; John Hussey circa 1521 to 1523; Humphrey Thomas, 1525 to 1535; and John Hussey, 1535 to 1545, when the college was dissolved. It was practically a college of secular canons. The site of the college is marked by a number of mounds and embankments, which may readily be traced in a field to the south of the church.

* This looks as if the King intended to exclude his adversary Hotspur from the benefit of these prayers. After the battle Hotspur's body was quartered, and the four quarters were sent to London, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Chester, and his head to York. On November 3 the King ordered that they should be delivered to his widow, Elizabeth Percy, for burial, and she reverently interred them by the altar in York Minster.

These were taken by many persons to be earthworks thrown up before the battle, but Mr. St. John Hope identified them at once as the site of the college buildings and fish-ponds.

The rule of the chaplains as laid down by Roger Ive was a very strict one. They were engaged in one perpetual daily round of prayers and Masses for the dead warriors, whose bodies lay rotting in the ground all around them. Then there is evidence that they kept a school, and taught the poor lads who resided in the neighbourhood; and they supported an almshouse or hospital for old men. They might not leave the college precincts without the consent of the master under a penalty of 3s. 4d. For all their unremitting labours the remuneration of these chaplains was only 8 marks a year.

On Edward VI.'s accession to the throne, all chantries were given to the King, and Battlefield College was dissolved, and its lands and property sold to various purchasers. The Commissioners left Edward Shorde, one of the chaplains, to serve the church, with a chamber or lodging, and these goods to carry on the services, a return of which was made in August, 1553: 3 bells (two great and a sanctus bell), 2 vestments, 2 altar cloths, a chalice with a paten parcel gilt weighing 10 ounces, a pair of small latén candlesticks, and a pair of cruets. The endowments were then confiscated, a small sum of £3 yearly alone being left, which is still paid by the Crown to the incumbent. The whole of the rest of the income of the living is modern, and dates from 1754, when a sum of money was raised by the patron and others, and a farm was bought as an endowment for the incumbent.

Battlefield Church is a very interesting one. Having been erected in the years 1407-8, it is, of course, of the Perpendicular style of architecture, but three of the windows have reticulated tracery in their heads, and in others there are evidences of a lingering fondness for the flowing lines of Decorated tracery. The tower was erected nearly 100 years later than the body of the church, and was completed during the mastership of Adam Grafton, a distinguished ecclesiastic, and chaplain to the young King Edward V. and Prince Arthur. His name, *Maister Adam Grafton*, occurs on

an escutcheon over the east window of the tower. Grafton died in July, 1530, and was buried at Withington Church, where a brass describes him as "the most worshipfull prest lyving in hys days." Over the east window

chancel alone was used for Divine service until 1861, when the church was restored at the sole cost of Lady Brinckman. One defect in the restoration was the marked division of the church into nave and chancel



STATUE OF HENRY IV. OVER EAST WINDOW.

of Battlefield Church is a statue of Henry IV., crowned, with a dagger hanging on his left side, and his right hand grasping a sword.

About the middle of the eighteenth century the roof of the nave fell in, and the

whereas anciently it was all of one pace. Considering, however, the dilapidated state of the church, the work was exceedingly well carried out. The tower was a foot out of the perpendicular, and the walls were broken

nearly 9 feet below their original height, so that the architect's work was a difficult one. To the late Mr. S. Pountney Smith, of Shrewsbury, the restoration was entrusted. He had a considerable local reputation as an architect, and restored many churches in the neighbourhood, including St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

There was formerly a great deal of very

Ashmole MS. 854 in the Bodleian Library and Additional MS. 21,236 in the British Museum Library give descriptions and drawings of this old glass.

In the church is a seated figure of "Our Lady of Pity," the Blessed Virgin with the dead Christ across her knees. It is 3 feet 9 inches high, and carved out of a block of oak, hollowed behind, and is certainly as old



BATTLEFIELD CHURCH: INTERIOR.

beautiful glass in Battlefield Church, which was painted some time between 1434 and 1445, during the mastership of Roger Ive. This was partially destroyed in 1749, and all that remained in 1861 was taken out by the vicar and carried away to Prees Church, where it may still be seen. It contained figures of knights in armour, with armorial surcoats, crowned heads, coats of arms, and scenes from the life of St. John Baptist. The

as the church. It will be found described in Bloxam's *Gothic Architecture*.

Only one impression of the old seal of Battlefield College is known to be in existence. It represents the Blessed Virgin crowned, with the Child in her right arm, and in her left hand a palm-branch. On the dexter side is a shield of arms, France and England quarterly; on the sinister side a chevron engrailed between three birds, being

the arms of Ive. Over each shield is a sword erect. The legend is :

"S. commune . domini . Rogeri . Eve . primi . magistri . et . successorum . suorum . Collegii . Beate . Maria . Magdalene . juxta . Salop."

At the Virgin's feet is the figure of Roger Ive kneeling. The church and college were dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, as the Battle of Shrewsbury was fought on the eve of her festival, and she was believed to have assisted the King in his victory.

It is now satisfactorily ascertained that Owen Glyndwr, who had promised to assist the Percies in their enterprise against Henry IV., was nowhere near Shrewsbury at the time of the battle, but was busily en-

miles away from the battlefield, watching the fight, is purely mythical, and cannot be traced to an earlier date than 1784, when



Martin J. Harding

[Photo

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH : OUR LADY OF PITY,
SHOWING THE SEDILIA.

gaged in attacking royal garrisons in South Wales. The story of his being in a tree known as Shelton Oak, some three or four



H. H. Hughes

[Photo

SEAL OF BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE.

(Exact Size.)

Gough gave this tradition in a footnote to his edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

A quaint rhyming chronicle of the Percies, compiled by William Peeris, clerk and priest and secretary to the fifth Earl of Northumberland, preserved in the Bodleian Library (Dodesworth MS. L, fol. 119), gives this reason for Sir Henry Percy being named Hotspur :

The eight Henry, sone to the seaventh Henry
bounteous and good,

His father yet livinge, was a right valiant knight,
And did many notable acts, as became his noble
bloud,

For defence of his Princes Realme hee spared not
to fight.

For his sharpe quicknesse and speedinesse at neede
Henry Hottespur hee was called indeede.

The chronicler goes on to describe him as "crowne of all vertues," and then speaks of the place of his burial :

In Yorke Minster this most honourable knight
By the first earle his father lyeth openly in sight.

St. Martin's Church, Canterbury.

THE Church of St. Martin, Canterbury, the oldest church in England, stands on a hill called St. Martin's Hill, which at the beginning of the fourth century, in the reign of Constantine the Great, was occupied by Roman villas, and probably by a small Roman encampment. It is uncertain whether the church was originally dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and then rededicated to St. Martin of Tours, the patron saint of France, by Queen Bertha, A.D. 590, or whether it was from the first dedicated to St. Martin. He was an intimate friend and counsellor of the Emperor Maximus, who had been sent as General to Britain before his proclamation as Emperor of Rome, A.D. 383. St. Augustine's mission to England took place A.D. 597, and Bede, who lived only a century later, says that the members of that mission, with their converts, assembled in St. Martin's Church "to sing, to pray, to say mass, to preach, and to baptize." It is probable that King Ethelbert, the husband of Bertha, was baptized in the church, though we cannot safely assert that he was baptized in the existing font.

We know little of the history of St. Martin's during the centuries immediately after the death of St. Augustine, but it probably suffered from the ravages of the Danes at the sack of Canterbury at the beginning of the eleventh century, in the reign of Ethelred II.

The Normans repaired it, and it was rebuilt to a large extent in the thirteenth century in the Norman style, either in John's reign or that of Henry III. Externally it is a mass of rough walling, partly of Roman tiles, partly of various kinds of stones and flint, held together by seashore mortar of great solidity. Internally the two-foot-thick walls of the nave are built of roughly-hewn Kentish ragstones, with occasional blocks of chalk, and are bonded together by courses of Roman tiles at irregular intervals, and faced here and there with pink Roman plaster, made of pounded brick, carbonate of lime, and siliceous sand. These walls have lately been stripped of the mediæval and modern plaster which had been

laid on them, and the ancient work is now visible throughout. On the west wall has been discovered a central arch, above the existing doorway, reaching to a height of 18 feet above the floor, flanked by two windows, most probably Roman. These windows were extended 18 inches higher (as they now appear) in Saxon or Norman times.

The greater part of the chancel is of Roman tiles laid closely and evenly on one another, but with no signs of Roman plastering.

One of the most interesting objects in the building is the font, which is tub-shaped, consisting of a rim, three tiers and a base. The actual basin is 1 foot 10 inches in diameter; its outside circumference is 8 feet 2 inches; and the entire height of the font is 3 feet 1 inch from the floor. The three tiers are made up of twenty-two distinct stones, rounded externally and fitted in their places. The lowest tier has a continuous pattern of scroll-work; the second has groups of intertwining circles, except one stone, which has six comparatively plain circles carved upon it; the ornamentation of the third tier is of an entirely different character, showing arches intersecting each other. The decoration of the rim corresponds with that of the two lowest tiers, except that in one part there is a kind of dog-tooth work, like stars intersecting each other. There may have been an upper portion to this rim, which has been cut away to form a resting-place for a tall cover, in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

The date of this interesting font is not certain; possibly it was put together in Saxon times, and afterwards ornamented by Norman workmen. It originally stood in the centre of the church. At the south-east corner of the nave is a Norman piscina, considered to be the earliest and most beautiful in England. The size of the actual opening is 13 inches by 7½ inches.

On the north side of the nave are the remains of a Norman doorway, 4 feet 2 inches wide, with jambs of axed Caen stone of irregular size, and a tympanum, the front of which has been knocked off. East of this is a stoup for holy water, which some think is contemporary with the existing wall. On the south side of the chancel is a "priest's door," with a semicircular arch of converging blocks

of Kentish rag; it is of later, probably Saxon, workmanship.

On the north side of the chancel is a tomb erroneously said to be that of Queen Bertha; she was buried in the transept of St. Martin's Chapel in the Monastery Church of St. Augustine, Canterbury. Near this tomb is an aumbry of Henry VII.'s time, with an oaken door of linen pattern. Just outside the altar-rails are two Elizabethan brasses; more interesting is a mural tablet to Sir John Finch, that Speaker of the Commons in Charles I.'s reign who was held down in his seat by Holles and others that the protest against the infraction of the Petition of Right might be passed. Finch died in 1660.

In Roman times the chancel was only half its present length; the eastern half was probably added at the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. About the same date is assigned the sedile, outside the present altar-rails.

Originally the church had three altars—to St. Martin, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas respectively; it had also images of St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Christopher, St. Nicholas, and St. Erasmus, as well as a rood-beam, on which the Holy Cross light was always kept burning.

At the west end, near the door, is a curious Norman squint, the sides of which are formed of worked chalk and Kentish rag, with traces of a hinge and a receptacle for a bolt; the lintel is composed of a piece of oak much decayed by age. This squint commanded, apparently, a view of the high altar, and was either a lychnoscope or leper's window, or else for the use of penitents standing under cover of a porch, before the existing tower was built.

There are three bells. One has no inscription; the second bears date 1641; and on the third we read, in old English characters, "Sancta Caterina, ora pro nobis." Many Saxon beads have been found in the churchyard, also Merovingian coins of the seventh or eighth century and other relics. In the church museum is a chrismatory or ampulla of the fourteenth century, found in 1845, and containing three oil-pots—(1) for the holy chrism, (2) for the sick, (3) for anointing catechumens.

ALICE DORÉ.

The Phœnicians in South Africa.

BY W. B. WALLACE, B.A.

TERRITORIALY insignificant, Phœnicia, or the narrow strip of country on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean whose chief cities were Tyre and Sidon, is to the student of history almost, if not quite, as interesting as Greece and Rome. It owes much to its geographical position and to the facilities which its natural products offered for glass-work—in this industry the Phœnicians were, so to speak, the Venetians of antiquity—and for purple-dyeing; but it owes still more to the enterprising commercial spirit of its sons. Clinging like a polype to the rocks of its seagirt home, its tentacles went forth to the ends of the earth. There was, in fact, no corner of the *orbis antiquis notus* whither they did not penetrate. Even in the days of Homer, as we learn from the romantic story of Eumæus the swineherd in the *Odyssey*, the keels of the Phœnician shipmen furrowed the blue waters of the Grecian Archipelago, where they drove a lucrative trade in jewellery and glass ornaments—for in this latter sense we venture to interpret the Homeric *ἀθύρματα*—and, when opportunity served, had no troublesome scruples of conscience about receiving stolen goods and even kidnapping children, like the infamous *comprachicos* of a later age, whose doings Victor Hugo graphically describes in his *L'Homme qui rit*.

Tyrians, Sidonians, and the people of that mighty Carthage founded on the north coast of Africa by the fugitive Elissa, urged on, like the mythical Io, by a gadfly—in this case the gadfly of acquisitiveness, which is still the strongest motive-power in Semitic races—ransacked the whole of the Old World in pursuit of gain; and the religion and many of the customs of the highly-civilized Aztec Empire which Cortes and his Spaniards found in Mexico, strongly resembling as they did the astral worship and cruel, gloomy, and lascivious rites of Baal and Baaltis, Moloch and Ashtoreth, almost suggest the idea of a Phœnician settlement in the New World as well.

The Phœnicians were active, energetic, indefatigable, and exceptionally endowed with the business instinct; they were brave, too, with a stern, dogged, fanatical valour, when they fought, as it were, in their last trench, in defence of their hearths and homes, as the sieges of Tyre and Carthage by Alexander of Macedon and Scipio Africanus Minor sufficiently attest; but they did not possess what we may term the genius of colonization—that genius bestowed in such full measure upon the Hellenes of old and the Anglo-Saxons of to-day, and which was no less conspicuous in the career of the lost leader of men whom we call the Colossus of Africa than in that of Archias the Corinthian, the expatriated founder of Syracuse. The settlements of the Phœnicians were not colonies in the Greek and English sense of the word: they were simply factories. They were established—whether in the distant Cassiterides or on the Sicilian and Spanish coasts—for the sole purpose of exploiting the soil and the natives, and, as a rule, were situated close by the sea and within hail of their galleys. The Semite wanted gold, silver, tin, perfumes, spices, and incense; he was not philanthropic, and had no care for or interest in his fellow-man, save when the vague and abstract idea of humanity assumed concrete and commercial form in the slave *ergastula*. Hence we can explain the fact that while other and more genial systems of civilization did not vanish from the earth without leaving enduring memorials behind them in the languages and laws, the religions, customs, and architectures of subject peoples, the sole traces of Phœnician occupation are, as a rule, old mine workings, which still speak eloquently enough of the *auri sacra fames* that was the dominant characteristic of this remarkable race.

The great Englishman who after life's fitful fever rests from the work of empire-building amid the silence of the Matoppo Hills was not by any means the first to discover the mineral wealth of that part of South Central Africa which bears, and will bear through the ages, his honoured name; for the Phœnicians, who were, as we have seen, the carriers of the trade of the world, the foremost miners, metallurgists, manufacturers, merchants, and chapmen of anti-

quity, had preceded him there, as is amply proved by the numerous old workings which have been found in Rhodesia.

Geology and natural history teach us that the crust of the earth and the bed of the ocean may be regarded as composed, to a very great extent, of dead organisms; the surface of the globe, too, teems with ruins—ruins which in many cases constitute all that is left to testify to the former existence of mighty prehistoric empires which the waves of time have engulfed, leaving not a rack behind. Not to speak of the land of Nile, which is really one vast mausoleum, there are the extensive architectural remains of Angkor Tôm and Nakhou Wat, in Siam, and in the New World the pyramids and terraces, the temples and palaces, of colossal extent and sombre magnificence, which are to be found in the Mexican peninsular province of Yucatan. Europe, in addition to the comparatively recent memorials of Greece and Rome, has its cairns and cromlechs, its menhirs and dolmens, which point to earlier epochs than the classical; Asia has the gigantic relics of an early Kambodian civilization, to which we have alluded above; America can boast immense ruinous piles which were ancient when Cortes conquered Montezuma; but there are no remains of the past so densely enveloped in mystery as the ruins of the ancient city of Zimbabwe, or Zimbabwe, in South Central Africa. Who were the original builders? Why did they build here? These are questions which have exercised the ingenuity of successive generations of archæologists since the world, in these latter days ceasing to be creative, has become critical.

The researches of Mr. Wilmot have demonstrated that in the Middle Ages Zimbabwe was the capital of a barbarous empire called Monomotapa, which included in its territories Sofala and Sena, both lying south of the present Portuguese province of Mozambique. He has also pointed out that the ubiquitous Jesuits maintained an establishment and had a church in that ancient city, which in the course of its history had probably witnessed very different rites. The standard of civilization in the mediæval Monomotapa was of a much lower grade than that which had preceded it, and it is probable that its semi-savage inhabitants regarded

the towers and bulwarks and vast crumbling piles of masonry amidst which they lived with a stupid and unreasoning wonder similar to that which pervades the breast of the untutored Bedouin when he gazes upon the Fountain of the Sun at Cyrene, or the lonely pillars of Baalbec or Palmyra, sad "Mizpahs" of old-world culture facing the eternal solitudes of the desert.

The late Mr. Theodore Bent, however, has gone farther, and has pretty conclusively proved that Zimbabwe, or Zimboe, so recently as mediæval times the seat of a barbaric monarchy, was, in the centuries dim and forgotten of almost prehistoric eld, either an inland Phœnician city or a city closely allied by some mysterious links to the Phœnicians, inasmuch as its customs and religion were distinctly Sidonian. Beyond these two ascertained facts—the existence of the mediæval empire of Monomotapa and the discovery that the ancient town, if not actually Phœnician, possessed at least a Phœnician civilization—we have as yet nothing certain to go upon in regard to Zimboe; we simply grope in the twilit region of conjecture, confronted therein from time to time by questions which, with the means of information at present at our disposal, are perfectly insoluble, and may, perhaps, remain so.

"Gold," however, as says the Mephistopheles of *Faust*, "is the lord of the world;" it certainly ruled the Semitic world of yore; and this fact supplies us with what seems like a key—golden in every sense of the word—to the mystery of Zimbabwe and the other less important trading towns which, as we gather from the presence of heaps of ruins, once stood in its vicinity. If, as the weight of evidence tends to prove, Zimbabwe was a Phœnician settlement, why did the Phœnicians, contrary to their almost invariable custom, build so far from the sea? The answer no doubt is: Because of the existence of rich gold reefs in the locality, which could be profitably worked by slave labour. It is extremely likely that the wealth of this auriferous region was known to Solomon, and some have even identified Zimbabwe with the Ophir whence the Hebrew monarch procured his store of gold—a not improbable theory. Anyhow, it seems to be clearly established that the chief industries of the

vanished city and its dependencies were the smelting and the sale and barter of the precious metal. Journeys in the vast interior of Africa in those days, and with the slow and cumbrous modes of locomotion at the disposal of the ancients, must have been lengthy and tedious undertakings, and we can readily believe that fully three years would be spent by trading expeditions, travelling by sea and land, in reaching Zimbabwe from Jerusalem, concluding their business there, and returning with their goods to the Hebrew capital. That the route from the sea to the gold towns was perilous in the extreme, exposed as it was to the attacks of the savage African tribes, is vouched for by the ruins of a chain of old forts—reminding us somewhat of the blockhouses which Lord Kitchener found so serviceable in the Boer War—intended to afford protection to the merchants, and to hold enemies and marauders in check.

Such were probably the *origines* of the ancient Zimbabwe. What was the occasion of its fall, and why did the city lie desolate for centuries, till it experienced a partial and somewhat ignoble resuscitation when it became the capital of Monomotapa? Its fate was doubtless similar to that of Cyrene on the North African coast, of Olbia on the Borysthenes, and of other outposts of civilization planted in *media barbaria*. The time arrived for Zimbabwe, as for these, when wealth and luxury had done their inevitable work, when physical degeneration—the fiend that dogs the steps of material progress—had weakened and enervated its inhabitants, when watch and ward against the beleaguering native tribes was relaxed, and the weapons of war were laid aside and warlike arts forgotten. Then did the savage hordes which for ages had hemmed it round rush in like wolves upon their helpless prey, and then did the fall of Zimbabwe resemble the destruction brought upon Cyrene by the barbarous Libyans in the days of Synesius.

Thus doubtless perished in later days the empire of Monomotapa.

Such is the conjectural history of Zimbabwe, such the poor net result of investigations concerning it up to the present date.

But let us not despair. The archæologist, like the schoolmaster, is abroad. Mycenæ, Cyprus, and Troy have already yielded up

their sepulchres, their secrets, and their gold ; the Pergamon museum at Berlin has been lately enriched with classical remains from Asia Minor of the deepest interest and the most marvellous beauty. As we write, the work of excavation in the Roman Forum is being steadily carried on under the direction of Giacomo Boni ; while, last, but not least, French archæologists are busy amidst the ruins of Timgad, the “ Algerian Pompeii ” (the ancient Thamagas, which stood not far from the important Roman military station

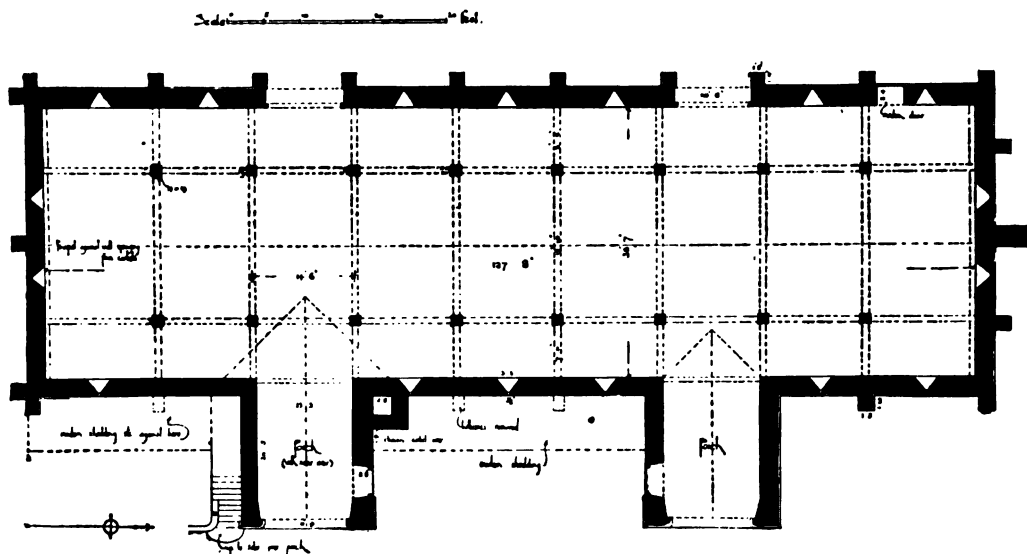
Mediæval Barns.

BY FRANCIS B. ANDREWS, A.R.I.B.A.

(Concluded from p. 173.)

BREDON (WORCESTERSHIRE).---At Bredon there was, previous to 780 A.D., a religious house owning a considerable amount of local property; in that year, however, it was granted by Offa to Worcester.* At a later period another house is said to have had an exist-

The Barn at Bardon : Worcestershire.



James E. Andrews 1891-1964. name of full name.

GROUND-PLAN OF BREDON BARN.

of Lambæsis), where a magnificent arch of Trajan, the inevitable Roman baths and theatre, and other buildings have been unearthed.

In view of all this activity it does not seem extravagant or presumptuous to hope that ere long the revealing light of modern research may be brought to bear with startling result upon the mystery of Zimbabwe and the other ancient gold towns of South Central Africa.

ence at Bredon, and to this some small remains yet traceable are attributed, and it may be that the magnificent barn also had some connection with it, or with the grange which the Bishops of Worcester held here to so late as the reign of Elizabeth.

The barn is built of rubble stonework ; its walls are 2 feet 4 inches thick, and are divided into bays by two-stage buttresses, and it is roofed in with stone shingles. In plan it is 127 feet 8 inches long and 38 feet

* It was dissolved before 1066, and the property is cited in *Domesday* as belonging to Worcester.

7 inches wide internally, and is divided by two rows of posts carrying the roof principals into three avenues or aisles; the sides are 8 feet 6 inches wide, and the centre about 21 feet 3 inches, and its floor area amounts to nearly 5,000 square feet. The side walls are 2 feet 4 inches thick, and rise about 13 feet, and the gable ends are 2 feet 6 inches thick, 42 feet high, and are coped, and crowned with foliated apex stones that once bore crosses.

On the north-east side there are two cart

weathered back and splayed off to form an octagonal flue some 8 feet in height, which is crowned with a pyramidal cap, pierced with little pointed and canopied slits on each face of the octagon for the egress of the smoke.

The room was lighted originally by small lancet slits, which, as also the internal portion of the chimney, are now blocked up and plastered over, and a modern window inserted in the gable end.



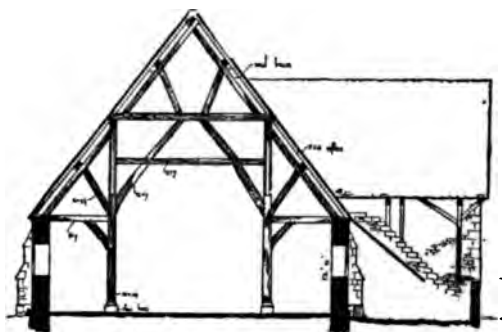
BREDON BARN FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

porches 18 feet wide, and which project an equal distance, but have no buttresses. Over the easternmost of these, and approached by an external stone stair, is a solar or room for the monk or bailiff who had charge of the barn. This is a very rare and interesting feature. On one side of this room, and borne externally on a bold corbel, is a very delicate and graceful chimney-shaft, carried up square to just above the eaves, there

In the internal angle of this porch, as it joins the main building on the north side, is a shaft or pit—how deep extending I do not know, but I think not lower than the ground level—continued up to the eaves with solid masonry without break or opening; at the top it finishes abruptly and a small lancet slit gives light; it can only be approached now by a ladder inside the barn.

The interior of the barn is very fine; it has

nine bays of massive timber framings carried between the walls on oak posts 14 inches square, tapering to 10 inches, with splayed base stones 21 inches square. The truss is of indescribable form, and resembles more a system of strutted beams than a roof-truss proper. Its cross-beams are 9 inches by 7 inches, its longitudinal purlin-beams 10 inches by 7 inches, strutted with heavy timbers. The purlins, wind-braces, etc., are of large dimensions, and the common rafters 5 inches by 4 inches, laid, as is usual, with the broader side downward. Opposite the porches are cart-doors in the north-west wall, and each wall and gable is pierced with long oilets deeply splayed internally, and about 4 inches wide on face with square stone



Cross Section.

BREDON BARN: CROSS SECTION.

heads, and oak lintels on the inside. There are also numerous ventilation holes through the walls about 6 inches square. The immense key, having double wards on each side, was until lately in existence.*

This barn is a very magnificent specimen; it forms a singularly complete example of the larger kind, and although some have given its date as 1450 A.D., it appears to be certainly not later than about the middle of the fourteenth century.†

At Littleton, also in Worcestershire, is another large stone-built barn 142 feet 3 inches long by 38 feet 10 inches wide.

* Referred to in *Archæological Association Journal*, xxxviii. 82.

† Parker, "Domestic Architecture," *Archæological Association Journal*, xxxiv. 294.

Besford (Worcestershire).—Besford* Manor (now Court) barn has peculiar interest; it is an example of early timber construction,† dating from probably the latter part of the fifteenth century. It is now enclosed with tarred weather-boarding, but here and there are panels yet remaining with thin laths sprung into the grooves of the framings and plastered over. Another feature of remark is the plan arrangement of the barn; it is indeed a double barn, consisting of two barns each having a cart porch, and set together in the form of the letter L, each arm being an exact counterpart of the other. Externally, either portion measures 70 feet in length and 28 feet in width. The timber-framed walls rise off a rubble basement 10 inches thick and 2 feet high to a total height of 14 feet to the eaves, and about 32 feet to the gable apex. The wall framings are in 13-feet bays, and have 11-inch by 11-inch and 11-inch by 9-inch oak posts, with 9-inch by 4½-inch intermediates, 11-inch by 10-inch sills and heads, and 10-inch by 4½-inch intermediates, all grooved for plastering. The roof-trusses have 11-inch tie-beams tapered from 18 inches to 11 inches, 9-inch by 5-inch queen posts, 5-inch by 7-inch principal rafters and straining pieces, and other timbers of proportionate sizes; purlins 9 inches by 7 inches, rafters 4½ inches by 3 inches; it is covered in with stone shingle, and has a stone ridge and small finial crosses on each gable apex, which seem to have been executed outside the usual traditions of mediæval masonry, for they are rough and uncouth.

Another fine timber barn is at Harmondsworth (Middlesex), and smaller ones are at Bisham and Betterton (Berks), and Maxtoke (Warwick), etc.

Glastonbury (Somersetshire).—One of the most celebrated and ornate barns is the Abbots' Barn, at Glastonbury.‡ It dates from about 1425 A.D., or possibly a little earlier, and is of cruciform plan, with two cart-porches. Internally, its length is 85 feet and its width 25 feet 9 inches. The porches are

* Belonged to Westminster temp. Domesday; previously to Pershore Abbey.

† The nave of the church near is also of timber framing, an interesting example, though somewhat unwisely restored.

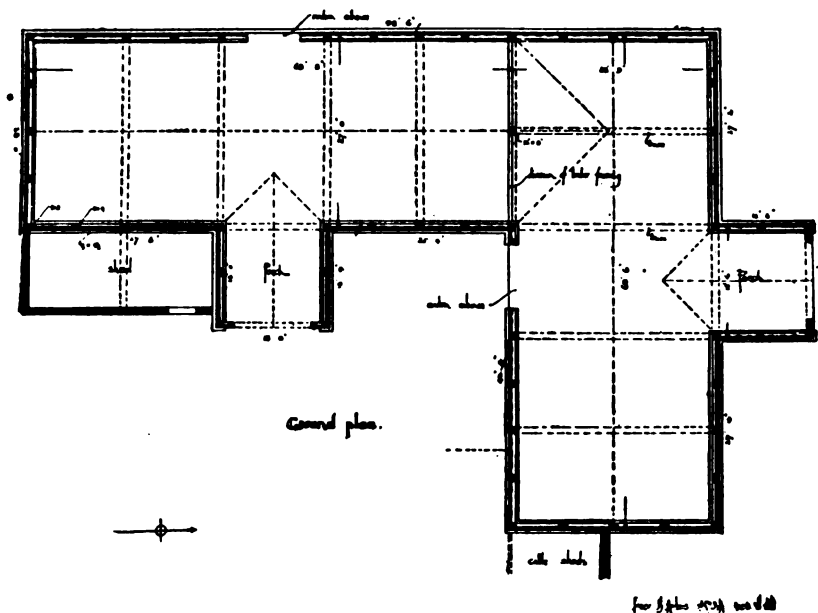
‡ Illustrated in Pugin's *Examples*.

13 feet 7 inches wide, and project 16 feet. In the main gables and in those of the porches are panels bearing the symbols of the Evan-

porch gables are richly carved and set on elaborate apex stones. The kneelers to the gable-end copings are enriched with masks,

Double Barn at Besford: Worcestershire:

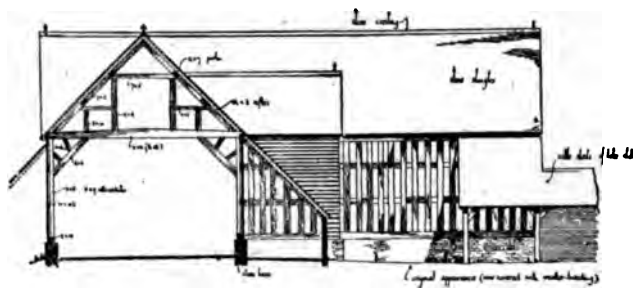
Scale 1 in. = 10 ft. 1 in. = 10 ft.



BESFORD BARN: GROUND PLAN.

gelists, above which in each gable end is a beautiful triangular foliated window, richly moulded and hooded, and as a finial to the

and those of the porches with animals astride the stones which form gablets to the buttresses. The cart entrances have lofty four-



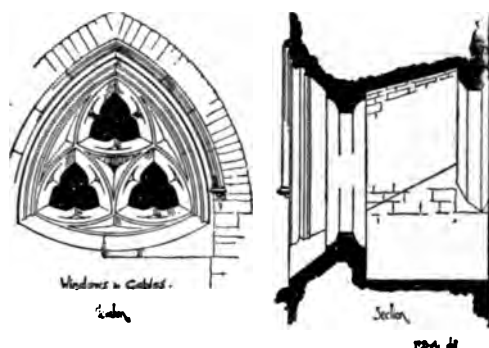
Section and part elevation. (Many walls)

BESFORD BARN: SECTION.

copings there is a statuette of a bishop in full canonical robes, standing 3 feet 4 inches high on a small stone pedestal; the finials to the

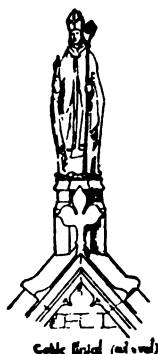
centred arches, over which are two-light square-headed, traceried and moulded windows. The side-walls rise 18 feet 6 inches to the

eaves, and have massive single-stage buttresses. Each bay is pierced with an oilet having a segmental rear-arch. The end gable rises about 42 feet, is buttressed, and has two cross and two single oilets.



GLASTONBURY BARN: TRIANGULAR WINDOWS.

Bradford-on-Avon (Wiltshire).—This dates from 1330-1350 A.D.,* and has considerable detail of the period of much elegance. It is stone-built with carefully tooled dressings. The external length is 175 feet by 34 feet 10 inches width; the side walls are 2 feet 6 inches thick,



GLASTONBURY BARN: FINIAL.

and rise 13 feet 10 inches, and the gable walls are 4 feet in thickness, and rise 39 feet to their apices. On the north are two cart porches 20 feet wide and projecting an equal distance, having buttressed angles. To each main doorway is a depressed pointed arch,

* *Archæological Association Journal*, xx. 165; Turner, *Domestic Architecture*, ii. 293.

with double-splayed jambs and with scroll-mould hoods. To the small side-doors are splayed jambs, pointed arches with flatter rear arches with wave-mould angles; these arches are formed with two stones, one to each springing. The doors, though of considerable age, do not appear to be original. The gables are coped, have foliated saddle-stones and carved finials. Central, over the arches of the main doorways, are small quatre-foil piercings deeply splayed on the internal face.

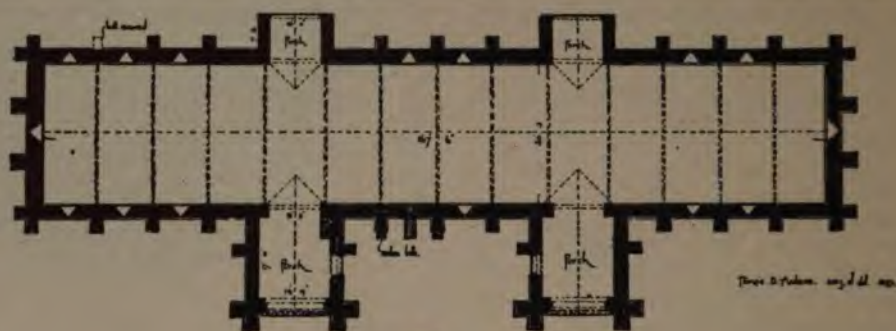
Opposite, in the south wall, are two shallower porches 16 feet wide and projecting 7 feet 6 inches, and without buttresses; they have oak lintels to their door openings, with pointed relieving arches above, and in the centre of the tympani are single oilets.



GLASTONBURY BARN: PORCH WINDOWS.

The side-walls of the barn are supported by single-stage buttresses having long shallow weatherings; they divide the length into about 11-feet bays, with oilets 5 feet deep in the centre of each. To the main gables are two small buttresses, as those to the side-walls, and also two of much larger size, but only of single stage. High up on the west gable is a large and ornate cross-oilet with roundel terminations; inside it is deeply splayed, and with a rear arch enriched with a wave-mould. The copings are much the same as those to the porches, but on their apices appear to have been tall crosses or very attenuated finials.

The interior is very fine; the collar beam roof-trusses are of single span, and have cut and curved braces of elliptical contour; these



BRADFORD-ON-AVON BARN: PLAN.

timbers are cut out of stuff 14 inches on edge; the framings are carried down low into the side-walls as usual, and rest on 3 feet

have foot-posts on to the inside of the wall-plates, which are 7 inches by 22 inches. Despite the strong timbering of the roof and



BRADFORD-ON-AVON BARN.

6 inches by 1 foot 8 inches by 10 inches oak templates.

The rafters are 6 inches by 3 inches, and

careful construction, very considerable spread has taken place, and the walls are now tied in with iron rods, and have had extra but-

tresses added at several points. The roof is covered in with stone shingle and finished with a stone ridge.

Other large barns are at Stanway, Ashelworth, Calcot, Frocester, and Hartpur (Gloucestershire), Coxwell (Berkshire), Buckland and Bucfastre (Devon), Abbotsbury and Torre (Dorsetshire), Heyford and Swalcliffe (Oxon), Tisbury (Wiltshire), Bretforton (Worcestershire), and many others of small size, making up a list, as at present known to me, numbering (with those destroyed but noted) upwards of 115 examples.*



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold in their four days' sale of valuable books and MSS. the following: *Annals of Sporting*, 1822-28, £76; *Apperley's Life of a Sportsman*, 1842, £35 10s.; *Essays by Bacon*, 1606, Cornwallis, 1605, and Robert Johnson, 1601, in one volume, £63; *R. Brathwaite on the Law of Drinking and the Smoaking Age*, 1617, £48; *The Shepherdes Tales*, 1621, £84; *Jane Eyre*, first edition, 3 vols., 1847, £38; *Byron's Hours of Idleness*, first edition, large paper, 1807, £43; *W. Congreve's Incognita*, a novel, first edition, 1692, £61; *Alcilia* (attributed to John Chalkhill), 1613, Marston's Pigmaliions Image, 1613, *Love of Amos and Laura*, attributed to S. Page and S. Purchas, 1613 (sold together), £59; *Chettle's Englandes Mourning Garment*, 1603, £101; *Coryat's Crudities*, 1611, £65; *Barclay's Ship of Fools*, 1570, £40; *Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays* (with the *Wild Goose Chase*), 1647-52, £59; *Charles I.'s Works*, 1662, finely bound by Mearne, £140; *Robinson Crusoe* (both parts), first editions, 1719, £307; *Habington's Castara*, 1634, £30; *Herbert's The Temple*, first edition, 1633, £104; *Lamb's Essays*, first edition, 3 vols., the first series in two states, 1823-33, £44; *Tales from Shakespeare*, Blake's plates, 1807, £110; *Molière*, 6 vols., 1773, £71; *Shelley's Proposals for an Association of Philanthropists*, and a *Declaration of Rights*, 1812, £530; *Milton's Paradise Lost*, first edition, first title, original binding, fine copy, 1667, £355; *Paradise Regained*,

first edition, large copy, 1671, £70; *Rolle de Hampole*, *Contemplacions*, W. de Worde, n.d. (1500), £106; *Montaigne*, by Florio, 1603, £76; *Scott's Novels*, all originals, 74 vols., uncut (mended), £500; *Guy Mannering*, 3 vols., fine copy, 1815, £99; *Shelley's Queen Mab*, 1813, £166; *Smollett's Humphry Clinker*, first edition, 2 vols., uncut, 1771, £70; *Walton's Angler*, first edition, finely bound in contemporary morocco, 1653, £405; *Pickwick Papers*, original numbers, fine copy, 1836-37, £142; *Shakespeare*, *Fourth Folio*, 1685, £123; *Second Folio*, T. Cotes for R. Hawkins, 1632, £850; *Third Folio*, 1664, £570.—*Athenæum*, May 30.



The collection of armour and arms formed by Mr. John Seymour Lucas, R.A., F.S.A., of New Place, Hampstead, and Priory Place, Blythburgh, Suffolk, was disposed of yesterday at Christie's, and £2,196 8s. was realized. The more important lots were: Suit of armour, probably English work of the third quarter of the sixteenth century, 125 guineas (M. Williams); the sword of James Stirling, sixth Earl of Derby, exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition, the New Gallery in 1889, and at the Victoria and Albert Museum, 150 guineas (Hupin); a sword with a "swept" hilt of large proportions, 195 guineas (Hupin); and an English armet of the early sixteenth century, 130 guineas (Barry).—*Globe*, May 28.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold last week the following books: *Scott's Dryden*, by Saintsbury, 18 vols., 1882-93, £13 4s.; *Dickens's Works*, *édition de luxe*, 30 vols., 1881-82, £13 5s.; *Notes and Queries*, 111 vols., with 8 Indexes, 1851-1901, £14 5s.; *Recueil de Chansons*, MS. with drawings, Sæc. XVII., £18; *Racinet, Costume Historique*, 1888, £9 15s.; *Foster's British Miniature Painters*, 1898, £8 12s. 6d.; *Mrs. Frankau's Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints*, 1900, £15; *Thibault, L'Academie de l'Espee*, 1628, £17; *Bible*, 1619, in embroidered binding, £23; *Scrope's Salmon Fishing and Deer Stalking*, 1838-43, £17 2s. 6d.; *Graesse, Tresor de Livres Rares*, 1859-69, £8 12s. 6d.; *Swift's Tale of a Tub*, first edition, 1704, £7; *Bannatyne Club Publications*, 169 vols., £101; *Parkinson's Paradisi in Sole*, 1656, £14 10s.; *Cris de Venise*, par Kininger, coloured, n.d., £13; *Plinius, Jenson*, 1472, £13 5s.; *Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery*, 2 vols., 1803, £18; *Vanity Fair Album*, 32 vols., 1869-1901, £12 10s. The same auctioneers sold on the 9th inst. 29 interesting Letters of John Keats, 1817-27, in one lot, which produced the large sum of £1,070.—*Athenæum*, June 13.



PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The second part of the *Shropshire Archaeological Society's Transactions* for the current year, just issued to members, is a "Special Battlefield Number." The whole of the papers are connected with the Battle of Shrewsbury and Battlefield Church and College. Dr. J. H. Wylie, the historian of the reign

* The author would be most pleased if any readers would correspond with him about any examples known to them. He also acknowledges the use of the blocks made from his drawings and photos by the Birmingham Archæological Society for the illustration of his notes in their *Transactions*, 1901-1902, on this subject.

of Henry IV., opens the part with a paper entitled "Five Hundred Years Ago." Lord Dillon, P.S.A., writes on the "Arms and Clothing of the Forces at the Battle of Shrewsbury." Mr. J. Parry-Jones, in his paper on "Owen Glyndwr and the Battle of Shrewsbury," traces the gradual growth of the legend of Glyndwr watching the fight from the Shelton oak-tree, and has effectually disproved the story. The tradition first appears in print in a footnote by Gough to his edition (A.D. 1789) of Camden's *Britannia*, and since then has gradually grown in details. There is an excellent architectural description of Battlefield Church by the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage. The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher contributes a paper on "Battlefield College," containing translations of a large number of charters and documents relating to that foundation. He also furnishes "A Bibliography of Battlefield," and gives a long list of books and manuscripts bearing on the subject. In the section called "Miscellanea" are some short papers, which include a list of "Hotspur's Descendants living in Shropshire," "Where was Hotspur Buried?" "Our Lady of Pity" (a fifteenth-century wooden figure of the Virgin with the dead Christ*), "Hotspur at Berwick," "Sir Robert Goushill," "Stained Glass formerly in Battlefield Church," etc. Mr. William Phillips contributes a paper on "The Carved Memorials on the Tower of Battlefield Church." There are five shields near the top of the tower, with the Talbot badge, ostrich feathers and roses (in memory of Edward V. and the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster), and the name and arms of Adam Grafton, the builder of the tower, and sometime chaplain to Edward V. and Prince Arthur. There are fifteen good illustrations, and the whole part is one of very great interest and well arranged. A few copies will be issued separately, with an account of the quinqucentenary proceedings.

In the new part of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* the address delivered by the new President, Mr. J. R. Garstin, will be of much interest to all numismatists. It deals chiefly with the Irish coinage. Mr. Westropp sends illustrated "Notes on Askeaton, County Limerick," and Mr. S. F. Milligan has a most interesting paper, with six illustrations, on "Ancient Ecclesiastical Bells in Ulster," with sundry items of folk-lore noticed incidentally. The other articles include the third part of Mr. H. T. Knox's "Occupation of Connaught by the Anglo-Normans after A.D. 1237"; an illustrated note on "A Double Cross at Duncrun, County Derry," by the Rev. G. R. Buick; and notes by Professor Rhys on some Ogam-inscribed stones in the counties of Kildare and Kerry.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 30.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director, in the chair.—Mr. Haverfield read a paper "On the Roman Remains of Bath." He first exhibited and commented on a new plan of

the baths, pointing out that they exemplify a different type of baths from those of ordinary ancient towns. He then discussed the remains of the alleged temples, and concluded that they indicated a large and remarkable tetrastyle temple of Sul Minerva, and a less artistic annexe or façade connected with it. Finally, he called attention to the very striking head on the pediment of the Temple of Sul, explained it as a Gorgoneion, and offered a suggestion as to why, being a Gorgoneion, it is nevertheless bearded. At the same time he laid before the Society one or two other unpublished Gorgoneia.—Sir T. Hesketh, through the Director, exhibited a remarkable rude-stone head of Roman workmanship found at Towcester.—Mr. C. H. Read exhibited an unusually fine bronze spear-head with two gold studs on the wings of the blade, which had recently been found at Taplow. The special interest of the piece was, as he pointed out, that the form showed clearly how it had been derived from the so-called "rapier" of the Bronze Age. The spear-head is to find a final resting-place in the British Museum.

May 7.—Mr. P. Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—The appointment by the President of the Right Hon. Lord Avebury as a vice-president was announced.—Mr. O. M. Dalton read a paper on a carved ivory pyx of the Carolingian period.—Mr. Hilton Price exhibited and described two fine gold scarabæi, the elytra of which were filled with cobalt blue enamel. It has always been supposed that the ancient Egyptians did not practise the art of enamelling, notwithstanding the perfection to which they carried the art of cloisonné work as early as in the twelfth dynasty—that is to say, of inlays composed of slices of stone or paste let in. One of these scarabæi was very naturalistic. These specimens, however, prove that the Egyptians did understand enamelling. The scarabæi exhibited were of fine work and quality, probably belonging to the end of the eighteenth dynasty, and are exceedingly rare. They are stated to have been found on royal mummies at Thebes. Mr. Hilton Price also exhibited four models of builders' or architects' columns formed out of limestone. Two of them were of the palm-leaf order, and had a square abacus on the top of the capital; the other two were of the lotus and papyrus order, composed of a bundle of the stalks of these plants tied together a little below the capital. One had a sunken square on the top for the reception of an abacus, and the other possessed a square abacus on the top. The author supposed they were either found in the tomb of an architect, or had been used as models in a school of architecture. The palm-leaf order dates from the Middle Empire, the lotus-flower capitals are later; considering they were found together, he thought they might be assigned to Ptolemaic times. They are comparatively rare, and only a few are known to exist in England.—Mr. G. Alderson-Smith exhibited a piece of mediæval embroidery formed of mutilated canopied figures belonging to two cope orphreys, one of the fifteenth, the other of the sixteenth century.—Mr. T. Boynton exhibited an Egyptian arrow-head of flint from Luxor.—It was resolved, "That the Society offers its hearty sympathy to Mr. Hope in the severe loss he has sustained by the death of his wife."—It was also re-

* See p. 206 of the present number of the *Antiquary*.

solved, "That it is most desirable that an attempt should be made to secure for the nation the frescoes of Boscoreale to be sold in Paris next month."

May 14.—Mr. P. Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald A. Smith read notes on the head of a gilt penannular brooch found at the North Gate, Canterbury, and exhibited through Colonel Copeland. It belonged to a class well represented in Ireland and the West of Scotland, but extremely rare in England, the closest parallel, perhaps, being one in the British Museum from Bonsall, Derbyshire. The latter was ornamented in the style of the early Irish MSS., while the Canterbury specimen was apparently a Scandinavian copy of an Irish original. The decoration consisted of rosettes in relief, with several circular settings, now empty, for amber and blue glass, and a similar specimen of Irish work had been found in Norway. The sack of Canterbury by the Danes in 851 suggested a date for its manufacture, while the later "thistle" type is shown by coins associated with several examples to belong to the tenth century; and a third type, with interlaced animals in decadent style, might be referred to the tenth and eleventh centuries.—In remarking on the happy coincidence of the historical account with the archaeological evidence, Mr. C. H. Read called special attention to the confusion that had become common in dealing with Celtic ornament, without allowing for the virile influence of the Teutonic invaders, and stated that in his judgment Professor Westwood's monumental work on Irish MSS. was misleading in this respect, as the author failed to distinguish between the angular and the graceful eccentricities of the Celtic style.—The Assistant Secretary exhibited and described a number of lantern-slides illustrating the imagery on the west front of the cathedral church of Wells.—*Athenæum*, May 23.

ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 6.—Sir Henry Howorth, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. E. Goolden, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze spear-head, with gold rivets, found in the Thames near Marlow.—Mr. E. Towry Whyte, F.S.A., read some notes on a certificate, kindly exhibited by Mr. M. H. Beaufoy, issued to Frederick Deninck, a merchant of London, as having visited the Holy Land. It is written on parchment, and signed by two of the officials of the monastery of St. Catherine at Bethlehem, with the seal of the monastery attached. The date is 1688.—Mr. H. Southam exhibited a small silver porringer, *temp.* late seventeenth century.—Professor W. Boyd Dawkins read a paper on the "Pre-Roman and Roman Roads of South-Eastern England." He described how the roads were for the most part confined to the higher ridges in pre-Roman times, owing to the lower country being, to a great extent, occupied by dense forest and morass, visited only in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages by the hunter, and in the prehistoric Iron Age by the miners of iron. Under these conditions the population in prehistoric time was mainly centred in the North and South Downs, in which camps and tumuli abound, and in which tracts connecting one settlement with another along lines of least resistance, sometimes on the crest of ridges and sometimes in the dry chalk valleys, give

the beginning of the system of roads in this district. Professor Dawkins then traced the roads from Canterbury as the most important settlement in the district of the North Downs of clearly ascertained prehistoric Iron Age. When the Romans conquered this part of the country they found the existing roads so well adapted to their purpose that the only straight road which they found it necessary to make in this district was the Stanes Street.—Mr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A., contributed a paper on "A Roman Lighthouse." He prefaced his remarks by quoting evidence, both literary and from coins, to show that lighthouses existed in Roman times. He also described the Roman Pharos at Dover and at other places on the English coast. The tower at Garreg, near Holywell, in North Wales, which is described by Pennant in his *History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell*, has been further investigated by Mr. Ely; and he devoted the remainder of his paper to prove that this is also a Roman Pharos. Although parts of the walls are modern, there is much which Mr. Ely considered as original. The building stands on the summit of Garreg Hill and commands a splendid view over the estuary of the Dee. Its general appearance is that of a Martello tower, but it is composed entirely of stones bedded in mortar. The only traces of openings appear to be on the northern side, facing the Dee, and consist of a blocked door, with two windows above, and on a third stage three more windows. Although the tower may have been used in later times as a windmill, or for other purposes, as had been suggested, Mr. Ely held that this example was a rare case of the survival of a genuine lighthouse dating from the Roman occupation of Britain.—Discussions followed the above exhibits and papers, in which the President, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. Rice, Judge Baylis, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Peers took part.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—May 20.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Mr. T. Bates sent for exhibition a brass military badge recently found at Brickendonbury, Hertfordshire. It appears to have belonged to the old volunteers of that county, and is probably of the date 1760, and is in very good preservation.—Mr. Patrick, the Hon. Secretary, read on behalf of Major Thomas Gray a paper dealing with the history of "The Granges of Margam Abbey." The Cistercian Abbey of Margam was founded in 1147 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, after his marriage with Mabel, or Mabilia, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Fitz-Hamon, who styled himself Prince of Glamorgan. They determined to devote part of her dowry lands to the service of God and to the monks of Clairvaux, and the lands thus given are described as situated between the Kenfig river and the further bank of further Afan. The granges in the parish of Margam numbered ten, but there were many more outside the parish. The reason of their being so numerous was the necessity of finding shelter for the sheep and cattle, sometimes almost at a moment's notice, against the incursions of the wild Welsh of the hills. These granges were originally farmed by the labour of the *fratres conversi*, but at the beginning of the sixteenth century the abbot had become simply a great landowner, and the zeal

and activity of the Cistercian Order had become greatly enfeebled by the wealth of the monks and the gradual abandonment of the austere life. The lay brethren, or "conversi," were no longer welcome at the abbey, so the farming was given up, and the granges and other lands were leased to secular holders. It is much to be regretted that no record has been kept of the buildings of the old granges, as all have been rebuilt, with the exception of the Court Farm, the "New Grange," and that of Theodoric, both now in ruins. There is a very early notice of coal being worked on the grange of Penbydd-Waelod in a grant *circa* 1249, which gives to the monks all the "stony coal," with ingress and egress for two-wheeled and four-wheeled carts and other vehicles, the monks undertaking to make compensation for all damage done by their coal-working to the arable land. This coal was worked in the neighbourhood of Bryn, where coal is worked at the present day. From a lease dated March 8, 1509, it would seem that the Welsh language was a source of considerable trouble to the monks; notwithstanding that they and their predecessors had dwelt so long in the land, they certainly could not manage the spelling, although they did their best. The narrow lanes of monastic times still exist in the hamlet of Hafod-y-Porth, in Dyffryn valley, some near Hafod being only 6 feet or 7 feet in width. One of these lanes is mentioned in a deed dated 1516. The paper was well illustrated by many beautiful photographs and a very carefully prepared map, showing the sites of the several granges on the land in Margam parish given to the monks of Clairvaux.—Mr. Blashill, Mr. Rayson, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Gould, and the Chairman joined in the discussion following the paper.

The annual spring meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on May 25. An excursion was made into Wiltshire to visit the famous abbey at Malmesbury, and Sherston Magna, a village which possesses a fine church and an attractive local history. Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., was responsible for the day's arrangements. The party from Bristol left by the 9.12 train from the Joint Station, and were joined by other members from Gloucester and the north of the county at Yate. At the latter place a couple of drags and well-appointed breaks were in readiness, and in glorious weather the twenty-mile drive to Malmesbury was commenced. The Rev. C. S. Taylor, in describing the route, said: "Soon after leaving Yate Station the parish church is seen on the left, with its beautiful Perpendicular tower, crowned by a parapet and pinnacles, which were added about five years ago; the road then passes through Chipping Sodbury and over Sodbury Common. At the foot of the Cotswold ridge Old Sodbury Church stands on a low hill, and about a mile to the north is Little Sodbury Manor House, where William Tyndale served as tutor to the family of Sir John Walsh in 1522. Ascending the slope, Dodington Park is seen on the right, and on the crest of the hill our road is crossed by the Ridgeway, in its course from Bath to Gloucester. Less than a mile north of the Cross Hands Inn is Sodbury Camp, a rectangular area of about twelve acres. On May 1,

1471, Edward IV. lay with his army at Malmesbury, and Queen Margaret was at Bristol. The Lancastrians sent a small detachment to occupy Sodbury Camp, and on May 2 the King marched thither, expecting an engagement. On May 3 the Lancastrians marched by Berkeley and Gloucester to Tewkesbury, and the King marched from Sodbury to beyond Cheltenham, and on the following day the battle of Tewkesbury was fought.

"On passing out of Badminton Park we enter Wiltshire, and soon afterwards pass the tower of Luckington Church. The little stream is one of the headwaters of the Bristol Avon; we follow it till we reach Sherston, about fourteen miles from Yate. Traversing the main street of the village, soon after leaving it we pass Pinkney Park on the right, and leave Easton Grey on the same side. Just beyond Easton Grey Wood the Fosse Road crosses our path; though its course is almost continuous from Dorset to the Humber, it is here only a green lane. About half a mile to the south, where it crosses the Avon, is the supposed site of the station of White-Walls. In less than three miles from the Fosse we reach Malmesbury, about twenty miles from Yate. It will be noticed that as St. Aldhelm died at Doulting in Somerset on May 25, 709, our visit to Malmesbury falls on the anniversary of his death."

On reaching the Fosse-way the carriages were stopped, and Mr. J. E. Pritchard gave a few particulars respecting the famous track.

The town of Malmesbury was reached about half-past twelve, and luncheon was partaken of at the King's Arms Hotel.

After luncheon the party inspected the abbey, under the direction of the Lord Bishop of Bristol and Mr. Brakspear, the architect, and everyone was struck with the work of restoration.

The drive was resumed to Sherston, which was reached at about three o'clock, and here the party were met at the Church of the Holy Cross by the Rev. W. Symonds, M.A. This church is one of the finest in the neighbourhood, and the interesting suggestion has been made that the original edifice owed its name to its being one of Cnut's battle churches. The village was the site of an indecisive battle between Cnut and Edmund Ironside in 1016, and there is the tradition of a local hero, John Rattlebone, who is credited with performing prodigious feats of arms and killing many Danes. One of the principal inns in the place still bears his name, while an ancient stone effigy outside the south porch is called locally the Rattlebone figure. The Vicar gave an admirable description of the church, and it was mentioned that there was a building there in the time of Edward the Confessor, and it was held in the Conqueror's time by his chaplain, Guntard, who induced the King to grant it, with other churches, to the Abbey of St. Vaudrelle in Normandy. Nothing remained of that original church, unless it might be the Rattlebone figure; but the existence of the earlier church probably influenced the plan of the present building. The chief architectural features of the building include a Norman nave, with its Late Norman arcade; the two chancels; the north aisle and transept, which belong to the thirteenth century; and the arches under the central tower, which are of

the purest style of Early English architecture. There are also five fine corbel heads. Great interest was manifested in the Rattlebone figure, and the Vicar mentioned that the Bishop of Bristol had submitted photographs of it to two of the best authorities in England, and one had said it probably was Anglo-Saxon work, while the other was of opinion that it was Early Norman.—Mr. St. Clair Baddeley remarked that he certainly did not agree that it was Anglo-Saxon work. He thought it was the figure of an Archbishop, and the earliest date he should suggest was the eleventh century.

The members also inspected the old rectory, which has an entrance doorway of the fifteenth century, and afterwards drove to Wellesley House, Tetbury, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, who kindly placed their grounds at the disposal of the members, and afternoon tea was generously provided here in two marquees by Captain Holford, C.V.O.

Votes of thanks having been accorded Captain Holford and Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, the return journey was made *viâ* Didmarton, Cross Hands, and Old Sodbury.

A meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Kilkenny on May 26, the President, Mr. J. R. Garstin, in the chair.—The mace and sword of the Kilkenny Corporation were exhibited for inspection, and the President explained some facts connected with them.—The first paper was read by Mr. Richard Langrishe, J.P., "On the Burchier Tablet in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, with some Account of that Family."—On the following day the members journeyed by waggonettes to Dunmore Cave, a distance of about four miles on the Castlecomer road, one of the three darkest caves in Ireland, according to a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College. On the way home Jenkinstown Park was visited, on the invitation of the Hon. George L. Bryan, D.L.

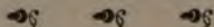
At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on May 27, Mr. R. Welford presiding, Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., read a note on a newly-discovered Roman altar from the bed of the Tyne at Newcastle on May 20. He stated that the altar had been found by divers engaged in clearing obstructions from the north channel of the Swing Bridge, and they were indebted to Mr. James Walker, the engineer to the River Tyne Commissioners, for its preservation. The altar is 4 feet 3 inches high, measuring 19½ inches across its base, and of equal width across its capital. From front to back the base measures 11½ inches, and the capital 11½ inches. The panel encloses a representation of a ship's anchor, boldly sculptured. The inscription is "OCIANO I.E.G. VI. P. F." Expanded, the inscription reads: "Ocioano legio sextæ, victrix, pia, fidelis"—"To Oceanus, the Sixth Legion, the victorious, the pious, the faithful (dedicate this altar)." The identity of design and execution with the altar of Neptune, dredged up when the Swing Bridge was in course of construction, suggests that if not from the same chisel it is from the same design. Both altars were found on

the site of the Ælian bridge, and have been in all probability in some way connected with that structure. The conclusion was a natural one that they originally furnished the right and left sides of a sanctuary dedicated to the deities typified on the faces of the stones.

The annual meeting of the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 23, under the presidency of Dr. Newman. It was agreed to postpone the publication of a report and balance-sheet for another year, as the society had not completed a full year on December 31 last. At the close of the meeting an adjournment was made to the hall of Oakham Castle, where an interesting paper dealing with its history and architectural features was read by Mr. George Phillips. He explained that there was no evidence that the castle had ever been fortified, in spite of the title by which it is known. The building is considered to have been the work of Walchelin de Ferrars at the close of the twelfth century, the date 1060, which occupies a conspicuous place on the walls, being quite misleading. The architecture is Transitional, the merging of the plain and massive Norman into the more graceful Early English being here excellently exemplified. The hall is smaller, though earlier, than that at Winchester, but in beauty of detail and graceful sculpture Oakham greatly excels the other. The door of the hall was originally further west than the present entrance, and adjoining the west end there is said to have stood a chapel. The curious custom relating to the presentation of horse-shoes by peers of the realm was also dealt with by Mr. Phillips, who pointed out some of the more interesting names borne upon the various shoes now adorning the walls. He also disposed of the fallacy that Queen Elizabeth is responsible for this custom, showing how mention is made of its existence by Camden, writing before the accession of Elizabeth. Mr. Phillips also exhibited a large album, in which he has collected a number of prints and other publications relating to Oakham Castle, as well as a series of portraits of the various donors of the horse-shoes.

The annual meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 27, General Bulwer presiding. A satisfactory report was presented, and papers were read by Mr. B. W. Harcourt on "St. Walstan or Wulstun of Bawburgh," and by Mr. R. J. W. Purdy, entitled "Notes on a Valley in East Norfolk." Subsequently the party visited St. Stephen's Church, over which they were shown by the vicar, and the High School for Girls, where Mr. G. E. Hawes read a paper on "The Chapel of St. Mary-in-the-Fields." Mr. Hawes displayed a number of articles and pieces of masonry discovered during the excavations, and the Rev. H. J. D. Astley showed a small collection of Neolithic celts found in Rudham, some Norwich tokens of the eighteenth century, and some coins of the time of Elizabeth, James I., and William III. The members were also shown round the building and into the crypt, and a small excavation had been made to expose the foundations of the church.

The quarterly excursion of the ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 25. Over sixty members were present. Ingatestone Church was first visited, and was described by Dr. Laver. Thoby Priory, the residence of Colonel A. C. Arkwright, was next visited, some very fine oak panelling over the fireplace of the refectory and some antique furniture being much admired. From there the party journeyed to Blackmore Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. W. L. Petrie, gave some interesting information about the edifice, while Dr. Laver also read a paper, drawing particular attention to the marvellous constructive carpentry in the wooden steeple and spire. This part, dating from the fourteenth century, was erected without the use of iron or nails, and Dr. Laver stated that such carpentry could not be done anywhere now. Fryerning Church was subsequently inspected, and the Rev. T. H. Curling read particulars. The last place called at was Margaretting Church, which also possesses a wooden spire, and one of the four bells in it is said to be the oldest in the county.



Among other excursions and meetings which we have not space to notice in detail, we may mention the very pleasant excursion of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 19 to Compton and Twyford; the visit of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND on June 4 to several places of exceptional interest in the picturesque valley of the South Tyne; and the excursion of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under the conductorship of Mr. T. W. Shore, on May 23, to the churches of West Drayton, Hillingdon, and Ickenham.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE SCULPTURES OF THE PARTHENON. By A. S. Murray, LL.D., F.S.A. With numerous illustrations. London: John Murray, 1903. Square 8vo., pp. xi, 173. Price 21s.

If it were only as the Keeper of those Greek antiquities in the British Museum which include the priceless Elgin marbles, Dr. Murray would have a perfect title to describe "the sculptures of the Parthenon." But this handsome volume shows that he has not been content to give the result of a merely archaeological examination, which an intimacy of many years has allowed to be diligent and thorough; he has also treated the subject from the purely artistic point of view, to which he had the first stimulus in lecturing to the students of the Royal Academy several years ago. The result is a volume which, if it includes no new suggestions or brilliant conjectures, such as

Dörpfeldt would delight in, will be the *liber classicus* on the subject for many years to come, with its accurate, ample and reliable information, and its unique series of illustrative plates.

Dr. Murray examines in his several chapters the component parts of the unrivalled decoration which, under the patronage of Pericles, was given to the Parthenon by Pheidias and his school of craftsmen. The pediments receive first attention, as is natural. It is, by the bye, curious that Dr. Murray, who on page 8 mentions Alcámenes as a "favourite pupil" of the master, does not anywhere refer to his competitive designs for the pedimental sculptures which a trustworthy tradition relates were honoured, though unsuccessful, by being set up close to the Parthenon. It is probable that for many years scholars will discuss the vexed questions of Pheidias' own pediment designs. The general scope of the two scenes is, of course, ascertained. The noble fragments which adorn the British Museum, supplemented by the so-called 1674 Carrey drawings of a date prior to the fateful explosion, satisfy us of the truth of older records, which say that the Birth of Athene and the Contest between Athene and Poseidon were the events portrayed. But the student must turn to Dr. Murray's volume to see how nice a set of problems is concerned with the individual figures—whether in the main they are deities of Olympus or beings associated with the legendary history of Attica. Not only are Carrey's drawings reproduced, and that on a large scale, but we have excellent apposite figures from alien sources—e.g., the lost central group of the Birth of Athene as rendered on a well-head at Madrid. The splendid "Theseus," if we may still call him so, is not, we are bound to say, so well reproduced here as in Dr. Murray's former *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*. Two chapters are devoted to that curious but essential portion of the Parthenon decorative scheme which is known as the Metopes, and in which the Greek artists, not always with satisfactory results, attacked the difficult task of creating Centaurs, whose forms, half human and half equine, seem an outrage upon nature. A critical and satisfactory estimate of these remarkable panels, explaining their historical significance as well as their architectonic functions, is found in Dr. Murray's pages. We are not surprised, however, to find our author's enthusiasm most eloquent about the Frieze. It is generally admitted to be the supreme triumph of the sculptor's art now extant, and Britain may feel an easy pride in its possession when "every year seems to add fresh injury" to the few pieces remaining in Athens. The total length of this exquisite cavalcade in marble, which girt the whole wall of the Parthenon, was 522 feet. We know of all but nearly 50 feet, and the whole of what is known is most carefully reproduced by Dr. Murray, to a total length of 18 feet, in a folding plate ingeniously set in the cover of this volume, which to many will alone be an inducement to its purchase. Photography enables one to study details clearly, and even to appreciate to some extent the rhythmical flow of this procession, which for its unity and variety can only be compared to the incoming of a tidal sea. Finally, a separate chapter is devoted by Dr. Murray to the gold and ivory cult-statue of Athene Parthenos, the masterpiece of Pheidias. Grouped in one plate

we have the Varvakeion, Patras, and Lenormant versions of this great work, together with the Strangford shield. This is but another instance of the thoroughness and attractiveness of this volume.

W. H. D.

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HISTORY OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF
PEWTERERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON. By
Charles Welch, F.S.A. Many plates. London:
Blades, East, and Blades, 1902. 2 vols. Large
8vo, pp. x, 301 and x, 235.

Pewter has hardly received as much attention at the hands of antiquaries as it deserves. The use of pewter extended over a very long period, and covered a very wide field—from the kitchen shelves to the cathedral altar—and it is somewhat surprising that it has not been more thoroughly studied. The volumes before us are of the highest interest, not only to the specialist in the subject, but to antiquaries generally, for the once great industry controlled by the Pewterers' Company touched the social and ecclesiastical life of the past at innumerable points. Mr. Welch has been blessed with a wealth of material. The records of the Company have been well preserved, and are nearly complete from an early date; consequently they have been left in the main to tell their own tale. Mr. Welch has supplied connecting links where necessary, but has wisely refrained from much comment or introduction of matter already accessible in printed sources. The simple chronological arrangement of the records gives a tolerably complete history of the whole industry from 1348, when the ordinances of the Company for that year show that the craft was already well established and organized, and more fully from 1451, at which date the still extant highly valuable audit-books begin. The entries show not only the development of the pewterers' industry, but every detail of the organization and social life of apprentices, journeymen, and masters. The apprentices were looked after very closely. In December, 1568, one who had robbed his master both of goods and money, having confessed his guilt, was whipped there and then in open court. Both apprentices and journeymen were obliged (1561) to accompany their master and his family to church twice on Sundays and on holy days. In 1628 (vol. ii., p. 86) an apprentice came before the court "with vnseemly haire not befitting an appntice, which they caused to bee cutt off!" The Company settled all disputes, and sometimes very happily. In 1572, for instance (vol. i., p. 273), it was ordered, on the termination of a dispute between Thomas Wansworth and John Boulting, that the latter should before the following Christmas invite Wansworth and his wife to a dinner or supper, and "in conveniente tyme after" Wansworth was to return the courtesy, "not omyttinge therein there good mother in lawe, and so to contynue thensfurthe lovers and freindes eche of them to others, like as the bandes of Mutuall charetie willeth and requirethe." One cannot help wondering whether the "good mother in lawe" may not have been the cause of the disagreement. Among the matters incidentally illustrated by the entries in these volumes may be named the various royal and civic pageants in which or for which the Company were concerned from the time of

Henry VI. to that of George II.; the cost of labour and building materials; the equipment of soldiers; armour; the prices of wines and cost of provisions and other necessities; many details of costume; the relations between country trade and London control;



the ravages of the Plague; and half a hundred other things. The illustrations are numerous and valuable. The coloured facsimiles of charters and the five plates of "touches" or marks are very well done. We are courteously allowed to reproduce one of the illustrations, viz., the silver head to the beadle's staff, which was made in 1711, at a charge of £7 8s. There is an excellent and exhaustive index.

BOTTICELLI. By A. Streeter. With 41 illustrations. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 167. Price 5s. net.

This latest volume in Messrs. Bell's series of "Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture" is a careful compilation. Mr. Streeter is qualified for his task by a long residence in Italy, and by a first-hand acquaintance with almost all the pictures of his painter, and it is abundantly evident that he brings to it a critical and independent mind. No longer ago than 1870 Walter Pater, whose sister-art was twin with Botticelli's own, apologetically referred to the master as a "secondary painter." Yet now, as Mr. Streeter not unfairly says, "it is hardly an exaggeration to say that at the present day Botticelli inspires more interest than any other artist of Italy." Witness the excitement caused some eight years ago by the discovery in the Pitti Palace of the hitherto unrecognised "Pallas with the Centaur," a veritable masterpiece of decorative grace—peace vanquishing discord. The eager curiosity of a number of students will be well informed by Mr. Streeter's small volume. He gives a useful sketch of the artist's environment, describing, for example, his relations with Fra Filippo Lippi, which he nicely appreciates. The following sentences, which deal with the artist's "vague mournfulness" and "evasive charm," are typical of Mr. Streeter's best writing: "The 'sense of loss' is ever present, bringing with it a 'sentiment of ineffable melancholy.' It is in this conscious sense of loss, and the wistfulness ensuing from it, that his *Venus* so strangely resembles his *Madonna*. Both are great refusals. The one has missed heaven; the other has missed earth. Types of opposing systems, each evokes the other, because in the *quattrocento* conception of life both are equally incomplete expressions of the full spirit of humanity."

The numerous photographic illustrations are, as is usual with the art publications of this firm, well printed. The small copy of the famous "Primavera," of which an interesting account is given, is as good as the size could permit. There is one good example of the Dante drawings which perhaps consoled the painter's sad old age. The volume closes with two annotated and complete catalogues, arranged according to the galleries containing the pictures, of the known works of Botticelli himself and those of his school and followers.

* * *

Several booklets and pamphlets are before us. Mr. W. Frampton Andrews has issued a second edition of his *Memorial Brasses in Hertfordshire Churches* (Ware: G. Price and Son; London: Elliot Stock). Out of the 140 churches of the county, about ninety contain brasses of more or less interest. Mr. Andrews points out how brasses are often overlooked by visitors who lack perseverance, the church officials, even, in some cases having been found to be ignorant of their existence. The author gives careful descriptions of all the known specimens, and his little work may be recommended as a very useful handbook. The Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley has issued in pamphlet form two papers—one on "Tree and Pillar Worship," read before the Royal Society of Literature, touching on many deeply interesting aspects of a subject which is almost too great and far-reaching for treatment in

so summary a form, and concluding with a practical suggestion as to an Arbour Day; and the other, "Some Further Notes on the Langbank Crannog," a subject of which many of us have heard enough for some time to come. We have also on our table a new edition, in painful print, of Mr. A. Stapleton's *Notes on the Croises of Nottinghamshire*, a useful and handy summary, with many illustrations of varying degrees of merit; Part 1 (price 1s. net) of the same author's illustrated serial work on *The Churches and Monasteries of Old and New Nottingham* (Nottingham: W. H. Haubitz), to be completed in 24 quarto parts, which promises well, and No. 14 of the Hull Museum publications, being an *Additional Note on the Roos Carr Images*, by Mr. T. Sheppard.

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No. 3 of the *Burlington Magazine* is up to the high level of its predecessors. Among the many articles are Mr. W. M. Rossetti's paper on his brother Dante and Elizabeth Siddal, illustrated by facsimiles of five hitherto unpublished drawings of Miss Siddal by Rossetti, and the third of Mr. W. H. J. Weale's articles on "Early Painters of the Netherlands." M. Bouchot's account of "A Pack of Lyonnese Playing Cards, 1450," and Mr. Miller Christy's "Concerning Tinder-Boxes," will interest antiquaries. Other articles are too numerous to mention. The illustrations are most abundant and worthy of all praise. The *Burlington* is the most luxurious of art periodicals. In the *Genealogical Magazine* for June, Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies writes on "Ordinaries and Subordinaries"; the other papers include "Bohun 'Le Spigurnel,'" by Mr. A. Hall, and "Glynne of Bicester and of Hawarden," by Mr. W. E. B. Whittaker. The *Architectural Review* for June has an attractive paper, beautifully illustrated, on "Orvieto Cathedral," by Mr. R. L. Douglas. Subjects for other excellent illustrations are supplied by the Guildhall, Peterborough, the new Christ's Hospital at Horsham, and the designs of Mr. Gilbert Scott for the Liverpool Cathedral. The *Collectors' Circular*, No. 1 (Simpkin, Marshall and Co., price 2d.) is a new weekly which should be found of considerable service by all who suffer from "collector-mania." We have also before us the *Naturalist* (June), containing sundry archaeological notes by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., and illustrated "Notes on Prehistoric Jet Ornaments from East Yorkshire," by Mr. J. R. Mortimer; the *Architects' Magazine* (May); *East Anglian* (March), with an interesting inventory of a seventeenth-century Suffolk parson; *Sale Prices* (May 31); No. 3 (June) of the *Burlington Gazette*; the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, March and April; and book catalogues from B. and J. F. Meehan, Bath (antiquarian and general), K. T. Völcker, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and L. Rosenthal, of Munich (chiefly books relating to Bohemia and Moravia).

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.



The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

THE long-standing dispute with regard to the now famous Irish gold ornaments has at last been settled. The antiquities were seven years ago ploughed up casually by a labourer in a field in County Derry. The British Museum purchased the articles, which are of exquisite Celtic design, for £600, and later the Crown claimed them as treasure-trove. On the other hand, the British Museum contended that they were pagan offerings to a water deity, and consequently not concealed treasure. After a long hearing, Mr. Justice Farwell decided in favour of the Crown. It was announced by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons on July 8 that the ornaments were to be handed over as a free gift to the Royal Irish Academy.

The sixtieth annual Congress of the British Archæological Association will be held at Sheffield from August 10 to 15. Among other places of archæological interest which will probably be visited, may be included Worksop Priory, Beauchief Abbey, Dronfield and Chesterfield Churches, Roche Abbey, Woodsome Hall, Thorpe Salvin Hall and Church, Almondbury Castle and ancient British earthworks, Rotherham Church and famous Bridge Chapel, Conisborough Castle, Steeley Chapel, etc., and Wingfield Manor.

The Breton Benedictine Fathers from Finis-terre, who, at the invitation of the Earl of Ashburnham, took up their temporary residence at Pembrey House, Carmarthenshire,

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have now rented a small property known as Glyn Abbey, near Kidwelly. One of the wings of the mansion leased by them was actually part of an old twelfth-century Cistercian monastery, a dependance of the celebrated Abbey of Strata Florida, in the neighbouring county of Cardiganshire. The Superior of the new foundation is Abbot Dom Joseph Bouchard.

The Delegates of the Clarendon Press propose to supplement their facsimile of the Shakespeare First Folio by publishing facsimile reproductions of the earliest accessible editions of that portion of Shakespeare's work which found no place in the First Folio. The excluded portion consists of the four poetical quarto volumes: *Venus and Adonis* (1593), *Lucrece* (1594), *The Passionate Pilgrim* (1599), and the *Sonnets* (1609), as well as the play of *Pericles*, which was first published in quarto in 1609, but was not included in a collected edition of Shakespeare's plays before the Third Folio edition of 1664.

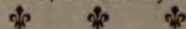
The four volumes of the *Poems* and the volume of *Pericles* will be reproduced by the collotype process, and will be similar in all respects—size only excepted—to the collotype reproduction of the First Folio edition of the plays, published by the Delegates in December, 1902. This reprint will be executed under the direction of Mr. Sidney Lee, who will contribute full introductions. The Delegates hope that these reproductions will be ready for publication in the autumn of 1904.

There was no Silchester Exhibition this year; but this did not imply that the results of the past year's work were insignificant. While the excavations yielded fewer objects than usual of a kind that appeal to the general public, valuable discoveries of a topographical nature were made. Work was done in parts of four insulæ (28, 29, 30, 31), and in the eastern angle of the old town wall it was found that the main line of street through the city from west to east was deflected near its east end, so as to meet the gate in that quarter, which lay somewhat to the south. One part of the area appears to have been devoted to religious uses in pagan times, and to have served as a temple en-

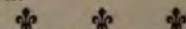
closure. In 1890 two temples were found, partly in the churchyard and partly under farm buildings. Not far from the church another has been unearthed, thus illustrating the well-known principle of the continuity of religious sites. It is noteworthy that the axis of the parish church practically coincides with that of a temple a little to the west of it, and it may well be that the present twelfth-century church occupies the site of a temple. The excavations have also resulted in the discovery of several houses of considerable interest. These were originally of the corridor type, but four successive enlargements show a near approach to the courtyard type. Six other buildings were uncovered, and of these two are of a character unknown before. One has a gallery nearly 60 feet long, with a series of openings on one side, as if there had been a portico. To the south is a semicircular structure, which appears to have been entered by a wide arched opening. The long building is suggestive of a modern skittle-alley, and both not improbably stood in the pleasure-garden of the small house hard by.

Among the smaller objects are the fragments of a large pane of window-glass; ornaments and toilet implements; a terra-cotta figure, probably a little household deity; a torque, apparently of some alloy of silver; and a silver ring and pin. It may be remarked that very few objects of any metal more precious than bronze have been found at Silchester. Mr. Clement Reid's work on the identification of seeds found in soil undoubtedly Roman has yielded important results. He has added from last year's excavations no less than twenty-four species to the plants already known to have flourished in this country in Roman times. Included in the list are the meadow-buttercup, the carrot, knapweed, black nightshade, bugle, three species of bedstraw and two of goose-foot, dock, and sedge. Clippings of box were also found, supposed to come from garlands. Some writers claim that this species is indigenous, but this find appears to be the first evidence that it grew in Britain in Roman times. Summarizing the work of the committee, it may be said that between 1890 and 1902 inclusive the sum of £6,387 has been spent in excavating about four-fifths

of the area, and the cemeteries outside the walls are still to be dug over. The work entails an expenditure of about £500 a year, entirely defrayed by subscriptions, which may be sent to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Burlington House, Piccadilly.



During some excavations which were made for building purposes by Miss Thomas, of Percy Terrace, Barn Street, Haverfordwest, on some of her property there, the wall of an old building was found, and among the débris was an ancient seal. Impressions were taken from it, and it was submitted to an official of the British Museum, who recently wrote as follows: "DEAR MADAM, I return your seal. The date is about 1400; the device a boar's head; and the legend 'S(igillum) Rogeri de Kersintvn'—i.e., the seal of Roger of Kersintvn, probably Carsington, in Derbyshire. Yours faithfully, GEO. F. WARREN." The seal is a little over half an inch in diameter, and has an attachment at the back by which it must have been suspended. It appears to be made of a very hard, durable metal, believed by some to be a kind of ancient bronze. The extreme hardness of the metal can be gathered from the fact that the engraved inscription, made at least five or six centuries ago, is remarkably clear, the whole being in an excellent state of preservation.



Messrs. Christie sold on July 16 a unique and hitherto unknown complete set of thirteen Henry VIII. silver Apostle spoons, the figures gilt, finely modelled and chased, each spoon $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, the weight being 32 ounces 19 pennyweights, and each bearing the London hall-mark, with date letter for the year 1536, and maker's mark, a sheaf of arrows. This is the earliest complete series of thirteen Apostle spoons, whilst the massive character and fine preservation of each spoon make the set of the highest importance. These spoons were "the property of a gentleman in whose family they have descended, as heirlooms, for many generations past," and they have now changed hands at the enormous sum of £4,900. Apparently only one complete set of Apostle spoons has been sold within recent years, namely the Swettenham set of James I.

Apostle spoons, dated 1617, which realized £1,060 in 1901. At the Dunn-Gardner sale of last year a Tudor spoon, with the figure of St. Nicholas restoring children to life, and dating from 1528, sold for £690, which remains the record for a single spoon. At the Bernal sale in 1855 a set of twelve Apostle spoons, dated 1519, sold for only 62 guineas.



The summer meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland will be held on August 4 at Youghal, co. Cork, with excursions to places of interest in the locality, including a visit to Lismore Castle and Cathedral and a trip on the river Blackwater. A day will be devoted to the antiquities of Youghal, where the interesting Church of St. Mary and the town walls will be examined, also Rhincrew Preceptory, Temple Michael, and the Abbey of Molana.



A curious example of the discoveries which, even at this time of day, await the antiquary in our old churches is reported to us, says the *Daily News* of July 13. In the belfry of the little village church of Heckfield, about nine miles out of Basingstoke, there has been found an old chest which is undoubtedly one of the thirteenth-century Crusaders' alms-chests which Pope Innocent III.—the Pope who laid England under the interdict and deposed King John—ordered to be set up in every church in the Catholic world to receive contributions for poor knights who went to the Holy Land to fight in the Crusades. The order was issued A.D. 1199. These chests were to have three locks. The keys were to be kept respectively by the Bishop, the parson, and a chosen layman, and the funds administered by the Knights Hospitallers and the Knights Templars.

On the lid of the chest found at Heckfield there is a slit for the reception of coins. It has evident traces of three locks, two being hasps with padlocks and the other an ordinary lock. The matrix of the middle lock is in the shape of a Crusader's sword. The dimensions of the chest are: Height, including the legs, 21 inches; length, 3 feet 1½ inches; width, 17½ inches; depth of well, 11 inches. There is a narrow inner receptacle extending

over the width of the chest, with a lid, and the hinges are of wood. The chest for many years has been used for storing worn-out service books and the old parish pall. The Vicar of Yatley has taken a good photograph of the chest, and he will supply copies to those interested at cost price.



Whilst digging operations were being carried on in Fetter Lane, on July 3, several pieces of Roman pottery were unearthed, consisting of pots and water-bottles, of the same type as those found in other parts of London.

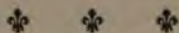


Mr. T. R. Way is exhibiting in the Hall of Clifford's Inn a series of "Lithographs of Reliques of Old London and its Suburbs, its Palaces, and the Ancient Halls of the City Guilds." They are interesting, not only on account of their charm of subject, but also because of their technical ability. Mr. Way is a practised lithographer, and uses the process of drawing on stone with admirable skill. He has made a special study of the picturesque side of London, and his work appeals to a very wide public. In this exhibition he gives an excellent impression of his power to choose material worthy of record and capable of attractive treatment.

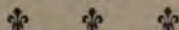


In the course of further exploration of a prehistoric settlement near Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Mr. MacLellan Mann has found that no stone had been employed in the building of the houses, and the dimensions of the huts were surprisingly small. The flooring had undoubtedly been many feet lower than both the present and prehistoric surfaces of the ground, and had been supported on a carefully and massively constructed foundation of pointed wooden logs placed closely together and more or less perpendicularly set. One of the houses had more than sixty of such logs in its foundation. The wood used was birch and oak, and most of the stakes had been placed in position contrary to the direction in which the branches had grown. The sharpening of the points had been done with some blunt-edged tool. Over traces of the flooring were evidences of a hearth, and many implements and utensils of stone and pieces

of pottery were recovered. Unmistakable evidence of the nature of the walls was fortunately obtained. The walling had consisted of wattle-work, many of the twigs and branches being curiously placed upside down. Traces of an entrance passage, it was thought, were also observed. The wood work was in a much better state of preservation in the lower soils, owing to the greater amount of moisture there. The pottery, which is very coarse, dark, and hand-made, is of the most interesting description, as it lacks the ornamentation characteristic of the Bronze Age culture, but bears a striking resemblance to the few known specimens of the ware of the Scottish Stone Age, several examples of which may be seen in Campbeltown Museum and in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.



On July 10, at the Mart, Messrs. Weatherall and Green sold the Barley Mow, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, fully licensed premises, freehold, for £4,900. The tavern is best known from the fact that "Ye Antient Society of Cogers," a debating club, founded in 1755, holds its discussions there. This ancient society has numbered among its members many well-known orators.

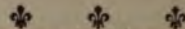


The *Dundee Advertiser* of June 25 contained an interesting account of a remarkable discovery of ancient ecclesiastical music, lately made by Mr. A. H. Millar, in the Charter-Room of the Town House of Dundee. The sheets found formed at one time part of the same Missal as that to which four half-sheets found in 1887 had belonged. The style of the printing, it is said, makes it probable that this Dundee Missal was printed from wood-blocks about the close of the fifteenth century.



On July 1 an exhibition of Egyptian antiquities, obtained last winter by Dr. Flinders Petrie, Dr. Grenfell, and Dr. Hunt, on behalf of the Exploration Fund, was opened at University College, London. From Abydos have been brought remains dating back from before the First Dynasty, when Egypt had no more than emerged from the palæolithic age. What is probably the oldest example

of ironwork in the world was dug up at this spot from the debris belonging to the period of the Fifth or Sixth Dynasty. The excavations carried on at Hibeh resulted in the discovery of large numbers of early Ptolemaic papyri, and one or two fine mummy portraits. Of course, the whole of the objects discovered by the explorers were not on exhibition, but there was enough to interest visitors who attach the least importance to the fascinating study of the ancient civilization of Egypt. In the *Times* of June 29 Dr. Petrie had a long letter describing the results of his work at Abydos. In the course of it, he remarked that "over 5,000 measurements were taken for the plans and levels. The main result, as regards the religion, is that Osiris was not the original god of Abydos; the jackal god, Upuaut, and then the god of the West, Khentamenti, were honoured here down to the Twelfth Dynasty. The most striking change is seen about the Fourth Dynasty, when the temple was abolished, and only a great hearth of burnt offering is found, full of votive clay substitutes for sacrifices. This exactly agrees with the account of Herodotus that Cheops had closed the temples and forbidden sacrifices. This materializing of history is made the more real by finding an ivory statuette of Cheops of the finest work, which shows for the first time the face and character of the great builder and organizer, who made Egyptian government and civilization what it was for thousands of years after. This carving is now in the Cairo Museum. . . . Pottery of forms and material quite unknown in Egypt also belongs to this remote age, and it proves to be identical with that in Crete of the late Neolithic Age. This fresh connection illustrates the trade and the chronology of that period. A head of a camel modelled in pottery takes back its relation to Egypt some 4,000 years; hitherto no trace of it had appeared before Greek times. An ivory carving of a bear extends also the fauna of early Egypt."



Another Egyptian exhibition of almost greater interest was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, at Burlington House, from July 13 to the end of the month. Here were to be seen many of the relics described

in the note in last month's *Antiquary*, which contained extracts from a descriptive letter by Mr. John Garstang. The burial customs and industrial methods of ancient Egypt were the principal matters illustrated. The whole of the antiquities shown were the fruit of the work conducted last winter by Mr. Garstang at Beni Hasan. Especially interesting were the models which represented people engaged in various domestic occupations, such as the making of bread or beer, the drawing of water, and the like. Some of these groups were modelled with close attention to detail; in the bakeries women were shown raking the fire, others kneading the dough, while the whole process of brewing from the fermentation of bread was shown in stages. The water pitchers were carried in pairs by a yoke across the shoulders, after the manner common in English rural districts, but now rare in Egypt. The familiar feature of Arab peasant life, the woman carrying a water-vessel upon her head, was absent, but there were several well-executed figures of women carrying baskets in that way, and holding at the same time a brace of birds in one hand by their wings. One spirited little group deserved special attention, that which showed the act of sacrificing a black-spotted ox. One man had apparently just felled the animal, a second was engaged with a knife in cutting its throat, while a third stood near to catch the first blood in a vessel. Another model of the kind, showing a man leading an ox, was, perhaps, the best executed of them all.

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Messrs. Sotheby and Co. disposed some time ago, writes Mr. Carew Hazlitt, of a fine copy of the first edition of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, 1719, with a brief statement that the fly-leaves were occupied by MSS. notes of the time about the book. But, in point of fact, they had formed a receptacle for an exposition of the contemporary acquirer's views as to the nature and occult moral of the book. He writes as follows:

"The Kea to this Romantick History, or at least to the chief part of it, as 'tis generally understood in and abt London By the most thorough Persons who have read and considered the book, and pretend to know the rise of it.

Preface.

"This book having been read with so much applause, it put some inquisition upon finding out the meaning or ground-plot of this Romantick History, and to what modern Hero the Story had nearest relation, and since it was written by Da. n: l D'Foe while the Noble Earl was in the Tower a prisoner, they think in all possibility it is applicable to him. As for many matters and adventures in the History y^e can't be reduced to order or to be made to correspond exactly to any passages of that Noble Earl's life, It may be answer'd, That is no objection against such matters as are plainly referable, —for the same course is taken by all writers of Novells and Romances to blend the history wth Surprising, uncommon, and unapplicable Adventures.

On the Title-page.

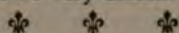
"Robinson Crusoe is supposed to stand for Rob. t Har. ley. Robin is contain'd in the word Robinson, and Crusoe is easily deriv'd from the Greek word χρυσος, which signifies gold, so that Robinson Crusoe is as much as Golden Robin, and intimates the fineness of his parts (his Superior Genius as the same D'ffoe hints in y^e hist. of the white Staff). . . ." And so this visionary proceeds, wishing us to see in this popular production an allegory of the public life of the first Earl of Oxford. Here is, forsooth, an egregious instance of an unsuspected inner sense at last revealed after all these years! Millions have read *Robinson Crusoe* without knowing what there was behind.

✱ ✱ ✱
The first four volumes of the Clarendon Press edition of the *Letters of Horace Walpole*, edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee, will be ready in November. There will be sixteen volumes in all, and there will be a limited edition, demy octavo, on hand-made paper, and crown octavo editions on Oxford India paper and ordinary paper, all of which will in the first instance be offered to subscribers. Mrs. Toynbee has obtained the use of over four hundred letters not included in the latest collected edition, and upwards of a hundred of these have never before been printed. A careful collation of the text with the original

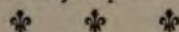
MSS. has revealed many curious and interesting passages hitherto suppressed, and also many serious errors in transcription. The notes, except those written by Horace Walpole himself, have been compiled anew by Mrs. Toynbee, who has also prepared a very full analytical index. This new edition will be illustrated with fifty photogravure portraits of Walpole and his circle, and with facsimiles.



We are glad to hear that steps are being taken to ensure the question of free access to Stonehenge coming up for decision in the Law Courts at no very distant date.

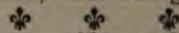


A correspondent of the *Scotsman* calls attention to a set of treasury register-books in the town library in Siena, beginning in the thirteenth century, and running on for four centuries, while the town was a republic. Interesting features of the books are that their covers consist of wooden boards, held together with straps after the manner of a Gladstone bag. Some of the early clerical custodians seem to have utilized the opportunity of handing down to posterity more or less faithful remembrances of themselves; but as time went on the personal element of the embellishments on the cover disappeared, and the keeper of the records substituted pictorial representations of events connected with the town—battles, sieges, and plagues. These pictures are contemporary with the events they depict.



Notwithstanding the very interesting discoveries that have been made at Caerwent this spring, subscriptions are coming in but slowly, and the position of affairs is causing some anxiety to those who are responsible for the continuation of the work. The inscription lately found has excited the keenest interest of scholars in Italy and Germany as well as in our own country, but the work of excavating the village green, where it was discovered, has been unusually costly, and has absorbed a large portion of the available funds. At present work is going on near the north city wall, where a building that appears to be an amphitheatre is being uncovered, and in the south-west quarter of the

city, where last year's excavations have been continued eastwards. Here an interesting house has just come to light, which may possibly be found to be similar in plan to the remarkable house with the peristyle excavated in 1901. To finish this year's work nearly £200 is required, but at present there is very little money in hand, and unless help is speedily obtained the work at Caerwent will have to cease. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. A. Trice Martin, the hon. secretary and treasurer of the Caerwent Excavation Fund, Bath College, Bath.



Numismatists may like to know that the *Nottingham Daily Express* of July 11 contained a long article, written with knowledge, on "The Nottingham Mint."



The Law of Treasure Trove.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

(Continued from p. 146.)

6. THE TITLE TO TREASURE TROVE.

GRANTED a find, to whom, then, does it accrue? Assuredly, in this connection, the maxim "Finding's keeping" is but seldom true. There are at least four classes of persons who may prefer a claim, viz., the actual finder, the owner of the soil on which the treasure is found, the Crown, and the grantee, if any, of the franchise of treasure trove.

The actual finder has, in the first place, the rights of a bare possessor, rights which may or may not be co-extensive with those of ownership. He has "nine points of the law" in his favour, and the right to retain the find until someone can show a better right. Of course, it is advisable for him to make the discovery known, lest, should the find ultimately be considered treasure trove, he incur the risk of a prosecution for fraudulent concealment.

As between the finder and the owner of the soil, it is not proposed here to discuss their respective rights, for, in cases of un-

doubted treasure trove, the rights of the both are swamped in those of the Crown.

In the case of the Crown, it is clear that treasure trove "doth belong the King, or to some lord or other by the King's grant or prescription" (3 Inst. 132). Even before the treasure has been dug from its place of concealment, it is vested in the Crown (Reg. v. Toole [1867], 11 Cox's Crim. Cas. 75). Further, even before treasure is known to exist in a locality, the Crown has the right to dig for it. Thus, in the year 1299 there was an appointment to dig for, find, and take the treasure which the King understood was in the Church of St. Martin, near Charing, or in places adjoining (Calendar of Pat. Rolls). There was also a grant in the year 1324 to one Robert Beaupel "de terra fodenda pro thesauro abscondito querendo"; in particular, to excavate barrows in Devonshire and extract the treasure lying therein. Again, Edward III. granted, and confirmed by statute, liberty to all persons to dig within their own soil for mines of gold and silver, and for hid treasure, under the inspection of clerks appointed for that purpose. The gold and silver found was to be divided in certain proportions between the Crown and the owner of the soil. In case of neglect to dig for the mines, etc., then the King and his heirs were to have the power to do so (Ruding's *Coinage*, i. 61). Finally it was resolved by all the justices, in 1607 in "the case of saltpetre" 12 Rep. 13): "So the King may dig in the land of the subject for treasure trove, for he hath property." As regards this resolution, since certain portions of the context relate to gold and silver mines in which "the King hath interest in the metal," it would seem that the law on the point was considered to be based upon that underlying "royal mines," viz., the needs of the coinage.

In passing it may be observed that in the year 1603 an Act was directed against persons who take upon themselves by witchcraft, etc., to tell or declare in what place any treasure of gold or silver should or might be found, or hid in the earth, or other secret places (3 Inst. 45).

Turning now to the rights of the grantee:

Prima facie the title to treasure trove is in the Crown; but no doubt that title may be displaced by producing a grant to a subject of the franchise of

treasure trove. . . . But the question between the Crown and the subject must be decided by an interpretation of the grant [Attorney-General v. Moore 1893, 1 Ch., p. 683].

Among grants wherein the right to treasure trove is mentioned specifically is the grant of the town of Southwark, with all appurtenances, waifs, estrays, treasure trove, etc., by Edward IV., in 1462, to the City of London.

Since the circumstances of each grant may be different, the rights conferred may vary correspondingly; consequently each grant must be construed with particular reference to its circumstances. Unless the right to treasure trove is mentioned specifically in a grant, the Crown appears to consider the presence of general words insufficient to pass the special right to treasure trove. Thus, as was said in argument in the case of the Attorney-General v. Moore:

It is settled law that a grant of royalty or franchises does not cover those things which are in the Crown by virtue of its high prerogative, and, in the deed set up by the lord of the manor, there is no grant of treasure trove at all.

The view that to confer the franchise special words are required in the grant is in accordance with an early case mentioned by Statham as having been settled in the time of Edward III.

When the original grant is not forthcoming, it may be inferred from prescriptive use.

7. THE OFFICIAL INQUIRIES.

For an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the discovery of treasure, three or four tribunals, at the least, have been from time to time employed. There have been: (1) Royal Commissions *ad hoc*; (2) authorizations by the Privy Council; these being in addition to (3) the procedure during the Sheriff's "turn"; and (4) the statutory jurisdiction of the coroner.

As regards (1), Royal Commissions, Thomas Wall and others were directed in 1312 to inquire touching treasure trove at Dene, Co. Bedford, and the concealment thereof by the finders. In respect of (2), authorizations by the Privy Council, there was one in 1579 empowering the Earl of Cumberland to examine his tenants upon oath touching an alleged discovery of treasure. Concerning (3), the Sheriff's

"turn," it will be remembered that the Sheriff twice in each year attended for the purpose of holding in every hundred the great court-leet of the county. Since, however, the Sheriff's "turn" was abolished by statute in 1837, the matter need not be further discussed in this connection.

Now, as regards (4), the statutory tribunal, the existence of the court of the coroner was indefinitely prolonged by an Act of 1887. Since it is still a practical and living entity, a fuller consideration is desirable—the more so as doubts have been raised upon the extent of its functions and jurisdiction, as customarily practised at the present day. This tribunal is, of course, better known to the public through its investigations into deaths by violence or in suspicious circumstances; but that the coroner "sits" occasionally upon a find in the nature of treasure trove may be seen from a perusal of the daily newspapers.

8. THE INQUIRY BY THE CORONER.

As soon as a discovery of articles of gold or silver is reported, it is forthwith the duty of the coroner, with the aid of a jury, to hold an inquiry. This duty dates from the end of Henry III.'s reign, or even earlier. In Bracton we find the functions of the coroner laid down with precision. So, too, in the statute *De Officio Coronatoris* (4 Edw. I., st. 2) of 1276, the wording of which is so similar to that in Bracton that possibly both were copied from a common source. Bracton says:

A coroner of our Lord the King ought to inquire of these things if he be certified by the King's bailiffs or other honest men of the country; first, he shall go to the places where . . . treasure is said to be found, and shall forthwith command four of the next towns, or five, or six, to appear before him in such a place. . . . A coroner ought also to inquire of all treasure that is found who know the finders, and likewise who is suspected thereof, and that they may be well perceived where one liveth riotously, haunting taverns, and hath done so of long time. Hereupon he may be attached for this suspicion by four, or six, or more pledges if they may be found.

We may gather the meaning of the command that four or five or six men of the next town shall appear before the coroner from Professor Maitland's account of the growth of the King's court, where he says:

If their [the King's] rights were in question, they would direct their officers to call together the best and oldest men of the neighbourhood to swear about the relevant facts. The royal officers would make an inquisition, hold an inquest, force men to swear that they would return true answers to whatever questions might be addressed to them in the King's name. . . . They may be asked . . . to tell tales of their neighbours [*cf.* above "living riotously, haunting taverns"]. . . . It is here that we see the germ of the jury (*Social England*, vol. i., p. 416).

The statute of Edward I. continued its vitality until the year 1887, when it was repealed, and the following, so far as treasure trove was concerned, substituted:

36. A coroner shall continue as heretofore to have jurisdiction to inquire of treasure that is found, who were the finders, and who suspected thereof, and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as consistent with the tenor thereof, apply to every such inquest.

Coroners appear to have construed the ancient and the modern statutes as though the right was given them not only "to inquire of treasure that is found, who were the finders, and who suspected thereof," but also to settle the question whether the find upon which the jury are "sitting" is or is not treasure trove. Juries are charged on this point, and from them verdicts are secured, and, as a result, finds are seized on behalf of the Crown. It is submitted, however, that the statutes have not conferred the jurisdiction to settle the question of treasure trove, this being a matter of law which, when in dispute, is not cognisable by the coroner. The questions of fact, who are the finders of treasure alleged to have been discovered, who are suspected of finding, and all the circumstances of the case, properly devolve upon this court, but not whether the particular find satisfies the requirements of treasure trove. This view is strengthened by the judgment of Mr. Justice Stirling in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Moore (*supra*). "The jurisdiction of the coroner, therefore, is limited to an inquiry who were the finders and who is suspected thereof." Were it not that in this case there was no dispute as to the articles in question being treasure trove, the foregoing view would have admitted of but little doubt.

There exist, however, indications prior to 1893, the date of the case cited, that the coroner's jurisdiction extended to a determination whether a find satisfied the conditions

of treasure trove, but the legality of such an extension is very doubtful. The doubt is fortified by a reference to the history of the establishment of the office of coroner.

Their [the coroners'] origin is traced to an ordinance of 1194. The function implied by their title is that of keeping (*custodire*) as distinguished from that of holding (*tenere*) pleas of the Crown; they are not to hear and determine causes, but are to keep record of all that goes on in the county and in any way concerns the administration of criminal justice, and more particularly must they guard the revenues which will come to the King if such justice be duly done (Pollock and Maitland's *Hist. of Eng. Law*, i., 519, 520).

As a matter of fact, it is abundantly clear that coroners' juries do present findings as to articles discovered being treasure trove (*cf.* appendix to Jervis on *Coroners*).

If the view as to this want of jurisdiction is correct, it follows that the coroner, as the result of the finding of his jury, has no right to demand and seize articles the ownership of which is in dispute. That this, however, is done may be seen from the common form of inquisition used when a person is arraigned upon the criminal charge of concealing treasure trove. The right, if any, that the coroner has of seizing treasure in dispute does not flow from the finding of the jury or from the statutes. As an ancient and honourable officer of the Crown, it may be his duty to seize what he believes to be Crown property. In the absence, however, of law or custom, a seizure of disputed treasure trove is at his own risk.

In an action for damages, however, brought against a coroner for an illegal seizure, undoubtedly the verdict obtained from his jury would have great weight upon the question of his *bonâ-fides*, and possibly result in a mitigation of the damages that otherwise might be incurred.

As regards the finder, he may in a case of genuine doubt refuse to deliver up the articles on demand by the coroner, or, indeed, by other agents of the Crown. He may, if he be so minded, safely await the issue of a civil action brought for their recovery.

In the case, too, of a disputed ownership of unquestioned treasure trove, the coroner has no jurisdiction (*Attorney-General v. Moore*).

To sum up : The coroner on hearing of the
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discovery of alleged treasure trove may call a jury, and with their aid inquire who are the finders and who are suspected of finding—matters of fact. It is not his duty in a case where there is a dispute as to whether the find is or is not treasure trove—a matter of law—to settle the dispute, or to seize the find as treasure trove when its delivery is refused. Lastly, it is not his duty to decide the title to treasure trove, that being a function of the High Court.

(To be concluded.)



Some Essex Brasses illustrative of Stuart Costume.

BY MILLER CHRISTY AND W. W. PORTEOUS.

(Concluded from p. 178.)

THE costume shown on the large effigy of Mistress Rose Ballett at Matching (Fig. 12) is unusual in several details. The lady was a daughter of William Bacon, of Helmingham, Suffolk, and wife of John Ballett, gentleman, of Down Hall, Hatfield Broad-oak, who died on April 7, 1638. The date of her death is not given in the inscription, from which one may infer that she survived him.* Her costume is unusual (for the period), in that she wears no cloak, and that her bodice and skirt both have openings down the front and are confined at the waist by a sash tied in a bow. In these respects, her costume is characteristic of the reign of Elizabeth, rather than that of Charles I. Her head-dress consists of a very ample kerchief or veil, which covers her head and falls in voluminous folds down her back and sides, almost to the ground. It is probably evidence of widowhood.

The latest female effigy we have in the county (Fig. 13) is at Leigh. It represents a lady (name unknown) of about the year 1640, and is now affixed to a slab bearing a male effigy of about the same date (to which,

* The achievement displays the arms of Ballett.



HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF JOHN BALLETT
GENT. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 7TH DAY
OF APRILL ANNO DNI 1638 AGED 65^Y
YEARES AND HAD ISSVE BY ROSE HIS
WIFE 2 SONNES AND VI DAUGHTERS

FIG. 12.—JOHN BALLETT, GENTLEMAN (1638),
AND WIFE ROSE, AT MATCHING.

however, it clearly does not belong, as the two effigies face away from one another.*

* The slab bears also a large rectangular plate inscribed to the memory of Captain John Price, R.N. (died 1709), and his wife (*née* Godman, of Bristol: she died 1696).

The lady's costume is very simple—a plain bodice and skirt, very deep neck-ruff (which makes her neck look extremely short), and a kind of skull-cap, from which, apparently, a small veil hangs down her back. She wears her hair in long loose curls.

From about the date of this effigy, the custom of laying down monumental effigies in brass became extinct. We turn back, therefore, to notice the male costume of the period, which is well illustrated by the figures given already.

The male costume in vogue at the beginning of the reign of James I. differed in no respect from that prevalent at the end of the reign of Elizabeth, which was illustrated in our previous article.*

The men of the period are represented on brasses always, or nearly always, bare-headed, with short hair, moustaches, and beards (the latter generally trimmed round, but sometimes of great length). Their attire consisted of a doublet, which always had sleeves, and sometimes a small turned-down collar. It was buttoned down the front, and was always short, reaching only to the waist, where it was often furnished with strings which were tied in a small bow. Below the bow the doublet was furnished with a short lappet or skirt, not more, apparently, than about 3 inches deep. Large neck-ruffs were still worn generally, and sometimes small frills at the wrists; but these latter were disappearing rapidly from use. The loins were covered with short, wide, padded breeches or "trunk-hose," which were stuffed often with wool or bran. The legs were encased in long tight stockings. Low shoes were worn on the feet. Over all these garments, however (except, of course, the neck-ruff), an ample outer garment was always worn. It was thrown off, no doubt, when the wearer was indoors, but is always represented on monumental brasses. This outer garment took two distinct forms, which, though worn contemporaneously, were so radically distinct that they require separate notice.

The older style was a long, loose, flowing gown, reaching to the ankles, with an opening all down the front. It was provided with large false-sleeves, which were often

* See *Antiquary*, 1902, pp. 9, 45, and 46.

striped spirally. They were, however, for show merely, for the arms (clothed in the sleeves of the doublet) were thrust through holes at the shoulders, while the false-sleeves hung down behind. Though never confined at the waist by any sort of girdle, the edges of the gown are usually represented as falling together so closely in front that the doublet and breeches beneath are concealed. Sometimes (though less often than at an earlier date) the gown is seen to be lined and faced with fur, the fur showing at the edges in front and round the neck. This style of

and of Richard Everard, Esquire (1617, Fig. 6). In two of these cases the gown is faced with fur: in the other, it is sufficiently open down the front to allow the under-garments to be seen. Later examples are seen in the effigies of Abel Gwilliams (1637, Fig. 11) and John Ballett (1638, Fig. 12).

The long furred gown worn by Richard Chester (1632, Fig. 10) is very unusual, in that it has short true-sleeves as well as the usual long false-sleeves. It was probably his official robe as Elder Brother or Master of the Trinity House.*

The other style of outer garment, worn contemporaneously with the foregoing, was a shorter sleeveless cloak, reaching generally to about the middle of the thighs, but occasionally so short as scarcely to reach the middle, and at other times long enough to reach almost to the ankles. Sometimes it had a large, plain, turned-down collar, like a small tippet. It is never shown fur-lined, but was occasionally embroidered down the front edges. These were never brought closely together, as were the front edges of the gown, but are shown always widely separated, thus allowing the doublet, breeches, and hose worn beneath to be seen. This short cloak was a garment of later origin than the long gown with false-sleeves noticed above. It appears to have come into vogue about the year 1580, and early examples of it were figured in our last article.† From the first, it appears to have been worn chiefly by young and fashionable people. Those who affected to be dandies wore it extremely short, with generally a sword beneath it. A good early-Jacobean example of a man wearing it is to be found in the effigy of Thomas Thompson, Gentleman (about 1607, Fig. 1). Cloaks of this pattern continued to be worn as long as effigies in brass continued to be laid down. The unknown man at Leigh (about 1640, Fig. 13) wears an unusually ample cloak, which falls over his unlifted arm in a manner not often seen represented on brasses.

Such, then, was the style of male costume

* Mr. C. R. B. Barrett gives (*Trinity House of Deptford Strond*, p. 136) a facsimile of Richard Chester's autograph, taken from a paper dated June 6, 1604.

† See *Antiquary*, 1902, pp. 8, 9, 45, and 46.



FIG. 13.—A CIVILIAN AND A LADY (NAMES UNKNOWN: BOTH ABOUT 1640), AT LEIGH.

gown had been worn by civilians, with little variation, since about the year 1530; but, towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth, it seems to have been affected chiefly by merchants, elderly persons, and people of staid demeanour. It continued to be worn right down to the time when the practice of laying down monumental brasses was discontinued, and survives in the official robes worn to-day by mayors and other members of municipal corporations. Good early-Jacobean examples of it are to be seen on the effigies of John Bannister, gentleman (1607-08, Fig. 2); of Isaac Wyncoll, Esquire (about 1610, Fig. 4);

worn generally in the early part of the reign of James I. As the reign progressed, changes became noticeable. In the first place, the hair began to be worn long, instead of quite short, as in the time of Elizabeth. This immoral fashion of wearing the hair long greatly troubled persons who held Puritanical views, and many were their protests against it. The earliest effigy wearing long hair shown among our illustrations is that of Tobias Wood (about 1620, Fig. 9), but all the later effigies show it. Another change noticeable was in the form of the breeches. These became true knee-breeches, extending to the "gartering-place" (as it was called), below the knee, and were worn loose, instead of short, tight, and padded, as formerly. The earliest good example of knee-breeches shown is that of Richard Chester (1632, Fig. 10). They are shown also on the figure of John Ballett (1638, Fig. 12). These long knee-breeches were fastened below the knee with ribbons, and in the case of young people and dandies these strings were tied in elegant bows. The unknown man (about 1640, Fig. 13) wears bows of enormous size at his knees, as well as large rosettes upon his shoes. One wonders why such a dandy was not represented as wearing a sword also. Yet another change was in the neck-ruff, which was still worn commonly, though by no means always. When worn it was as large as ever, but changed in form, being even more complicated in the time of Charles I. than when it appeared first in the days of Elizabeth. These later ruffs were often of three tiers (so to speak) or treble, as may be seen on the effigies of John Ballett (1638, Fig. 12) and the unknown man (about 1640, Fig. 13). Often, instead of a neck-ruff, the large lace-edged linen collar, so familiar in painted portraits of the Jacobean period, was worn. Examples of this are seen on the effigies (both engraved, probably, by the same hand) of Tobias Wood (about 1620, Fig. 9) and Abel Gwilliams (1637, Fig. 11). Richard Chester (1632, Fig. 10) wears neither ruff nor collar, his doublet having, apparently, a falling cloth collar of its own.

About the beginning of the reign of Charles I. appeared the style of costume usually associated with the Cavalier dandies

—extremely loose knee-breeches, a short cloak, a sword, enormous turned-down jack-boots, and large spurs. This style of costume came into vogue too late to be represented on many brasses. We have in the county, in fact, only one single brass on which the principal effigy is represented as wearing it—namely, that of John King (1634), at Southminster. It is shown, however, on some subsidiary effigies, as the four sons of Richard Chester (1632, Fig. 10) and the two sons of John Ballett (1638, Fig. 12). The latter are represented, however, kneeling, so that their long boots are not seen. These figures, though subsidiary, represent, undoubtedly, fully grown men, not mere boys.

In concluding we will notice briefly, as before, the costume worn by children in the Stuart period.

The children of persons commemorated by brasses are represented generally very small and in groups (the sons and daughters separately) below the effigies of their parents. Though attired in general like their parents, there are usually differences in detail.

In the Stuart period, sons are represented, as a rule, without neck-ruffs, and wearing short sleeveless cloaks, as in the case of the four elder sons of Thomas Thompson (1607, Fig. 1), the three sons of John Bannister (1608, Fig. 2), and the three elder sons of Abel Gwilliams (1637, Fig. 11).^{*} The eldest of these latter has, however, a lace collar like his father. On the other hand, the five younger sons of Tobias Wood (about 1620, Fig. 9) appear to wear the long gown with false sleeves, although their father wears the short cloak.[†]

We shall not be safe, however, in concluding that any of the sons noticed above were actually *young boys*. Probably, indeed, most of them, though represented as sons of their parents, were fully adult at the time the brasses on which they are represented were laid down. In the case of Robert Chester, the inscription states expressly that the brass to his memory was laid down by his two surviving sons, George and Robert, who were

^{*} Two of these sons carry skulls in their hands, to indicate, no doubt, that they died before the brass to the memory of their parents was laid down.

[†] Two of these also carry skulls. This curious and unusual feature shows, doubtless, that this brass and that last noticed were engraved by the same hand.

undoubtedly grown up at the time. Such was certainly not the case, however, with the five younger sons of Thomas Thompson (1607, Fig. 1) and the three younger sons of Abel Gwilliams (1637, Fig. 11), who are shown as mere boys. They are all dressed in a costume identical with that still worn by the boys of the Blue-coat School.

Daughters of the Stuart period, especially unmarried daughters, are attired, as a rule, more simply than their mothers. Thus, we have not, we believe, in the whole county a single instance of a daughter of the period wearing a dress embroidered down the front. In the early years of James I., at any rate, daughters are represented usually wearing a perfectly plain bodice and skirt, with no opening down the front of the latter, and a neck-ruff. Thus attired are the four daughters of Thomas Thompson (1607, Fig. 1) and the five daughters of Isaac Wyncoll (1611, Fig. 4). The former have no head-dresses, which was intended, perhaps, to indicate that they were unmarried: of the latter, the two elder wear hats, and the three younger Paris bonnets, which is unusual.

Still, one cannot lay down any general rule as to the costume of daughters being more simple than that of their mothers. For instance, their neck-ruffs are often quite as large and pretentious; while the daughter of Richard Chester (1632, Fig. 10) is dressed almost exactly as is her mother. So also are the five daughters of Tobias Wood (about 1620, Fig. 9), except that, unlike their mother, they wear very low-necked gowns, with high standing collars at the back, and no head-dresses.* The same may be said of the four daughters of Abel Gwilliams (1637, Fig. 11), except that the three younger wear large standing collars, instead of the neck-ruff which their mother and eldest sister wear. The six daughters of John Ballett (1638, Fig. 12) are dressed also a good deal like their mother, though the kerchiefs on their heads are smaller than that she wears, and their gowns, unlike hers, are very décolleté. These low-necked gowns were much worn at the period by young people, as stated in the notice of Grace Latham (1626, Fig. 8).

* The fourth, who was probably dead, carries a skull in her hands, as also do two of her brothers (see above).

As in the case of the sons, it does not follow that any of the daughters described above were really young girls. Probably most of them were fully grown up. Such was not the case, however, with the effigy (Fig. 14), at Little Ilford, of Ann Hyde, who

MEMORIA SACRVM.
HERE VNDER LIE BVRIED THE BODIES OF
WILLIAM HYDE SONNE TO BARNARD HYDE
ESQ. OF LONDON & ANNE HIS WIFE WHO DIED
IN Y^e YEAR OF OVR LORD 1614. BEING BYT AN
INFANT, AS ALSOE OF ANNE HYDE THERE ONLY
DAUGHTER WHO DECEASED Y^e FIRST OF OCTOBER
1630. BEING OF Y^e AGE OF 18 YEARES, WHOSE
BROTHER BERNARD HYDE HATH CONSECRATED
THESE FEW FOLLOWING LINES AS A LIVING
ESTIMONIE OF THAT VNMAYNED AFFECTION W^h HE
BORE TO HER WHISTEST SHEE LIVED, AND
(THOUGH SHEE BEE DEAD) STILL BEARES TO
HER SAD MEMORIE.
Elle n'est pas morte mais elle dort.



Vnder this marble there doth lie
A paterne of mortalitie.
A maid whom death & sleep did find
And cause hee would not seeme vnkind
Hee left her soe then spare to weepe
For shee's not dead, shee doth but sleep
Veniet iterum qui hanc in lucem reponet dies
Non est mori miserum sed miseri mori.

FIG. 14.—WILLIAM HYDE, INFANT (1614), AND ANN HYDE, MAIDEN (1630), AT LITTLE ILFORD.

died on October 1, 1630, aged only eighteen years. She was the daughter of Barnard Hyde, Esquire, of London, and Anne his wife. This girl is dressed, curiously enough, in a costume which seems to belong in many respects to the early Elizabethan period—a large neck-ruff, a bodice with very short sleeves covering a sleeved under-bodice, and

a gown with an opening down the front, which allows the petticoat to be seen.

Our various figures already given afford three representations of children who died in infancy. Such are shown not uncommonly on the monumental brasses of their parents. They are always depicted swathed from head to foot in broad bands, the face alone being left uncovered. The infant daughter of Thomas Thompson (1607, Fig. 1), represented perpendicularly, has a most curious chrysalis-like appearance. The child (already alluded to) of Dorcas Musgrave (1610, Fig. 3) is placed more naturally upon a cushion. The effigy of William Hyde (Fig. 14), who died in 1614, "being but an infant" (as the inscription says), appears to lie in some sort of a cradle.

We have now traced the various styles of costume worn in this country from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth almost to the end of that of Charles II.—a period of nearly one hundred years—at least, so far as those styles are represented on our Essex brasses. At the close of the period in question, the custom of laying down memorial effigies in brass became practically extinct. We are unable, therefore, to carry our subject farther.



Note on Early Dated Bells.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.



BELL at Claughton, Lancashire, recently discovered by Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, of Barrow-in-Furness, appears to bear the earliest date known—1296. The lettering is peculiar, only C approaching to Longobardic form, A resembling a scribe's style, and the rest Roman. The inscription is

+ ANNO . DNI . M . CC . NONO . G . AI.,

the last letter but one being upside down.

Next in point of time is the treble at Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire, inscribed in Longobardic letters,

+ MARIA . VOCOR . ANO : DNI : M^o . CCC^o :
XVII^o .

with three marks besides the initial cross: a fleur-de-lis in a square, placed between two impressions of seals. There are also two impressions of the penny of Edward I. The first seal, vesica-shaped, is that of Giles of Arlesigh (Arlesey?), Abbot, and the second, circular, that of William de Flint, bell founder, the inscriptions being,

S' EGIDII DE ARLESIGH AB'ATIS,

with a right hand, of which the thumb and two fingers are raised in benediction; and

S' WILLES DE FLINT,

with a bell between two fleurs-de-lis in the inner circle.

Another specimen of the founder's art, though not a bell, must not be passed over. This is the mortar of St. John the Evangelist, belonging to the "Farmery" in St. Mary's Abbey, York, bearing the date 1308. The inscription on the upper rim is

+ MORTARIV . SCI . IOHIS . EVANGEL .
DE . IFIRMARIA . BE . MARIE . EBOR.;

and on the lower rim

+ FR . WILLS . DE . TOVTHORP . ME .
FECIT . A^o . D . M^oCCCVIII.

A more striking instance of early fourteenth-century metal work can hardly be found, the body of the mortar being covered with a double row of quatrefoils, filled with devices, which deserve a fuller notice than that which they have received.



Old English Doorways.*



HIS is, in truth, a most charming book, turned out in a way that is specially characteristic of Mr. Batsford as an architectural publisher. Architects cannot fail to appreciate and value such a work as this, but the book can also confidently appeal to that widening circle of

* "Old English Doorways: a Series of Historical Examples from Tudor Times to the End of the Eighteenth Century." Illustrated on seventy plates in collotype by W. Galsworthy Davie. With historical and descriptive notes and thirty-four drawings by H. Tanner, junior, A.R.I.B.A. London: B. T.

an enlightened public who have learnt to love what is good and beautiful in English architecture in centuries when Gothic had faded out of sight. England is far richer in interesting domestic details in stone and brick of the later sixteenth and the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than is generally supposed.

instance, just after the writer of this notice had first had a passing glance at these pages, he had occasion to spend two days at Harwich, which most folk merely know (if at all) as a port of embarkation for the Continent. The recollection of the illustrations and letterpress of this book made him at



AN INN AT WARWICK.

The study of such a book as this widens the horizon of educated taste, and adds a zest to home pilgrimages amid our smaller old-fashioned towns and larger villages. For

Batsford, 1903. Large 8vo. Price 15s. net. Our thanks are due to Mr. Batsford for the loan of blocks.

once appreciate and enjoy not a few of the old houses and doorways of the closely-packed streets and lanes of this interesting little town, where Georgian and earlier architecture still abounds.

The doorway is such an essential feature of English house architecture, from the dawn

of the Renaissance downwards, that the wonder is that such a work as this, of both technical and popular value, has not hitherto been attempted. Mr. Davie's excellent photographic work, beautifully reproduced in collotype, shows the richness of England in this respect. Some few of the examples are well known, such as doorways at Hatfield House, the principal entrance of Aston Hall, or the Guildhall, Worcester. Others are in places of favourite resort, such as examples

Mr. Batsford's taste as publisher, may eventually produce a second series.

An inn at Warwick, next door to the well-



THE OLD HOSPITAL, RYE.

at Stamford, Salisbury, or Chichester, but rarely noticed; whilst others, such as those at Painswick, Gloucestershire; Burwash and Tenterden, Kent; and at the Manor House, Bermondsey, with several more beautiful "shell" instances, may be really considered as Mr. Davie's discoveries. For our own part, we feel moved to endeavour to make like discoveries, and jot them down in our note-book, in the hopes that Mr. Davie's camera, Mr. Tanner's annotations, and



BURFORD PRIORY, OXFORDSHIRE.

known Leicester Hospital, built shortly after the foundation of that institution in 1571, has a charming porch doorway. The lower

part of the porch has undergone some restoration, but the upper part, with the delightful little pendants and brackets, is quite original. "The rough gouged ornament, although rudimentary in character, is effective, and a curious feature is noticeable in the open spaces above the beam and between the corbels supporting the moulded string, which is quite classic in feeling."

In the charming old town of Rye is a peculiarly quaint and interesting double doorway and single porch that is often overlooked. It is at the angle of the Old Hospital, a half-timbered building of the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. The treatment is most unusual, for the structural porch shelters two doorways, which are themselves Gothic in character, although the brackets are plainly Elizabethan.

Of elaborate and over-burdened entrance work, though possessing much merit in its component parts, the porch to the ruined chapel of Burford Priory, Oxfordshire, is a remarkable example. It was built by Speaker Lenthall, of Parliamentary fame. It forms a curious combination of orders, and is surmounted by the semicircular gable which was then in fashion.

It is not possible in these pages to reproduce one of Mr. Davie's really beautiful collotypes of simple but chaste doorways of a later date, of which those with the shellhood are the most striking; but all that is aimed at in this insufficient notice is to draw attention to the charm of this volume throughout. It is not possible that it can disappoint anyone of taste or who wishes to have his good taste developed.

J. CHARLES COX.



A Ramble round Thetford.

BY THE REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A.,
F.R.HIST.S., F.R.S.L.

(Concluded from p. 201.)

DIRECTLY after breakfast my friend and I commenced our perambulation of the town. The first thing that strikes a stranger is the unmistakable air of antiquity that pervades the place—one sees it in the narrow, wind-

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ing ways already spoken of, and in the houses, whose very stones tell of the demolition of earlier religious buildings and the subsequent use of their material for domestic purposes. Often you may notice a corbel, here a portion of a column, here a piece of worked stone, while everywhere the stones of which walls and buildings are composed bespeak their origin. Hence there is something incongruous in modern plate-glass windows and fittings by which many an ancient fabric is disfigured.

Crossing the river once more, we proceeded to the "Nunnery," of which little now remains. This is the oldest ecclesiastical establishment in the town, having been originally founded by King Canute in memory of the Battle of Snareshill and of King Edmund, "whom he greatly feared," for Benedictine monks; but by the year 1176 the monastery had become much decayed, and was accordingly transferred by Abbot Hugh of Bury to the use of the nuns of Lyng, in Norfolk. The monastery was rebuilt, and the nuns continued there until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir Richard Fulmerston, already mentioned. He erected a substantial manor-house on the site of the demolished monastic buildings, and turned the convent church of St. George into a stable. This is now a barn, and unfortunately it suffered severely by a fire some few years ago. The only remains of Abbot Hugh's Church are to be seen in two beautiful Norman responds carrying the arch leading to the south transept, which latter is a very fine specimen of Transitional work of about the date named, the responds belonging, in all probability, to the earlier building. To the south are the remains of the refectory in the garden of the house, which is now a farm. Immediately opposite the west end of the church is Sir Richard Fulmerston's porter's lodge, with a fine Tudor arch, now half blocked up, and half forming the door of the cottage; and to the west of this, again, is the grand gateway of Sir Richard's demesne, a very fine specimen of Tudor brickwork, with a good Renaissance arch, now blocked up to a height of about 4 feet from the ground, and forming the central portion of the enclosure of the kitchen garden. There are no remains of a road leading across the

common up to this gateway, but in Sir Richard's time it must have existed, and tradition tells of his driving many a time through this gate and the porter's lodge up to the door of his mansion. There is a curious story in connection with this gateway to this effect: that if anyone will watch beside it at midnight he will see the headless body of Sir Richard driving up in a coach with four headless horses and a headless coachman. This is in expiation for a crime which he committed—to wit, the murder of a youth whose estate he coveted; but I could not hear of anyone who had seen this appalling sight!

Our next visit was to the "Canons," founded in 1139 by William de Warren, third Earl of Surrey, and dedicated to God, the Holy Sepulchre, and Holy Cross, for canons of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, an order instituted not long before—i.e., in 1100.

Of this establishment there are even fewer remains than of the "Nunnery." We were graciously received by the wife of the present owner, who took us to see some pieces of old walling, which evidently formed part of the monastic buildings, now embodied in the boundary walls of the kitchen-garden, and conducted us to the church, whose roofless walls now enclose garden plots and arbours, while in a cage against the north wall a solitary raven is confined, looking very miserable, and appearing, like the celebrated bird in Poe's poem, to brood in melancholy fashion over the vanished past. The west door, showing traces of a fine arch, is built up.

Retracing our steps to St. Mary's Church, we paused to look at some interesting almshouses of the Jacobean period, bearing on the south wall a sundial, with this inscription: "A° 1612. Vivat Rex." These represent the hospital, founded, along with the grammar school, under the will of Sir Richard Fulmerston for two poor widows and two poor widowers. There was some difficulty about the site, and King James ordered them to be erected near St. Mary's Church, the rector of which is still the chaplain.

Re-entering the town, stopping a moment to look at St. Peter's Church, an uninteresting building, the key of which could nowhere be found, and at the Bell Inn near by—a

fine old Elizabethan hostelry, undergoing repairs, which it is to be hoped will not altogether destroy its characteristics—we passed through the engineering works which now occupy the site of the Church of St. Nicholas, and found ourselves in front of a broad meadow, at whose upper end, in the midst of a fine grove of elms and beeches and other trees, a number of mounds and undulations in the surface of the soil, together with numerous pieces of masonry, one or two of considerable height and size, were to be seen. This is all that is left of the once magnificent Abbey of Thetford. The field is known to this day as the Ruin Field. It is bounded by a low wall, over which, as there was no other means of entrance from that side, we leapt, and stood on the once consecrated ground. The best account of the abbey that I have seen is that contained in the *Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, by the late Mr. H. Harrod, F.S.A., accompanied by a plan, which is largely the result of excavations conducted by himself. This abbey was founded in the year 1104 by Roger Bigod for Cluniac monks, and was first established on the site of the ancient Cathedral of the East Angles, in the centre of the town, where the Grammar School now is; but in the year 1115 it was transferred to this "large, pleasant place" on the Suffolk side, with the assent of the King, Henry I., who was then holding his Court at Thetford. Here the stately buildings of a Cluniac monastery soon sprang up, and here for more than 400 years the monks prospered and laboured in the service of God and for the good of the poor. The founder and many of his descendants, Earls of Norfolk, were buried here, as well as the succeeding families of Mowbray and Howard, and here Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son of Henry VIII., was laid to rest in 1536, only to be removed at the Dissolution, three years later, to Framlingham, in Suffolk, whither the bones of his father-in-law, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, were also borne.

The original Norman church consisted of nave, transepts, and apsidal choir. This latter was lengthened in the thirteenth century, and a beautiful Lady-chapel erected to the north and east of the old choir. The

finest parts remaining are a fragment of an apsidal chapel in the north transept, and portions of the eastern wall of the Early English choir, showing the position of the east window. Some of the ashlar facing still remains on the bases of the great piers of the nave arcade. Any remains of the abbey buildings are now absorbed in a large mansion built on the site, and the only part of all that was once the pride and joy of the good people of Thetford which is still to be seen in almost its original condition is the fine Perpendicular gateway, which could not have been long built when the doom of the abbey was pronounced. This is very similar to the gateway at Castleacre, and a visit to this Abbey of Thetford makes one thankful that so much has been preserved of that other great Cluniac foundation in Norfolk.

From the abbey we proceeded to view the ruins of Great St. Mary's, the ancient cathedral of the See of Thetford, and of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which some remains exist in the grounds of the Boys' Grammar School. The finest relic of these vanished shrines now to be found is the south transept arch of Holy Trinity Church, but this has unfortunately been lately walled up, and forms part of the gymnasium of the school. So does the "modern spirit" obliterate the monuments of past devotion! St. Mary's was in Saxon times a parish church, but when Herfast moved the seat of the bishopric to Thetford, he pulled it down, and on its site erected his cathedral, while in its room he built, on the south side of the cathedral churchyard, the Church of the Holy Trinity for the parishioners. This continued till 1547, when Holy Trinity and St. Cuthbert's parishes were consolidated on the petition of Sir Richard Fulmerston, the lay impropriator, and the Mayor, and Holy Trinity was demolished for the benefit of the school. St. Cuthbert's, the last of the three remaining churches, was pulled down and entirely rebuilt about fifty years ago. It may be mentioned here that of the ecclesiastical wealth of Thetford at the time of the Dissolution all that now remains is represented by the endowments of the three churches: St. Mary's, £16 per annum; St. Peter's, £44; and St. Cuthbert's, £19, besides Sir Richard Fulmerston's foundations, out of his impropriations, of the

Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools, and the hospital or almshouses already spoken of. Sir Henry Spelman points out that the Duke of Norfolk, who received the first grant of the Cluniac Priory and of the "Nunnery," came to a bad end, as recorded in history, and that Sir Richard Fulmerston, who succeeded, died without a male heir, leaving only a daughter, while his line became extinct in the third generation, and this in spite of his partial restitution. Sir Richard founded the Boys' Grammar School in 1566, and it has been recently restored. Thomas Paine, the politician, and author of *The Rights of Man*, born in 1737, was educated here.

Some remains of the Church of St. Audry or Etheldreda were discovered not long ago, when the foundations of a new chimney were being dug in the grounds of the brewing and malting establishment belonging to W. Fison, Esq., of Ford Place. These consisted of portions of the foundations, and several stone coffins were also removed, containing the remains of persons who had been buried in the church.

We also inspected some very interesting vestiges of another church, which are to be seen in and under a private house in a corner of the market square, close to the west end of St. Cuthbert's. This was probably St. Edmund's—at least, so tradition says—though Blomefield states that it stood on the Suffolk side, and adds, "its whereabouts I don't know." Descending some narrow stone steps, one finds one's self in a beautiful double crypt, with fine groined roofs of the fourteenth century, with the supporting corner pillars still intact, though all is now covered with a thick coat of plaster and used as a coal-cellar. Upstairs in the dining-room the two responds of what was evidently the chancel arch are to be seen on each side of the fireplace, carefully preserved behind modern wood-panelling. The church must have been quite a small one.

This was the last of the ecclesiastical remains of Thetford that we visited, and in bringing this portion of our peregrination to a close we could not help feeling that Sir Henry Spelman was fully justified in his observation that, "in its flourishing state, no city in England—no, not London itself—had so many monasteries and churches in so

small a compass, from whence it might be deservedly called, if not *Hierapolis*, yet, at least, *Monachopolis*."

To come to more modern times, by the kindness of W. Fison, Esq., to whom it now belongs, we were enabled to pay a visit to the "King's House." This building, which has been much modernized, contains some fine seventeenth-century panelling, and a beautiful Jacobean mantelpiece in what is now the billiard-room. This is evidently of the time of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the ancestor of the Earls of Kimberley, whose arms* are still to be seen on the wall near the front entrance, and to whom it was given by James I. This monarch took a dislike to the town owing to an insult to which he fancied himself exposed on the occasion of one of his visits. But the house goes much further back than this, having been used as a country seat by many kings from the time of Henry I. Queen Elizabeth entirely rebuilt it, and "took great pleasure here," using it as a hunting seat, as did also James I. until he was affronted and disposed of it in the way mentioned.

Our ramble in Thetford was brought to a conclusion by a visit to its most renowned and most splendid memorial of the past—that is to say, the castle. This has been often described, and is well known; but a few words upon it may not be out of place in bringing these fugitive impressions to a close. The remains of this mighty fortress consist of a courtyard or bailey, defended by a moat and double ramparts, still nearly 20 feet high, and their ditches at the bottom from 60 to 70 feet wide, which, considering that the ramparts have a double slope of 45 degrees, gives a very considerable width at the crest. On the north side there is an opening, evidently the gate of entrance, which was, no doubt, defended by a drawbridge in Norman days. Whether there was ever an outer court is uncertain, but probably there was; no remains of it exist; it is absorbed in the town. But so far we have only been dealing with the later works, and these, grandiose though they are, cannot long hold the attention. For as one stands upon the summit of the rampart, one's eye falls upon the great

mound, 100 feet high and 984 feet in circumference, which, whatever it was in the earliest days, formed the inner fortress, or keep, of the later castle. The ditch that surrounds the mound is 42 feet wide at the bottom. The slope is very steep and, after rain, treacherous, as the writer found by bitter experience when he commenced to descend after having climbed painfully to the top and enjoyed the view therefrom. For he no sooner commenced the downward journey than his foot slipped; he vainly endeavoured to regain his foothold, and finally found himself *tobogganing* at terrific speed to the bottom, much to his own disgust and the intense amusement of his friend, who forthwith found a safer pathway for his own descent.

Who raised this gigantic mound? The country people have a very simple and, to them, satisfactory answer. Just in the same way as any mysterious monument of antiquity is ascribed, in what we may call "Christian popular folk-lore," to the agency of the devil, so that we have "Devil's Bridges," "Devil's Dykes," etc., so is it with this mound. Having already ascribed to the agency of the devil "that very remarkable ancient military earthwork on Newmarket Heath in Cambridgeshire," they add that the mighty mound here at Thetford was formed by "the devil scraping his feet after he had dug his dyke on Newmarket Heath."* The grim poetry of this practical touch will not be missed!

But to whom are we seriously to ascribe its erection? It could only have been done as the fruit of immense labour, and whoever directed and planned the work had, we may be sure, a very practical end in view. Some would ascribe it to the Normans, but the trembling Saxons would need no such mighty work to keep them in subjection. Tradition ascribes it to the Danes, but these, again, would have had no need to raise such a tremendous pile. Verily, like countless others, though none of such a size, in all parts of the country, it is, as it has been well put by Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, one of the latest writers on early fortifications, a "mound of mystery." In all probability the

* Over them in capitals is inscribed the Wodehouse motto, "FRAPPE FORTE," in allusion to their supposed prowess at the Battle of Agincourt.

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1845, part i., pp. 25-29, and 267, 268.

writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition, article "Thetford," is not far wrong when he speaks of it as "probably the largest of the Celtic earthworks in England."

Reared possibly in the days of the old Ic-enian realm, if some smaller mound or barrow did not even then cover the remains of some great chief of their neolithic predecessors, Roman, Saxon, Dane, and Norman each in succession found this huge artificial hill a fortress to serve their turn, and added to and improved it until it received its final touch in the days of the Normans by the formation of the bailey, with its great ramparts and ditches.*

There are no signs of a stone keep ever having been erected on the summit; indeed, the area is too circumscribed; but there are some remains of masonry on the circumference, which may have formed the solid foundation for a stockade or palisades. There is a hollow depression in the centre which is probably connected with whatever buildings were ever erected. One ingenious eighteenth-century antiquary suggested that it was the castle well! He did not stop to ask how water was to be obtained from a well on the summit of an artificial hill, without piercing it to the foundation and penetrating some distance into the soil below, a work probably beyond the thought and scope of its primitive or mediæval occupiers. A grove of trees now flourishes where once, perhaps, warriors fought, and as we took our last look at the old-world town and the surrounding country from the vantage-ground of this monument of antiquity, we repeated once more the words on old Sir Richard Fulmerston's tomb, with a variation: "Transit sicut umbra gloria temporis acti."

The bibliography of Thetford is extensive, and our readers may like to be reminded of some of the works which deal with, or in which may be found some account of, this ancient and interesting "city." First and foremost in importance stands the monumental *History of the Town of Thetford*, by

T. Martin, F.S.A., 1779; and the account given by Blomefield in his *Topographical History of the County of Norfolk*, 1739, is very full, and for the manorial and ecclesiastical history accurate; but both these works need to be recast in the modern spirit—e.g., their etymologies are, of course, childish. It remains to be seen what the new *Victorian County History of Norfolk* will accomplish. Besides these may be mentioned *The Beauties of England and Wales: Norfolk*, 1810, pp. 241-250; *A Norfolk Tour*, 1829, pp. 885-916; and Cox's *Norfolk*, 1700, pp. 337-340.

For the monastic remains Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* and Dugdale's *Monasticon* are invaluable, while for the present condition and former dimensions and arrangements of the abbey Harrod's *Gleanings among the Convents and Castles of Norfolk* should be referred to.

Mr. W. G. Clark's two papers in the *Eastern Counties Magazine* for November, 1900, and February, 1901, are interesting, though somewhat slight, and we have, as will be remembered, some reason to differ from him on at least one important point.

For a learned and full discussion of the whole subject of early fortifications, particularly as concerns the mound and court fortresses, we would refer the reader to Mr. I. Chalkley Gould's paper in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, N.S., vol. vii., pp. 15-38; and no reader of the *Antiquary* will need reminding of Mrs. Armitage's contributions to the literature of "Saxon Burhs and Norman Castles."



A Note on Marmion Chapel and Tower.

By J. A. CLAPHAM.



WHO that has read Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" does not take an interest in anything which bears that poetical and historical name? Rising from the northern bank of the silvery Ure stands Marmion Tower, which was once the gateway of Tanfield Castle, justly cele-

* Against the theory of very early date is the analogy of the castle-mound at Norwich, beneath the centre of which, at a depth of 14 feet, has been found the old Roman road from *Venta Icenorum* (Caistor) to the North. Tradition assigns this mound also to the Danes.

brated for its heroic defence in the Civil War of the seventeenth century. The castle itself was ordered to be demolished by Parliament; but the gateway, which still remains in its rich carving and solid structure, gives some idea of the magnificence and imposing proportions of the castle in its time of pride and power.

Marmion Tower is a rectangular building, with a battlemented turret, containing wind-

would seem to indicate that the oriel window was built out at least 100 years after the tower was erected. From the top of the angle turret there is a fine view of the surrounding country.

The Marmion Chapel, or rather aisle, in Tanfield Church, within a few paces of the tower, is well worthy of a visit. Here may be seen the sculptured tombs of various members of the Marmion family; one of Sir



MARMION TOWER.

ing stairs at the north-west angle. To the left of the gateway, as the visitor enters, is the kitchen with groined roof. To the right, and nearly at the end of the gateway, are the circular stairs, ascending which he is admitted into a handsome apartment with a lovely oriel window in the Perpendicular style, projecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the east wall. A beautiful Decorated window of two lights, with quatrefoil in its head in the chamber above,

Robert Marmion, especially, reminds us of the well-known lines of Sir Walter Scott:

And there, beneath the northern aisle,
A tomb with Gothic sculpture fair
Does still Sir Marmion's image bear.

There erst upon a couchant hound
His hands to heaven upraised,
And all around in scutcheon rich,
And tablet carved, and fretted niche,
His arms and feats were blazed.

Sir Robert, or some think Sir John, Marmion lies with his head upon a massive helmet, and his feet, not upon "a couchant hound," but upon a young lion. His chain-armour, double S collar, and elaborately carved sword-belt are greatly admired. The fictitious Marmion had no lady by his side; but Sir Robert, who married a St. Quintin, does not lie in single loneliness, for his lady, with her head upon a pillow, supported by two cherubs, and her feet upon a lioness, sleeps by his side. Above the tomb is an iron "herse," all but unique. It is not solid, like many of the gloomy canopies which

Close by are the effigies of two Crusaders, an abbeß, and two other ladies, names unknown. A rich Edward III. canopy, with crockets and elaborate carving, reminding one a little of the Percy Shrine in Beverley Minster, may be seen against the northern wall. It is probable the recumbent statue of Lady Maude Marmion, who rebuilt the church in 1343, would lie underneath this canopy. In the stained-glass Marmion window are noticed the arms of the family—three lions or leopards, griffin and butterfly. Antiquaries have differed upon the use or purpose of a small chamber formed in the



MARMION CHAPEL.

cover the tombs of the Kings at St. Denis, near Paris, and casts no shadow upon the recumbent statues. Portions of it are engraved with the zigzag and ball ornament, and at the angles are places where the lamps were fixed during the celebration of the Mass. What says the author of the *Antiquary* in his exquisite description of Melrose Abbey in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel"?

And there the *dying lamps* did burn
Before thy low and lonely urn,
O gallant chief of Otterburne!
And thine, dark knight of Liddersdale!
O fading honours of the dead!
O high ambition lowly laid!

chancel arch. It is said there is nothing like it in the kingdom. It has several openings into the church. Over 3 feet from the ground are two Gothic lancet windows, and above is a single one. Some have called it the invalid's pew; others believed it contained the seat for the head of the Marmion family, but most probably it was the place where the sacristan tolled the bell at the elevation of the host. People still living remember the belfry overhead, which at the restoration was removed. Shame on those who in the time of the Georges mutilated the figures! One man has written his name

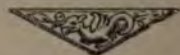


OLD HOUSE, FRIARGATE, DERBY.

with the date (1769) upon the figure itself, in the reign of George III.

Our brief description of Marmion Tower and Chapel would be incomplete if we did not mention an inscription in the church—a brass in memory of Thomas Sutton, a priest whose features and figure, clothed in a grand cloak, are admirably preserved; also the fact that in digging nearly opposite the tower archway, within the castle grounds, was discovered a well of beautiful water, which no doubt in time of siege would be a great boon to the garrison. At this place the Ure divides the North from the West Riding, and, having crossed the bridge, the visitor in the West Riding sees on the opposite

bank beautiful views of Marmion Tower and Tanfield Church amidst their embosoming foliage.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

OLD HOUSE, FRIARGATE, DERBY.



HIS relic of a bygone day is from a sketch made by my father in 1837. There is nothing specially noticeable in it, but it deserves preservation as a specimen of a type of domestic architecture once common in Derby and

other towns throughout the country, but now, alas! too scarce. Whether this example still survives I know not, but when I last saw it the front had been stuccoed and so spoiled, the timber being hidden. As I recollect it, the upper floors were, as was common in the district, constructed of what was locally termed "lime-ash" (a species of concrete) instead of boards. Of course, the shop-front is of later date than the other portion of the building.

W. HENRY JEWITT.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on June 11, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Col. Eustace Balfour, the Revs. T. Taylor and G. M. Livett, and Mr. John Garstang.

An important work of preservation has been going on in connection with the beautiful ruins of Tintern Abbey ever since the Crown acquired the property at the recent sale of the estates of the Duke of Beaufort. In the course of these operations some interesting discoveries have been made, showing the original character and extent of the Abbey precincts. By the removal of the old cottage, which was built into the walls, the ancient gateway and some windows, formerly hidden, have been revealed. The lay-brothers' staircase has been discovered, and the elaborate original system of drainage disclosed. Steps are being taken by the Commissioners to arrest further decay, and to preserve one of the most beautiful remains of antiquity in England.

In the *Bookman* there appears an interesting paragraph concerning the Historical Catalogue of the British and Foreign Bible Society, upon which the Rev. T. H. Darlow and Mr. Horace F. Moule—both of Clare College, Cambridge—have been engaged for nearly four years, and which is now passing through the press. In each language the books are arranged according to the sequence of their publication, so that the catalogue exhibits the evolution of each version in order of time, besides giving a full description and collation of all important copies. Vol. i., comprising the English section, will be published early in the autumn. The library is peculiarly rich in English Bibles, of which it contains 1,600 separate editions, including the famous Fry collection. Vol. ii., comprising foreign versions, will appear next year. The catalogue is to be issued in a strictly limited edition

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of 450 copies for England and America, price 31s. 6d. for the two volumes, which will not be sold separately.

Messrs. Constable and Co. are preparing for immediate publication Mr. Sidney Lee's statement respecting "The Alleged Vandalism at Stratford-on-Avon." The numerous illustrations include views of Henley Street, of Shakespeare's birthplace before and after restoration, and of all the other buildings mentioned in the recent discussion, as well as a sketch by Mr. Edgar Flower of the design for the proposed public library.

SALES.

OLD French decorative furniture, old Sèvres and Dresden porcelain, and old Beauvais and Gobelins tapestry sold well yesterday afternoon at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's rooms, King Street, St. James's Square. The important lots were: The Seasons, a set of four Dresden emblematic figures, 195 guineas (Stettiner); pair of hexagonal famille-verte jardinières, enamelled, and mounted with ormolu elephant head handles, 240 guineas (T. Gribble); Louis XV. ormolu chandelier, 135 guineas, (Van Straaten); Louis XV. marqueterie secretaire, 135 guineas (Duvéen); Louis XV. large sofa, covered with old Beauvais tapestry, 300 guineas (T. Gribble); pair of Lambrequins, of old Beauvais tapestry, 210 guineas (Van Straaten); set of three panels of old Beauvais tapestry, decorated with classical subjects, 180 guineas; an ecuelle, cover and stand, of old Sèvres porcelain, 180 guineas (Harding); and a suite of Louis XVI. carved and gilt wood furniture, covered with old Beauvais tapestry, 400 guineas (Yeates). The sale realized £6,684 14s.—*Globe*, June 27.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold last week the following books and MSS., from the library of the late Mr. W. E. Bools, of Clapham: Actus Apostolorum, etc., MS. on vellum, Sæc. XII., £9 15s.; Allot's England's Parnassus, imperfect, 1600, £16; Bacon's Advancement of Learning, 1605, £26 15s.; Essayes, 1625, £26 10s.; Batman's Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes, imperfect, 1577, £11; Baxter's Sir Philip Sidney's Ourania, 1606, £15 5s.; Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays, 1647-52, £14 5s.; Bible (the Bishops'), 1568, £12 5s.; Bible (Genevan), 1599, £29; Bible (Field's), 1653, £17; Caxton's Book named the Royall, R. Pynson, 1507, £50 10s.; Chalcographical Society's Publications, 1886-97, £11 7s. 6d.; Eikon Basilike, first edition, 1648, £10 10s.; Nuremberg Chronicle, imperfect, 1493, £15 10s.; Complete Peerage of England, by G. E. C., £27 10s.; S. Daniel's Works, 1602, £13 10s.; Decker's Comedie of Old Fortunatus, 1600, £31; Decker and Webster, Westward Hoe, 1607, £20; Drayton's Works, 1619-27, £14; The Raigne of King Edward the Third as it hath been played about the Citie of London, 1599, £85; Bibliotheca Eliotæ, 1548, £10 10s.; Collection of Engraved Title-Pages (750), £12 10s.; Fletcher (Ph. and G.), The Purple Island and Christ's Victory, 1627-33, £18 5s.; Froissart's Chronicles, Pynson, 1523-5, £14 15s.; G. Gascoigne, The Droome of

Doomsday, 1586, £10 12s. 6d.; Harleian Society's Publications, 50 vols., 1869-1902, £17 5s. Higden's Polychronicon, 1527, imperfect, £17; Hill's Art of Gardening, 1568, £11; Hooper's Declaration of Christ, presentation copy, 1547, £17 15s.; Horæ B.V.M., printed upon vellum, Paris, Verard, 1503, £35 10s.; Jerome of Brunswick, Antidotarius, Lond., 1525, £13 5s.; Ben Jonson's Works, 1640, £13; Catiline, his Conspiracy, 1611, £22; Epitoma Justini Historiarum, MS., Sæc. XV., Sforza arms, £21 10s.; Marlowe's Edward II., 1598, imperfect, £21. Massinger, The Renegado, 1630, £10 17s. 6d.; The Picture: a Tragi-Comedy, 1630, £10; The Emperor of the East, 1632, £10 5s.; Mirrour for Magistrates, Part I., 1563, imperfect, £10 5s.; Missale Romanum, Paris, 1555, hammered silver binding, £10; Thomas Nash, Return of the Renowned Cavaliero Pasquill of England, 1589, £11; Officium B.V.M., embroidered binding, 1574, £10 5s.; Newnham's Nightcrowe, 1590, £15 10s.; Sacerdotale secundum Usam Sarum, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XIV., £30; Acts of the Twenty-third Parliament of King James I., fine Scotch binding, 1621, £25; Shakespeare's Plays, leaf to the reader in facsimile, 1632, £100; Shakespeare, Fourth Folio, 1685, £110; A Miniature of William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, by I. Oliver, 1611, £56; Spenser's Complaints, etc., £45.—*Athenæum*, July 4.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE fourteenth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held at Burlington House on July 8, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., presiding. After the usual business, Mr. I. Chalkley Gould presented the report of the committee appointed to prepare a scheme for scheduling earthworks. The report is in the form of a pamphlet, and contains careful plans of a number of typical fortified enclosures. With this in hand, there should be no difficulty in referring works to the various types. The report, which was adopted, after discussion, by the Congress, emphatically advises that no attempt should be made to attribute dates unless on absolute evidence of excavations. It is hoped that in the course of a few years a complete catalogue of the earthworks of England may be obtained.

Mr. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council, drew attention to the fact that under the present system parish records were in greater danger than they had ever been, and pointed out that County Councils had legal power, under an Act of last year, to collect statistics of local charitable endowments and to take charge of their documents. He suggested that they should be asked at the same time to endeavour to obtain custody of the great mass of ancient parish records that were at present a burden to their custodians, and exposed to loss and injury. Many delegates supported the advice in the strongest manner, and gave amazing instances of what is apparently going on throughout the country. In the absence of Mr. Round, others drew attention to the importance of offering safe keeping for ancient deeds and Court Rolls which their owners would be thankful to see in security.

Mr. Willis-Bund, Mr. Freer, F.S.A., Clerk of the Peace for Leicestershire, Mr. J. H. Round, Mr. Blashill, and Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., were appointed a committee to draw up a paper of recommendations to be submitted to the County Councils through the County Councils Association. This committee was instructed to endeavour to get adopted the scheme for County Record Offices advocated in the recent Report of the Treasury Committee on the Preservation of Local Records.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 18.—Lord Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. A. Gotch, Local Secretary for Northants, submitted an account of the discovery of a number of cinerary urns, of the Saxon period, on the outskirts of Kettering, towards Weekley, during building operations. Altogether some eighty or ninety urns of the usual type, either whole or in fragments, were found, and among them six human skeletons.—Mr. T. George referred to a discovery in 1846 of two unburnt burials at Weekley, with a dagger and spear-head in association, which might possibly be connected with the cemetery at Kettering. The present excavations were mainly due to Mr. F. Bull, who had taken numerous photographs of the urns, showing that the burnt and unburnt burials were not separated in the cemetery. Mr. George also exhibited a prehistoric drinking-cup of rare type, recently found at Loddington, near Kettering, the third known from the county. It has a moulded rim, and resembles one found in a barrow at Mouse Low, Staffs.—Mr. Reginald Smith drew attention to the remarkable similarity between a small series of Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Duston, near Northampton, exhibited by Mr. George, and those excavated by Sir Henry Dryden at Marston St. Lawrence. Both sites were apparently occupied by West Saxons in the pagan period, as the bodies had not been cremated, and the "saucer" brooch was represented, as frequently in the south-west of Northants. In the centre of the county mixed cemeteries were found, where a pagan population, probably Anglian, had been cremated and their remains buried in urns, such as those exhibited from Kettering; while the inhumations in this part of Northants generally showed the Christian orientation, the head lying at the west end of the grave, as at Desborough, Ecton, and Islip. The skeletons found among the urn burials at Kettering did not follow this rule, and the cemetery might be considered as typically Anglian, while that at Marston St. Lawrence, where there were three cases of cremation, was as typically West Saxon.—The Rev. Dr. Fowler and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a joint paper on recent excavations in the cloister of Durham Abbey. Questions have lately been raised (1) whether the marble laver stones now lying in the middle of the garth were *in situ*; and (2) whether they had not been removed from a destroyed building in the south-west corner of the cloister. Excavations made by the Dean and Chapter have now shown that the marble stones rest merely on the ground, and that in the corner of the cloister are the foundations of an octagonal structure, 20 feet in diameter, within which they originally stood. The stones themselves form the greater part of a new laver, made in 1423, but the

octagonal building was probably of the thirteenth century. Underlying it were found the remains of a somewhat earlier lavatory, 15 feet square, in conjunction with which were a well and a pillar-basin (as formerly in the infirmary cloister at Canterbury) for supplying the laver with water before the introduction of the later conduit system.—*Athenæum*, June 27.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — June 3. — Mr. E. W. Brabrook, Vice-President, in the chair.—Miss E. L. Bruce-Clarke exhibited a small bronze figure recently found at Eastbourne in digging the foundations of a house.—Mr. J. H. Round read a paper on the "King's Pantler," in which he traced the functions of the *panetarius* as head of the pantry in the King's household, and their discharge at coronation feasts by the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, as Great Pantlers. He showed that the office in England had never been so important as that of the *grand panetier de France*, and that though at coronations the butler and the pantler had served together as great officers, the latter had ceased to officiate since the days of Elizabeth.—Professor T. McKenny Hughes, F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on "Buried Cities," with special reference to Herculaneum. He described some of the ordinary processes of nature by which forests, dwellings, and cities were buried, pointing out that slight changes in geographical conditions often resulted in what might be called local cataclysms or catastrophes. For instance, the sudden shifting of sand dunes sometimes buried houses and villages which had long been considered out of their line of encroachment. He explained how the eddying wind sometimes formed mounds and hollows, which were always moving within certain limits, and that heavy objects dropped on the surface at very different periods were thus by gravitation carried down to the bottom, to be again covered and uncovered by the swirl of the wind, causing much question as to the age of deposits in which sometimes recent coins and flint implements were found together, as in the Culbin sands near Nairn. He looked forward to the time when the manor-house, which had been covered for two centuries under one of these mounds, would in some exceptional storm of dry wind be again exposed. He then passed on to the consideration of cases in which towns had been buried under volcanic ejectamenta, referring especially to Herculaneum. It had often been supposed that Pompeii had been buried under ash and Herculaneum under lava, but he explained the nature of the *lava d'acqua* which had overwhelmed Herculaneum, referring it not to lava, nor to any flow of hot mud from the volcano, nor to any outburst of water during the eruption, but to a heavy rainfall washing down the unconsolidated ash, which then set into a sort of Roman cement. He described the geographical conditions of the district as described in ancient history and as now seen. Two valleys ran down either side of the promontory on which the city was built. In these the rain-wash was collected, filling up all hollows and choking the principal harbour, so that it was impossible to approach the shore. But, he contended, outside the line of flow the ash was only wetted on the surface, or to a small

depth; and he urged that, if careful researches were carried out and borings made, parts of Herculaneum would be found covered only with dry ash, easily removed, and probably monuments of great interest might be unearthed—perhaps, he added, another library of more value than that already found.—In the discussions following the above papers the Chairman, Judge Baylis, and Mr. Lindsey took part.

July 1.—Mr. Herbert Jones, F.S.A., in the chair.—Mr. R. Garraway Rice exhibited a steelyard dated 1756.—Professor B. Lewis, F.S.A., read a paper on Roman Epigraphy in North Italy, and called attention to the subject of inscriptions, which has been comparatively neglected by our countrymen. No Englishman has written a book that would sustain comparison with Spon's *Miscellanea Erudita Antiquitatis*, published in the year 1685. In our own day this field of study has been cultivated almost exclusively by Germans, and even the *Inscriptiones Britannicæ* have, to our discredit, been edited by Hübner. In the north of Italy some words occur on the inscribed stones which seem to deserve special notice. CAPSARIUS properly means one who carries *capsa*, a box, generally of books, as it appears in the mosaic of Monnus at Trèves; but in the inscription, of which a copy was exhibited, it probably means a military officer who had charge of boxes in which army accounts were kept. POLLA is another form of *Paula*, a name borne by many Roman ladies of the highest rank; in ecclesiastical history Paula is a prominent figure. She was the disciple of Jerome, and devoted her daughter to perpetual virginity; on this account he calls her the mother-in-law of God—*Dei socrus esse capisti!* PÆDAGOGVS is the tutor who had care of children. He is represented in a wall painting at Pompeii, that has for its subject Medea meditating the murder of her children; he also appears in the famous Niobid group at Florence. The correctness of the attribution is proved by an ancient vase, where ΠΑΙΔΑΓΩΓΟΣ is inscribed over a figure of the same kind and in the same dress. PÆDAGOGA, the governess, shows that the Romans paid attention to the education of girls, and corresponds with many allusions which the authors make to the accomplishments of women. IIII · VIR · I · D, *Quatuor viri jure dicundo*, bears witness to the administration of justice by four judges in a Roman colony. Sometimes we meet with *duoviri*. The paper ended with some remarks on the connection between classical art and the Italian Renaissance.

Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., contributed a paper on recent excavations at the Roman villa at Box. Having described all that is known of previous excavations on the site since 1831, he gave a detailed account of the work carried on during 1902. A plan of the building showed it to have been of very considerable dimensions, and the photographs and drawings of several tessellated pavements illustrated the beauty of its once decorated interior.

The annual meeting of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLLENIC STUDIES was held on June 30, at Burlington House, Sir Richard Jebb, M.P., President, being in the chair.—The Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. A. MacMillan, read the annual report of the council, from which it appeared that the twenty-

fourth session of the Society had been one of healthy progress in every department. The contents of the twenty-second journal were sufficient evidence of the Society's work in the field of exploration. The facsimile of the Codex Venetus of Aristophanes had now been issued at the joint cost of the Society and of the Archaeological Institute of America. The Society had been officially represented at two important functions during the past year—at Oxford in October at the Tercentenary of the Bodleian Library, and at the Historical Congress in Rome. In June next the Society will have completed the twenty-fifth year of its existence, the inaugural meeting having been held at Freemasons' Tavern on June 19, 1879. The Council was of opinion that the occasion should be celebrated, and had already begun to consider the best steps to be taken in the matter. It was suggested that there could be no more appropriate way of celebrating the Society's twenty-fifth year than by raising the number of members to 1,000, it being now 816. The balance-sheet showed a balance of £56, against £409 at the close of the previous year, but the comparatively small balance in hand was accounted for by unusual expenditure. In conclusion, the council expressed the opinion that the Society might congratulate itself on a session of varied activity and substantial progress. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, made a running commentary on the work of the year, and concluded his remarks by a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. F. C. Penrose, the eminent architect, who had served on the Council. The report was seconded by Professor Fairclough and carried. The election of officers followed.—*Times*, July 1.

THE ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY celebrated its jubilee at a meeting held at Colchester on June 25. At noon the Mayor, Mr. H. H. Elwes, welcomed the Society at the new Town Hall, and the President, Dr. Laver, F.S.A., gave an address. A resolution advocating support of the Essex and kindred societies was spoken to by Mr. C. H. Read, the Rev. Dr. Cox, and Mr. Romilly Allen. After luncheon a round of visits was paid to the various points of interest in the ancient town. These included the Town Walls; St. Botolph's Priory, said to have been founded about the beginning of the twelfth century for canons regular of the Augustinian Order by a monk named Ernulph, who became its first prior; the fine gateway of St. John's Abbey, built in 1412 or 1416; and the Church of the Holy Trinity with its Saxon tower, which is largely composed of Roman brick. In the churchyard of Trinity Church, Professor Silvanus Thompson, F.R.S., read a paper on Dr. Gilbert, the father of the science of electricity, who was buried in this church in 1603, where there is a monument to his memory. Tea at the Town Hall, on the kind invitation of the Mayor, concluded an interesting day.

On June 20 some forty-five members and friends of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion to Jervaulx and Middleham. Middleham is really a castle within a castle, and the walls of the inner one are said to be 9 feet in thickness. It was built soon after the Conquest by

Robert Fitz Ranulph; in the thirteenth century it fell into the hands of the great Neville family; in 1647 it was dismantled by order of Parliament. Its chief claim to distinction is that it was the castle of Warwick the King-maker—"the last of the Barons." It afterwards passed into the hands of King Richard III., whose early days, it is said, were spent in it. He married Anne, the daughter of Warwick, having put to death with his own hand her first husband, Prince Edward. The wooing which led to this strange marriage is, it will be remembered, described by Shakespeare in all its hideous, cold-blooded gruesomeness. It was in Middleham Castle that the only son of this marriage was born. Here also the young Prince died, under suspicious circumstances, and the part of the castle (easily recognisable) which was the scene of the tragedy was inspected with peculiar interest. After visiting the site of a most interesting old Saxon encampment on the hillside at the back of the castle, the party returned to Masham. There was time for a pleasant leisurely stroll to the gates of Swinton Park, so it may be said the party spent the entire day in viewing Lord Masham's noble and beautiful demesne. Mr. S. E. Wilson acted as cicerone, and the success of the excursion was largely due to his kind exertions on its behalf.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY had a two days' excursion on June 26 and 27. On the first day the places visited included Kendal Parish Church; Sizergh Castle, which was opened for inspection by the courtesy of Sir G. Strickland; Levens Hall; Gilpin Bridge; and Heversham Church. The night was spent at Grange. On the 27th, which, unfortunately, was wet, Beetham Church and Hall, Hazle-slack Tower, and Arncliffe Tower were visited and described by various friends.

IN JUNE the members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES made a very pleasant excursion to the Roman Camp at the Chesters, near Chollerford. A considerable time was occupied in viewing the remains of the camp, which Mr. Gibson described as the second largest on the line of the Roman Wall. It occupied 5½ acres, and was garrisoned by the second Ala of Astures, a Spanish cavalry regiment. Traces have been found of three distinct occupations, showing that the Romans had been driven more than once from the camp. The chief places pointed out were the Forum, used as a market-place, the quarters of the officers and men, and the governor's villa, which is notable for the fact that over twenty courses of stone are still in position, making it one of the best specimens of its kind extant in this country. Much interest was evinced in the vaulted chamber, where the pay chest of the camp was kept. A number of Roman coins were discovered here of a date so late as 360 and 370 A.D., some of them spurious, for the Romans were not above making and passing base coin. Subsequently the visitors proceeded in brakes to Limestone Bank. A fine stretch of the Roman Wall was seen on the right, and at the top of the long acclivity a magnificent view of the surrounding country was

seen, embracing Cheviot Fell on the north and Cross Fell to the south-west. At this point the chief feature of interest was the excavation through the great whin sill of the fosse and vallum. For nearly half a mile the hard whinstone had been cut through by the Romans to complete their task; truly, as Mr. Gibson described it, a herculean labour. Mr. Gibson said there had been surprise expressed that the Romans should take such trouble to cut through the whinstone, one of the hardest of North-Country rocks, but the Roman rules were strict. A commander told his men to make a ditch so many feet deep, and no matter whether they came to earth or rock, they carried out the command to the letter. It was now un-doubted that the vallum was built before the wall, and that the idea was to make a way for the transit of soldiers from camp to camp, so that the mounds on either side would conceal their movements from the Caledonians.

On June 13 the first excursion of the season in connection with the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was made to Auckland Castle and Escombe Church. A party of about thirty took part in the visit. On arriving at the castle they were welcomed by the Bishop, and then put into the charge of the Rev. G. Foster Carter, domestic chaplain to the Bishop, who conducted them over the castle and church, and gave interesting descriptions of the numerous objects of interest; after which the party were invited to tea. The Bishop and Miss Moule were delightful hosts. Escombe Church was afterwards visited, and the history and architectural features of the old Saxon fabric were explained by the Rev. J. V. Kemp, vicar.

Other meetings and excursions which we have not space to notice in detail include the two days excursion of the LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on June 30 to a number of churches in the neighbourhood of Sleaford, under the guidance of Canon Sutton, and on July 1 to Ewerby, North Kyme, Billingham, and Tattershall; the meeting of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on June 16 in the Avon Valley; the excursion of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY to Haughley Castle and Church on June 23; and the visit of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Basingstoke and Silchester on June 27.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

TRADITIONAL ASPECTS OF HELL. By James Mew. Seventy-nine illustrations. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., 1903. 8vo., pp. xv, 448. Price 6s.

It is a little difficult to know how to treat this book. Mr. Mew has brought together a wealth of material

illustrating conceptions of a place of future punishment, not merely from the mediæval and later Christian points of view, but from Egyptian, Assyrian, Brahman, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, Chinese, Classic, Scandinavian, Hebrew, and Mohammedan stand-points. The importance of the subject to comparative mythologists no one can deny; but we do not care for the manner in which Mr. Mew approaches his theme. In his preface, to give one example only, he hopes that he has treated every phase of religious doctrine "with due respect to that respectable section of society whose faith in hell has been asserted to be dearer to them than their faith in heaven." Sneers and leers are both out of place in the treatment of such a topic. Mr. Mew's book has no index, and is conspicuously lacking in exact references. It will not appeal to comparative mythologists, for it is not written in the scientific spirit. A "popular" book on the subject, full of ghastly illustrations, is not needed.

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WESTMINSTER: CHELSEA: HAMPSTEAD. Three volumes in "The Fascination of London" series. By the late Sir Walter Besant and G. E. Mitton. With frontispieces and maps. London: A. and C. Black, 1902. Foolscap 8vo., about 100 pp. each. Price, in cloth, 1s. 6d. net; in leather, 2s. net. each.

Some time ago we welcomed the "Strand" volume, with which this handy series of pocket guides to our great Metropolis was opened. Sir Walter Besant felt the fascination of London, and was well equipped for the interpretation of the sermons in her stones. The labour of Mr. Mitton (who occasionally has the support of specialists, such as Mrs. Murray Smith in her chapter on "Westminster Abbey") is probably well-founded in a mass of facts accumulated by his distinguished and lamented editor. But whatever may be the relative quantities of their work, it is certain that these little books supply a want. Walford's "Old and New London" will always be a useful storehouse of London lore, but even if it were up to date its six heavy volumes are only for use in the library or study. Messrs. Black now supply this series in the most portable of sizes. If we have any objection to the "get-up," it is only that, in spite of the adequate index to each volume, we regret the absence of headlines and marginal "clues," and that we venture to think that a counterfeit signature of any author, however distinguished, is a rather unworthy embellishment of the binding.

To turn to the insides of the books, which is, after all, the thing, we gladly recognise the economy with which the multitudinous facts have been handled. It is the same with the great buildings as with the little streets. The essential points of their fame are clearly stated, and whether your walk takes you to the Houses of Parliament or to the site of Artillery Row, to the "Royal Hospital of Chelsea" or to World's End Passage, to Jack Straw's Castle or to Flask Walk, you will, in the appropriate volume, find the tale of men and women who there earned a name for themselves, and therefore for the spot which they frequented; and you will be too full of wisdom to be human if these pages can tell you nothing new! Even in weather that keeps you indoors it is possible

to go for a very profitable stroll through these tracts of print, which are no more complex or bewildering than the streets they tell of. Indeed, you may be sure all the while that you are in the hands of a very competent cicerone, who will tell you where to linger, whom to think of, what to sigh for, and for what to be grateful. For terrible as is the vastness of London, and desperate her problems, the lamps of these handy books throw a pleasant light in vagrant moments upon the rich stores of her past and the noble attractions of her modern beauty.

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CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book E., circa A.D. 1314-1337. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London, 1903, 8vo., pp. xxxii, 369.

We gladly welcome a further instalment of Dr. Sharpe's valuable "Calendar." As before, the book is rich in details of City administration and of the ins and outs of what may be called City politics. The citizens were more excited about, and more deeply interested in matters touching their ancient rights and privileges than about the national events which bulk so largely on the historic canvas of the period. Occasionally we have glimpses of the outer world, as in 1314 and 1318; when a force of fighting men was raised to assist the King in the North. In 1318 the City was called upon to furnish 500 foot-soldiers to serve in Scotland. The Corporation decided to find 200, and apparently no one took any objection to the reduction in the number thus made. But the greater part of the entries in this volume reflect the almost constant friction between the King and the citizens over matters of right and privilege. Incidentally many details of social and municipal history are illustrated. Various references to members of the Chaucer family may also be noted. Dr. Sharpe's "Introduction" is as thorough and illuminating as in the preceding volumes. These "Introductions," indeed, taken together, form a most valuable series of chapters in the history of social and municipal life in mediæval London. The Corporation is much to be commended for the public spirit it has shown in undertaking the issue of these "Calendars."

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BRITISH FAMILY NAMES: THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING. By Rev. Henry Barber, M.D., F.S.A. Second edition, enlarged. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Large 8vo., pp. xii, 286. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Dr. Barber's work, which grew out of an article contributed to the *Antiquary* of September, 1891, was very well received on its first publication some nine or ten years ago, and this second edition shows careful revision and a very considerable amount of new matter. The number of names treated has risen from 8,500 to about 10,000. The bulk of the book consists of British Surnames arranged alphabetically; but prefixed are sections on Nicknames, Clan or Tribal Names, Place Names, Official Names, Trade Names, Christian Names, Foreign Names, and Foundling Names; followed by lists of old Norse Personal Names, Frisian Personal and Family Names, Names of Persons entered in Domesday Book, and

Norman Names. Guesswork is conspicuously absent from Dr. Barber's book, which may be confidently recommended as invaluable to genealogists, and of the greatest interest to antiquaries and students in general.

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A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY DUBLIN, Part II. By Francis Elrington Ball. Illustrated. Dublin: *Alex. Thom and Co., Ltd.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xii, 160. Price 5s. net.

We welcome this second instalment of Mr. Ball's careful and scholarly work, which covers the parishes of Donnybrook, Booterstown, St. Bartholomew, St. Mark, Taney, St. Peter, and Rathfarnham. Of these names, the one most familiar to "Sassenach" ears is, of course, Donnybrook, famous for its fair. The fair was licensed so early as 1204, in the reign of King John, and ceased to exist in the last century, its later years being sadly degraded and degenerate. Mr. Ball gives the history of the fair in a few lines, but has much else of interest to say of Donnybrook, especially of its ecclesiastical history. Of Dundrum and its castle, in the parish of Taney, Mr. Ball gives an interesting account; and it may be noted that in this section and throughout the book there is much matter relating to well-known Irish families. Mr. Ball, indeed, is not only writing a history of County Dublin, but is bringing together much valuable and useful information regarding the FitzWilliams, the Loftuses, the Brets, and many other historic families of Ireland. All students of Irish genealogy and family history should consult the indexes to the parts of this work as they appear, as there are very many detached references and allusions worth looking up. Rathfarnham's literary associations are duly noted. The erratic bookseller, John Dunton, visited it, and there is a tradition that some of Dean Swift's publications came from a printing-press in the village. Like its predecessor, this second part is pleasantly written, as well as filled with exact information, carefully collected, and duly referenced. A list of the illustrations which form an attractive feature of the book would have been useful.

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STAPLE INN AND ITS STORY. By T. Cato Worsfold. With numerous illustrations. London: *The Press Printers*, 1903. 4to., pp. 128. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Worsfold has done good service by compiling this brief history of one of the quaintest and most attractive corners of old London, which so narrowly escaped destruction in the Gordon Riots of 1780. The old Inn owes its name to the time when it was occupied by the wool-staplers in the fourteenth century and earlier. How long exactly they had been in possession is not known, but they were dispossessed in 1378, when the Staple became an Inn of Chancery. The organization of the Inns, and the customs and observances of Staple Inn, are fully described by Mr. Worsfold. Some of the old laws and constitutions make amusing reading. About the end of the sixteenth century it was ordained that "no fellow should attend at meals in boots or spurs, nor was he to stand with his back to the fire, nor make any rude noise in the hall at exercise or at meal times, nor should he wear his hat at dinner or supper." Mr. Worsfold gives a good account of the surroundings and structure of

Staple Inn, quoting Dickens's kindly description from *Edwin Drood*, and then has an excellent chapter on the Principals of the Inn, and the worthies who have been associated with its history—a roll-call which enshrines many memorable names. A final chapter tells how the old Inn passed from the lawyers into the hands of the Life Assurance folk, in whose possession it still remains. Mr. Worsfold in this prettily got up book gives us a capital monograph, well indexed and adorned with nearly thirty excellent plates, which should appeal to every lover of the London of old, so much of which is being so rapidly obliterated.

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THE VILLAGE CHURCH IN THE OLDEN TIME. By Harry Gill, M.S.A. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Seventy-six illustrations. Nottingham: Henry B. Saxton, 1903. 8vo., pp. 154. Price 4s. 6d. net.

This pretty volume may be recommended as a handbook for the amateur ecclesiologist. Mr. Gill takes his readers over every part of the church fabric and furnishing, telling simply and accurately in a brief form the history and intention of each feature. The very numerous illustrations, charmingly produced, not only add greatly to the beauty of the little book, but most usefully illustrate the text. Mr. Gill adds brief descriptive, and illustrated notes on the styles of English Gothic architecture; and at the end of the book a considerable number of blank pages of ruled writing-paper are bound up to facilitate the taking of notes. The whole get-up of the book reflects great credit on the Nottingham press. The same publisher sends us a dainty little booklet, *Lays and Lyrics from German Poets* (price 6d.), by Sydney Hesselrigge, which contains a series of very fair and, in some cases, really excellent translations from Heine and other German poets.

* * *

The latest volume in the cheap and attractive issue of the "Book-Lover's Library" (*Elliot Stock*, Price 1s. 6d. net) is Mr. R. B. Marston's *Walton and some Earlier Writers on Fish and Fishing*. Mr. Marston is a master of the fisher's craft, and this little book is as interesting from the angling and open-air point of view as it is bibliographically. No lover of Walton—and many are lovers of Walton who have never cast a line—should be without this very pleasant volume.

* * *

From the proprietors of the *Sheffield Telegraph* comes a quarto booklet on *Church Bells: their Uses, their Romance, and their History*, reprinted from the newspaper named. The authorship is anonymous. Much varied information is given in a popular, readable form. We have also received *Profitable Hobbies*, by Mr. H. Snowden Ward (London: *Dawbarn and Ward, Ltd.* Price 6d. net), a fully illustrated booklet containing many hints and suggestions useful to the riders of hobbies, together with lists of books and papers dealing with collecting and other hobbies, and handicrafts. Mr. J. H. Allchin, Curator of the Museum, Maidstone, sends us a tiny pamphlet (price 4d.) containing very brief notes on the *Early History of Kent*.

The most important paper in the *Reliquary*, July, is Mr. Romilly Allen's "Some Late Survivals of Primitive Ornament," in which he figures and describes various household implements—apple-scoops, carved wooden spoons, carved wooden stay-busks, and knitting-sticks—which are, as Mr. Allen says, "a few of the last surviving products of the pre-steam-engine age, before the mediæval traditional methods of work had been completely lost." Both illustrations and text are most interesting. Other well-illustrated papers are Mr. Arthur Watson's fresh and quaintly interesting study of mediæval "Tumblers," Mr. Heneage Legge's "Ancient Church of Bishopston, Sussex," and Mr. Miller Christy's further account of "Essex Brasses." The frontispiece is a very fine colliotype plate of the Orton Scar brooch. The *Genealogical Magazine*, July, has a portrait of Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, and contains the conclusion of Mr. Compton Reade's "The Cornwalls of Burford," together with, *inter alia*, papers on "The Founder of Roslin," "The Right to Bear Arms in Germany," and "The Mantling, or Lambrequin," an interesting study by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies of the "ornamental design which in a representation of an armorial achievement depends from the helmet, falling away on either side of the escutcheon." In the *Architectural Review*, July, is a timely and finely illustrated paper on "Iona: Its Churches and Antiquities," by Mr. A. C. Champneys. Other items of professional interest are Mr. Beresford Pite's third paper on "Architectural Education," and the conclusion of Mr. MacColl's study of "Architecture at the Royal Academy."

* * *

All antiquaries will be interested in Mr. Christy's paper on "Some Old Roothing Farmhouses" in the *Essex Review*, July. It is attractively illustrated. We note especially the frontispiece, showing a fine Tudor barn at Colville Hall, and a plate representing ten roundels of painted glass (date about 1500), symbolical of the months—June and December are lost—in a window at the same old house. The second number of *Art*, June, is still redolent of the Low Countries. It contains excellent plates of four haut-reliefs by Constantin Meunier, representing the glorification of Labour; and papers, also capably illustrated, on "The Drawings of the Flemish Masters," and on "Deventer Tapestry and Colenbrander's Designs." In the monthly reviews from European capitals and art centres England is still ignored—but so are France and Italy! *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, July, has a paper of some length on "The Gray Friary, Lincoln," of which little now remains, with two good plates showing the vaulted undercroft and the chapel above. We have also received the *Architects' Magazine*, June; the *Poster and Post-Card Collector*, June; *East Anglian*, April, with notes on more examples of interest of figured damask cloths; *Sale Prices*, June 30; and *Burlington Gazette*, July.



Correspondence.

HOGARTH v. WESLEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

STEVENSON'S *Memorials of the Wesleys* (1876 Ed.) under "Samuel Wesley, junior," states that two tickets for admission to entertainments at Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon, with an engraving thereon of the school, were drawn by W. Hogarth during S. Wesley's Headmastership of that school, and Stevenson states that he had seen impressions of these two tickets preserved amongst members of the Wesley family.

An impression of each of these two tickets is also preserved in Blundell's School Library, but only one ticket is catalogued in Samuel Ireland's *Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth* (1794 Ed.) as *temp. circ.* 1736, and that plate bears the signature "W. Hogarth pinxt." I have never seen the other plate (of which the school impression was used for a ticket dated 1753) ascribed anywhere else to Hogarth, or catalogued in any list of his works, and I have consulted most of the well known ones. The plate also does not bear his name.

Can anyone, especially any member of the Wesley family, throw any light upon the subject, and kindly tell me on what authority this second ticket is attributed to Hogarth, and also what evidence there is to connect either ticket with Samuel Wesley? There is no record of any such at the school itself.

ARTHUR FISHER.

Tiverton, Devon.

MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

(See *ante*, pp. 95 and 126.)

TO THE EDITOR.

WITH all due deference to the authorities who have discussed the various derivations, possible and improbable, of the widely-spread term "maiden castle" applied to earthworks, may I suggest that the name is simply a good idiomatic "Saxon" term for a fortress which our Gothic forefathers never managed to take by assault, or, more possibly, were too wise to try to storm, as evidently impracticable?

This term "a maiden fortress" is still perfectly intelligible as applied to some untaken, siege-resisting citadel, and no one would dream of seeking any further derivation for it than the ordinary "Anglo-Saxon" basis and usage of our speech. It is more than likely that the ancient name enshrined the earliest usage of the term, which would be as correctly applied in Offa's days as by ourselves, and as appositely. Possibly it might be more than worth while to find out, where practicable, if any documentary or traditional evidence seems to negative this derivation of the name. If not, and "maiden castle" means a fortress which for one reason or another the "Anglo-Saxon" invaders passed by, the name itself becomes an historic landmark, which may be of use in tracing the dim events of their campaigns.

CHAS. W. WHISTLER.

Stockland Vicarage,
Bridgwater,
July 6, 1903.

MEDIÆVAL BARNS.

TO THE EDITOR.

In his article on the above subject, Mr. Andrews is quite mistaken when he states that the two monastic barns at Peterborough were pulled down "to make way for . . . and to be used up in the construction of some modern villas of the long row speculative type." The larger and finer specimen, of which Mr. Andrews quotes details, was in use as a barn until about twenty years ago. It was known as the Boroughbury Tithe Barn, but the City of Peterborough, in its rapid growth, had absorbed all the surrounding land, and the farm to which the barn belonged ceased to exist. Thus the use for such a structure ceased, and I fail to see what other course was possible than that followed. It can hardly be said even now that it has been "pulled down," as only the stonework has been removed, the massive beams still remaining as they were placed by the builders five or six hundred years ago, and a pitiful spectacle they present—a gigantic skeleton. The smaller barn was demolished, as Mr. Andrews says, about the middle of the nineteenth century, but by no means for the reasons he assigns; however, the material it consisted of may have been used eventually. It was known as the "Saxon Barn" and the "Sexton's Barn," the latter being the most correct, as it was devoted in olden times to the Sacristan of the Monastery of Peterborough. It stood near the site of the present G.N.R. station at Peterborough, and was pulled down to make way for that line. I have a sketch of this barn, which I hope to reproduce in *Fenland Notes and Queries* at some future time. I may add that the larger barn existed within the photographic period, and I believe photographs of both the complete structure and the present skeleton have been published by Messrs. Valentine.

GEO. C. CASTER.

Peterborough,

June 24, 1903.

ERRATUM.—In July *Antiquary*, p. 208, column 1, line 17, for *Roman* read *Norman*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

THE celebrations at Shrewsbury and Battlefield of the quincentenary of the Battle of Shrewsbury, which were held during the week ending July 25, all passed off most successfully, and the promoters are to be congratulated very heartily on the outcome of their efforts. The excellence of the facsimile of the mediæval High Cross which was erected on the top of Pride Hill, Shrewsbury, has led to the suggestion that the cross should be reproduced in real stone as a permanent memorial of the battle in the town itself. The idea is good, and there should be little difficulty in finding the funds to carry it out.



Some remains of a great woolly-haired rhinoceros, including the greater part of the skull, wonderfully well preserved, have been unearthed from below the foundations of the *Daily Chronicle* buildings in Fleet Street. The relics are to be placed in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. Professor Ray Lankester, who assigns them an age of 150,000 years, says that "although remains of this extinct species are fairly common, it is seldom that we get them in such a good state of preservation."



In their autograph sale on July 24, Messrs. Sotheby included some interesting letters and orders of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard. An order of the former, signed Oliver P., and dated from Whitehall, VOL. XXXIX.

July 30, 1655, to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the appointment of a ship of war for the conveyance of George Downing, his servants, goods, and baggage to Dieppe, brought £10 5s.; a similar order for the conveyance of William Lord Cavendish to Calais or Dieppe, April 16, 1657, made £7 5s.; a letter signed by Richard Cromwell, dated March 1, 1658, recommending George Grigory for the place of Clerk of the Nailery at Deptford, £11; and a similar letter desiring a warrant for Major Browne and his son John Browne to be joint clerks of the Ropeyard and Deputy Storekeepers in the Office of Ordnance at Chatham, fetched £11 5s. An autograph letter, signed by Admiral Blake, and dated December 20, 1652, sold for £24 10s.



The Munster meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, held at Youghal, August 3-7, was very successful. The places visited were too numerous to mention in detail. The papers read included "The Ancient Highway of the Decies," by Rev. P. Power; "The Town Walls of Youghal," by Mr. M. J. C. Buckley; "Notes on Sir Walter Raleigh's House at Youghal," by Mr. G. H. Orpen; "The Antiquities of Ardmore, County Waterford," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; and "Antiquarian Notes on Youghal," by Mr. R. Day. In the garden of the Raleigh house four old yew-trees, said to have been planted by Raleigh himself, are still flourishing, and look very young for their age. The myrtle-trees, however, which were also supposed to date from his time, and which at one period gave their name to the house, were destroyed in a storm some years ago. Here Raleigh is believed to have planted the first potatoes ever grown in Ireland, and to have smoked, if not even planted, the first tobacco, and no doubt "found many rare and wonderful experiments of the virtues thereof." A very full and freely illustrated "Programme and Notes on Some of the Places to be Visited," by various writers, and edited by Mr. R. Cochrane, F.S.A., was issued for the use of members.



The members of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society made a pleasant ex-

cursion, in splendid weather, on July 25, under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Clapham, to Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, and to Sheriff Hutton, to the castle which once belonged to Warwick the King-maker. At the latter place a paper was read by Mr. P. Ross. Under the same leadership the members of this active society made a week-end excursion, July 31 to August 4, to Grange and the Lake District, where an enjoyable time was spent.

A newspaper correspondent, writing from Christiania under date August 13, says: "An exceedingly interesting discovery has just been made in a barrow near Tönsberg, in the shape of a boat, which Professor Gustafson, the famous archaeologist, declares to be a Viking ship. As the season is unfavourable for exposing the ship, only a part of it has been laid bare; still, enough of the vessel has been seen to show that it is as large and as old as the famous Viking ship which was discovered at Gokstad in 1880, and which is preserved in the University of Christiania. The after-part of the ship now discovered has been covered up carefully, and next spring the work of digging the boat out will be resumed."

Part IV. of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, which the Delegates of the Clarendon Press expect to have ready within a year, will include a third-century fragment of a collection of sayings of Jesus, similar in style to the so-called "logia" discovered at *Oxyrhynchus* in 1897. As in that papyrus, the separate sayings are introduced by the words "Jesus saith," and are for the most part unrecorded elsewhere, though some which are found in the Gospels (*e.g.*, "The kingdom of God is within you," and "Many that are first shall be last, and the last shall be first") occur here in different surroundings. Six sayings are preserved, unfortunately, in an imperfect condition; but the new "logia" papyrus supplies more evidence concerning its origin than was the case with its predecessor, for it contains an introductory paragraph stating that what follows consisted of "the words which Jesus, the living Lord, spake" to two of His disciples, and, moreover, one of the uncanonical sayings is already extant in part,

the conclusion of it, "He that wanders shall reign, and he that reigns shall rest," being quoted by Clement of Alexandria from the Gospel according to the Hebrews. Drs. Grenfell and Hunt have also found a Latin papyrus containing an epitome of Livy.

The *Ironmonger* of July 25 contained a brief article of considerable interest by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., the Curator of the Hull Municipal Museum, on two wrought-iron treasure-chests recently added to the collections in the Museum. They date from the latter part of the seventeenth century, and are of particular interest because of the intricacy of the locks.

The jubilee meeting of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society was held with much success at Devizes in July, the proceedings extending over three days. The first day was devoted to business meetings and social gatherings. On the second day excursions were made to Wansdyke, where Mr. W. Heward Bell gave a short address, describing this wonderful earthwork, which is from sixty to eighty miles in length, and extends from the Severn, near Portishead, to Andover; to the old manor house and church at Avebury, both described by Mr. Ponting; to Kennett, Silbury Hill—the largest artificial mound in England—and Bishop's Cannings Church. On the last day the party first of all visited Potterne Church, an interesting building, designed, it is supposed, by Roger Poore, Bishop of Salisbury, and erected about 1220. The salient points of interest were described by Mr. Harold Brakspear, and a curious old Saxon font was also pointed out. The next move was to Porch House, Potterne, where, by the kindness of Mr. St. John Hornby, the visitors were able to inspect all parts of this remarkable Elizabethan residence. West Lavington was visited, and the church described by Mr. Brakspear. After a visit to Tilshead and luncheon, Stonehenge was reached, where the Rev. E. H. Goddard gave an interesting address.

A curio-dealer in Wardour Street has been exhibiting in his window a beaver of George III.'s time in excellent condition, with a revenue certificate pasted in the

crown to show that the hat-tax had been duly paid. In the reign of George III. a tax of 3d. was levied upon every hat that did not exceed 4s. in value; for one not exceeding 12s. a duty of 1s. was payable, while all hats exceeding this figure were dutiable at a rate of 2s. Paper tickets "stamped with the several duties hereby imposed" were obtainable from the Commissioners of Stamps, and had to be securely pasted or affixed in the lining or the crown of such hats under a penalty of £10 for every omission.



M. G. Herelle, of Bayonne, has prepared a pamphlet, "Les Pastorales Basques: Notice, Catalogue des Manuscrits, et Questionnaire." Only 250 copies are printed, and are not on sale; but M. Herelle will be happy to send, after the holidays, in October, a copy to any who can really aid him by answering the Questionnaire, or by throwing light on the relation of these pastorales to the Breton and Celtic mysteries. Only one Basque pastorale has yet been fully printed. M. Herelle catalogues and describes some 138 MSS. and fragments, and gives a list of some fifty-two other MSS. which are known to exist, but the originals of which he has not seen.



The Zoological Museum of St. Petersburg, as a very interesting article in *Nature* informs us, has been recently enriched by a unique specimen of the extinct mammoth from the Siberian tundra. It was first disclosed by a landslip on the bank of the river Beresowka, in the Government of Yakutsk, about latitude 67° 30'. This uncovered the head, and its flesh was so well preserved that, although it had been frozen meat for not a few thousand years, foxes and other animals began to feed on it. But the Governor fortunately had early news of the discovery, took measures to protect the body, and communicated with St. Petersburg. A Commission, headed by Dr. Otto Herz, was at once despatched from the Academy of Sciences to disinter the carcass with the utmost care, and convey it to the Metropolis. It is thus "the first specimen to be exhumed, photographed at various stages, and preserved by the best modern methods." The skin has been softened and mounted by a skilful taxidermist, and now,

after a little mending and restoration, shows the mammoth, a young male of rather small size, as distinctly as if it had been obtained from a living specimen. The skeleton has been set up separately, and all the important softer parts have been preserved for study. The stuffed specimen has been mounted in the exact posture in which it stood in the ice, frozen sand, and gravel in which it had been preserved. That posture is of unusual interest, for different opinions have been advanced as to the exact cause of the death of these large quadrupeds. In uncovering this specimen, Dr. Herz found that the two fore-limbs were spread widely apart and sharply bent at the wrist, while the hind-limbs were completely turned forward beneath the body—an attitude which suggests a fruitless struggle for life in a material like a quicksand. Nor was that all. The mouth was filled with grass, which had been cropped, but neither chewed nor swallowed; the tongue was protruding, and the cavity of the chest was filled with clotted blood. The conclusion seems to follow that the mammoth fell into a natural trap, and died suddenly from the bursting of a bloodvessel near the heart while struggling to extricate itself.



The summer meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society opened on July 14 at Gloucester, where the Mayor and Corporation received the Society at the Guildhall, and at the subsequent meeting the newly-elected President, Mr. F. A. Hyett, gave an address on "Incidents in the Early History of Gloucester." In the afternoon Dean Spence explained the history and architectural features of the Cathedral. After dinner the temporary museum at the Guildhall was open to the members. It included a fine collection of antiquarian and other objects of interest relating to the city of Gloucester, and had been arranged with great skill by Mr. C. H. Dancey. Next morning the Rev. Canon Bazeley gave an address at the Guildhall on "Old Gloucester," and afterwards the members visited St. Nicholas' Church, which has a Norman doorway, a fine Jacobean gallery front, and on the south door a sanctuary knocker. Other places visited were the Church of St. Mary de Lode, the ruins of the conventual Church of St.

Oswald's Priory, the Abbot's Hall in the Bishop's Palace, the Church of St. Mary de Crypt, the Blackfriars and Greyfriars, etc. In the evening papers were read by Mr. Medland on "The Ancient Butter Market of Gloucester," Mr. H. W. Bruton on the "Life and Writings of Ralph Bigland," and by Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley on "The Two Llanthony Priors of Monmouthshire and Gloucester." On the third and last day the party took train to Chepstow for Mathern, Caldicot, and Caerwent.

The meetings of the British Archæological Association were held at Sheffield from August 10 to 15. We hope to give some account of the proceedings in the next number of the *Antiquary*.

On St. James's Day, July 25, being the 300th anniversary of the Coronation Day of King James I. and Anne of Denmark, his Queen, the Mayor of Kingston-upon-Thames unveiled a stained-glass window in the Town Hall, composed of glass bearing the armorials of James I., Anne of Denmark (his Queen), Charles, Prince of Wales, and the arms of the borough, bearing the date 1618; also the arms of Charles II., Lord Howard of Effingham, High Steward of the borough, afterwards first Earl of Nottingham, and the arms of Hatton, a previous Recorder, and of Yelverton. Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, the ex-Mayor, in an interesting speech, explained that the window was composed of glass which was originally inserted in the various windows of the old Gild Hall in 1618, and subsequently. When the old hall was pulled down and the present Town Hall was built in 1840, it was decided to place as much of the old glass as could be fitted into one window, and thus some of the old glass was still missing, though he had, fortunately, recovered the arms of the Butchers' Company from a drawer in a local dealer's shop. As until now the shields had been placed quite regardless of order, and some, including the town arms, had been reversed, he had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by some necessary repairs being done to the window to have it completely re-leaded, and the various shields placed in their correct chronological order. The work was carried out by Messrs. Heaton

Butler and Bayne, and the design accords with the two other windows which they have placed in the Town Hall, from the designs suggested by Dr. Finny.

Mr. F. W. Hackwood, of Perry Barr, Birmingham, announces for early publication in a limited issue *The Chronicles of Cannock Chase*, reprinted from the *Lichfield Mercury*. Mr. Hackwood's previous topographical works, especially those on Wednesbury, are well and favourably known.

The annual gatherings of the Kent Archæological Society took place on July 27 and 28 in the Rochester district. Unfortunately, the weather was not favourable. The annual business meeting was held in the Guildhall, Earl Stanhope presiding, when a satisfactory report was presented. Later the members visited the cathedral and the Elizabethan residence known as Eastgate House, which has been acquired by the Rochester Corporation for the purposes of a municipal museum. The various features of the building were pointed out by Mr. Payne, who is its first curator. The house was probably built by Sir Peter Buck, clerk to Her Majesty's Navy, in the reign of Elizabeth. It underwent various vicissitudes, and for upwards of a century was used as a ladies' school before becoming a temperance hotel and lodging-house. It was the Nuns' House in *Edwin Drood*, and the original brass plates referred to by Dickens have been discovered and preserved. At the evening meeting papers were read by Archdeacon Cheetham on "Archbishop William de Corbeil's Connection with Rochester," and by Mr. Payne on "The Archæology of the Rochester District." The second day was occupied by drives in unpropitious weather to Cooling Castle, and to a number of churches in the Hundred of Hoo—viz., those at Cliffe, High Halstow, Stoke, and St. Werburgh, Hoo.

At the monthly meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, held on July 29, Mr. Dendy stated that the Council were about to commence a new series of the *Archæologia Eliana*, and remarked that the

old quarto series had become very valuable, and had brought a large price in the market.

✱ ✱ ✱
The *Builder* of July 25 had a suggestive article on "Guilds and Art." The effect of the mediæval trade guilds on contemporary commerce and politics has been the object of most of the investigations into their history made by students during the last quarter of a century. "Their effect," says the writer with truth, "upon art has hitherto been scarcely sufficiently realized." The same issue and that for August 1 contained some interesting Worcestershire architectural sketches.

✱ ✱ ✱
A Laffan's telegram from Rome says that on the Via Rosella, which existed at the time of the old Roman Republic, a cave has been opened up which disclosed a number of graves set in niches. One skeleton of a woman was found with a perfectly modelled set of gold teeth.

✱ ✱ ✱
The announcements of Messrs. Methuen and Co. for the forthcoming publishing season include a very large number of reprints of interest. We note with particular pleasure the proposed reprint in folio of John Parkinson's *Paradisus Terrestris*, to be made from the first edition of this the most delightful of the old gardening books. The book will be reproduced page for page and word for word from the edition of 1629. The fine illustrations, numbering more than 100, will also be given in their entirety. A thousand copies will be printed at the price of 30s. net. Twenty copies will be printed on Japanese vellum at the price of ten guineas net per copy.

✱ ✱ ✱
Mr. George Patrick, hon. secretary of the British Archæological Association, writes: "You are doubtless aware that a letter has recently appeared in the press from Mr. Sidney Lee upon 'The Alleged Vandalism at Stratford-on-Avon,' in which, under a misapprehension, that gentleman implies that this association had made accusations of deliberate vandalism against the corporation of that town. I ask your permission, therefore, as hon. secretary, to say that such was not the case. As to the communica-

tions that have passed between the local authorities, Mr. A. Flower and myself, on behalf of my Council I can only say we have been treated with the greatest courtesy, and, I trust, our views have been expressed with similar consideration. Our contention is that it is better to leave the present red-brick fronts to the old houses in Henley Street rather than to 'restore' them into pseudo-antiques."

✱ ✱ ✱
Apropos of the foregoing note it may be interesting to quote from Mr. Sidney Lee's pamphlet, recently published, the conclusion at which he has arrived. This is—"That so far from destroying 'historic Henley Street,' the Trustees and the Corporation, through the generous aid of Mr. Carnegie, are doing precisely the opposite. They are permanently preserving all structural work, in houses under their control there, which has proved on accurate examination to possess any kind of archæological interest. The process of modernizing Henley Street has in past years progressed very far, and of late, but for Mr. Carnegie's interposition, threatened a conspicuous advance. That process has now, at an interesting point in the thoroughfare, been arrested, and some careful and scholarly restoration has been made practicable."



Notes on Tumuli on the Wolds, East Riding of Yorkshire.

BY THE REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S., OF
WETWANG, YORK.

THIS paper is a brief record of personal observation and experience in the opening of barrows on the Wolds during the last thirty years. Within a radius of eight or nine miles from Wetwang there are some 300 tumuli, all of which, with very few exceptions, have been examined by my friend Mr. J. R. Mortimer. He will shortly publish a detailed account of them in a work illustrated by over a thousand beautiful drawings; meanwhile I submit a few notes for the readers of the *Antiquary*.

No general dimensions as to height or diameter of the burial mounds can be given, as hardly two are alike; in fact, since the Enclosure Acts, about A.D. 1800, so great a number have been altered and reduced by the plough that to a stranger's eye they are practically invisible. The height has been lowered and the diameter increased. Still, a certain number remain, which, from having trees planted on them or for other reasons, retain their original form, and these may be termed typical barrows. Such a one may be 9 feet high and 60 feet in diameter.

The principal grave, dug out of the solid rock 4 feet to 6 feet in depth below the level of the original surface soil, is usually met with beneath the centre of the mound. This grave was commonly covered with a mound of clay, apparently to keep the wet out, and the mound of clay was subsequently much enlarged by a second mound of chalk stone, rubble, or other handy material, not necessarily concentric with the underlying mound.

Often more than one interment took place in the same grave, or several graves were covered by the same mound.

The bodies of the British would always be found lying on one side with arms crossed and legs drawn up considerably; while the bodies of Anglo-Saxons, inserted in the mounds later on, would be found less flexed. A favourite place for these latter interments was the ditch surrounding the mound. In one instance, at Kirby Underdale Wold, sixty Saxon interments were found in the ditch of a British mound.

There is no such thing as orientation. Throughout the tumuli the heads lie in every direction.

I should say that inhumation was much commoner than cremation, but both occur frequently in the same grave. In the latter case the burnt bones were sometimes deposited in an urn, sometimes placed in a small hole on the ground in the form of a plate.

It is remarkable that out of the 300 tumuli only twelve contained any trace of bronze.

Among other things found in almost all the mounds were flint weapons, such as knives, saws, arrow and spear heads, daggers and axes, and especially flint flakes. As a

rule, the flint is foreign flint—*i.e.*, flint obtained from the boulder clay of the coast, which may have travelled across the North Sea from Denmark, and not the native flint of the chalk Wolds. The latter is gray or light-blue, and easily splintered; the former is black, hard, and tough. Bone pins, ornaments of jet, food-vases, drinking-cups, and animal bones, such as ox, pig, dog, and red deer, frequently occur. The graves must therefore belong to a late Stone Age or early Bronze Age.

To a certain extent they are contemporaneous with the earthworks or entrenchments, but as in one or two cases a tumulus is cut in half by an entrenchment, and in other cases entrenchments are diverted out of their course to go round tumuli, these latter must clearly be the older of the two.

Many cases have come under my notice of human bones having been dissevered before interment and scattered about the mound. In one case a human arm was found lying on a perfect skeleton in the place usually occupied by a food-vase.

All the tumuli are round, yet the skulls are mixed, some being brachycephalic, others dolichocephalic.

Occasionally stones have been found placed round a body at the bottom of a grave, but there is no instance of a cromlech or stone circle. Four or five cists, consisting of separate slabs of upright and horizontal stones, were found in a tumulus at Eddlethorpe—a unique example; and a dolmen, which is now outside Mr. Mortimer's museum, was found inside a tumulus at Kelleythorpe, near Driffield.

Nearly seventy years ago a remarkable interment was found on the cliffs at Gris-thorpe. It consisted of the trunk of an oak-tree, 7 feet long by 3 feet wide. The tree had been split in half by wedges, then hollowed out, and the body placed in the centre. The bones indicated a man of over 6 feet in height. A bronze dagger pointed to a later date than the tumuli already mentioned.

The finest tumulus on the Wolds was opened, under the auspices of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., in 1890. I wrote an account of it for the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society the following year, and

Dr. Garson contributed a paper on the crania and other bones in 1893.

The following brief particulars will show of what great interest the opening proved. The mound, known as Duggleby Howe, had a flattened top 47 feet in diameter. It was 18 feet high at the western end, and 22 feet at the eastern. The base of the mound showed a diameter of upwards of 120 feet.

Near the top some Anglo-Saxon interments were met with, and pottery of a late date; also a cross of clay with arms 10 feet long and 2 feet thick. After passing through some 10 feet of chalk rubble, a dome of Kimmeridge clay was met with, 1 foot thick. This had never been disturbed. Consequently all found beneath it must have been sealed up at the same time by the cover of this clay. The centre of the inner mound did not correspond exactly with the centre of the outer mound of chalk rubble. Underneath the Kimmeridge clay, 5 feet of fine chalk grit, forming another dome, was met with, and in this, scattered about, no less than fifty-six cremated interments, about 1 inch thick and 9 inches in diameter. Two or three bone pins were found uninjured. Beneath the chalk grit came more clay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, of another kind, however, resting on the original surface level, and some bodies were found here. In the centre the disturbed ground showed a grave, which proved to be 8 feet deep, a very unusual depth. In this the principal interment had evidently taken place, and here were found two most beautiful weapons—viz., a flint axe or celt, 9 inches long, highly polished and sharp, which had apparently never been used, and a flint-knife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ground as fine as a thick sheet of parchment. Altogether eleven inhumed bodies were found at the bottom of the tumulus, besides the fifty-six cremated ones mentioned above.

Dr. Garson pronounced on the shape of the skulls and the stature of the owners. Though taken from a round mound, they are highly dolichocephalic. The mean height was from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches, though one exceptionally tall man, for which special allowance was made, was over 6 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In addition to the 300 tumuli already referred to there are, or, rather, were, nearly

twice as many within the same radius from Wetwang, but of a different type—I refer to those known as the Danes' Graves, where the parishes of Driffield, Nafferton, and Kilham meet. They differ from the former in size, grouping, and age. They are much smaller and shallower. They are all close together instead of being widely scattered, and they have yielded two British chariots and a bronze enamelled pin of fine workmanship.

They seem to me to mark the burial-place of a settled community. They have nothing to do with "Danes" any more than the "Danes' Dike" at Flamborough. Everything unknown was put down to the last dread ravager, and people little realized that these graves must be at least a thousand years older than the earliest Danish invasion. An account of them will be found in the *Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society*, 1898.

A word or two more on how to open a mound. Our method is to cut a square of some 16 feet to 24 feet, according to the size of the mound, from the top in the middle, and dig a trench round each side some 2 feet deep, gradually approaching the centre. The process is repeated over and over again till the original surface soil is reached, and so there are sections left on all sides. Then the ground is tested, and, where found disturbed, further excavated, and the size and shape of the grave is soon ascertained. Immediately on any bones being discovered, tools are discarded, and Mr. Mortimer, kneeling on flat pieces of iron plating, to prevent destruction of any pottery, works away with a pocket knife, so that even a pin or a button could not escape notice.

I should like to give an example of his care and patience. One day we had just completed the opening of a large mound at Calais Wold, near the top of Garrowby Hill, when he said, "I should like to have another look at a tumulus close by, which I opened, not so carefully, in my early days." So it was reopened there and then. Some tiny jet beads were found embedded in clay. The mass was removed bodily and placed in a bucket. On reaching home it was carefully washed many times over, and the result was a discovery of perhaps the finest jet necklace yet met with in the British Isles. It consists of

no less than 623 jet beads, in six rows, which once adorned the neck of a British lady. The original is in the possession of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. No wonder that Mr. Mortimer has such a fine collection in his museum at Driffeld, which was described in the pages of the *Antiquary* some years ago.



Salmeston Grange.

BY DOM H. PHILIBERT FEASEY, O.S.B.

SALMESTON, in consequence of the rapid extension of Margate, has now practically become a suburb of that town, and were it not for the intervening houses, the picturesque, high-pitched, old-tiled roofs and weather-worn gables of its Grange could be seen from its parish church of St. John the Baptist.

Salmeston was originally the property of the great *Benedictine* monastery of Saint Augustine at Canterbury,* whose Abbot and convent built the Grange as a residence for those of its representatives—monks of that house—who were deputed to reside on the spot to overlook the farming of the lands in the interests of its owners, the profits being applied to the expenses connected with the sacristy of that monastery.

King Henry III., in his ninth year, anno 1224, granted to the abbot and convent the privilege of holding a fair within this manor. In the twenty-first year of King Edward I. the King brought his claim against the abbot for this manor, by writs of *quo warranto* and *de recto*, which was tried before J. de Berewick and his sociates, justices itinerant, at Canterbury that year; but the King relinquished his claim, and afterwards confirmed it to the abbot and convent and their successors. In the seventh year of King Edward II., anno 1313, in the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates,

justices itinerant, the abbot was summoned by *quo warranto* to show why he claimed sundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, and the abbot pleaded the grants and confirmations of them by divers of the King's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last *iter* of J. de Berewick and his sociates, justices itinerant; and he pleaded that King Edward II., by his charter in his sixth year, had fully confirmed all of them to the abbot and convent; after which, the rolls of the last *iter* of J. de Berewick being inspected, it was found that all the liberties which the abbot then claimed by allowance of the said *iter* were allowed in it, upon which every part of them was allowed; after which King Edward III., by his charter of *inspeximus*, in his thirty-sixth year, confirmed to this abbey all the manors and possessions given to it by former Kings, and by another charter the several grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those above mentioned, and Henry VI. afterwards confirmed the same.*

In the year 1318, anno 12 Edward II., the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's offended the tenants of the Manors of Minster and Salmeston by sending their servants to take distresses. At this the tenants, to the number of 600, assembled together, and, having drawn to them a greater number of discontents, armed themselves with bows and arrows, swords and staves, attacked the court-lodges or manor-houses of Minster, Salmeston, and Cliffsend. In this manner they continued together for the space of five weeks, setting fire to the gates, destroying ploughs and all the farming implements they could find in the fields, and cutting down and carrying away all the trees of the manors. In fear of personal violence the inhabitants of the lodges, the monks in charge, and the farm servants, were forced to secure themselves within the walls of their houses. At Salmeston they were thus kept in prison for fifteen days, and one of the monks in charge at Cliffsend, Henry de Newton, for six days, being afterwards, Thorn tells us, taken out and sold to a certain Walter Capell for four

* Writers on Salmeston continually refer to it and its mediæval residents as *Augustinians*, which is only true inasmuch as they were *Benedictine* monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury.

* Hasted: *History of Kent*, vol. x., p. 333.

shillings.* The principal rioters, being arrested, were condemned to pay a fine of £600—the estimated damages—and were detained in Canterbury Gaol until its payment.

According to the measurement made of the lands of Salmeston at this time, they amounted to 89 acres of arable land, and there belonged to it likewise the tithes, great and small, of the parochial chapel of St. John the Baptist, the small tithes of the parochial chapel of St. Lawrence and of the parish of Minster, exclusive of those given to the Vicar, and a portion of great tithes in every one of the three parishes, from the possession of which tithes this estate was usually called the *Rectory* or *Grange of Salmeston*.

The sacristan of the monastery for the time being was used yearly at Salmeston in the first week of Lent to distribute to twenty-four poor persons of the Isle of Thanet—that is to six of the parishioners of each of the following parishes of Minster, St. John Baptist, Margate, St. Lawrence, and St. Peter—to each of them nine loaves and eighteen herrings (the Lent diet). Moreover, he was to distribute yearly on Midlent Sunday to the said poor persons, or as many of the like in those parishes to the same number, the like charity; and to twelve poor persons, three of each of those parishes, to each of them two yards of blanket. Also on the Monday and Tuesday in every week, from the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross to the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist inclusive, during the said term, to deliver to each poor person coming to Salmeston one dishful of peas dressed, and to pay yearly to the Vicar of St. John's for the time being two bushels of corn, and the same to the Vicars of St. Lawrence and of St. Peter, and to the Vicar of the church of Minster for the time being ten shillings sterling yearly; and also twelve shillings yearly to the convent of the monastery, to be divided among them at the Feast of All Saints; and to find sufficient man's meat and horse meat for the monks and servants

and horses at Salmeston yearly on the Feast of St. Mildred, the day after, and the Feast of St. Bartholomew; and to yearly pay to the fourth prior of the monastery thirty shillings; and yearly find and provide and send to the monastery on the Vigil of St. Mildred and St. Bartholomew the Apostle two horses handsomely caparisoned for the use of the fourth prior of the monastery.*

The date of the original building not being forthcoming, we have to fall back to the Register of Archbishop Reynolds (folio 150a), where appears a record of a commission, issued on the Nones of November, 1326, empowering Peter (*Episcopus Corlaniensis*) to dedicate the newly-built chapel in the Manor of Salmeston, Thanet, where, it adds, another chapel was said to have been anciently dedicated.

The Grange, with its chapel thus consecrated, is, we may well believe, the identical building which received the blessing of Bishop Peter in the first decade of the fourteenth century, the days when Edward II. was King. The style of its architecture well accords with the date of its consecration, being of the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular periods, with traces of perhaps Norman twelfth-century work in a small, vaulted, triple-bayed chamber or passage on the ground floor.

Roughly estimated, the exterior of the chapel, which is of an uniform height and width, is 40 feet measuring from east to west, and 21 feet from north to south. It has no aisles, neither is there any architectural division to distinguish between the nave and the chancel. The floor level has been considerably heightened by the accumulation of earth and rubbish, which, under the reverent care of Captain Hatfeild, the present owner, has been in some parts cleared away, thus exposing to view some of the most interesting details of its architecture.

The old tiled roof, encrusted with rich and brilliant mosaic of moss and lichen, is supported by octagonal kingposts, with moulded caps, bases, and wall-plates. It is separated into three bays, and has two tie-beams, the ends of which rest upon carved projecting stone brackets with a tau-shaped moulding.

* Thorn: *Chronicle*, Decem. Script., col. 2034; see part ii., ed. ii., p. 2, *De Manso Abbatibus apud Clivesend*; Lewis: *History of Tenet*, p. 105; Hasted: *History of Kent*, vol. x., p. 334.

The building was originally lighted by six windows, two each in the north and south walls, and one in the east and west. The eastern window, now carefully bricked up to preserve its traceries, is a triple trefoiled light, with large cusps, three elongated quatrefoils in its head, and a label above its arch, with terminations of well-carved heads. On the left side, below the level of its sill, a large, well moulded stone bracket of simple design is inserted. This probably carried the image of the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated. Beneath the east window is

the ends. With a single exception, all these side windows have been completely blocked up, probably at the time when the chapel was desecrated as a barn. The exception is the easternmost window in the south wall, which has been left open to facilitate a free passage from the chapel to the refectory, still used as a barn. The west window, partially bricked up to preserve its tracery, although similar in design—two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil above—to the side windows, is much more graceful. North and south of the spring of the interior arch are two capitally carved



SALMESTON GRANGE—CHAPEL AND REFECTORY.

an external doorway, which gives entrance to a small crypt lying beneath the east end of the chapel.

Adjacent to this bracket, but in the north wall, is a sadly mutilated Easter sepulchre under a cusped arch, cinque or seven foiled, a label of the roll moulding surmounting it. In the south wall a piscina is contained within a graceful trefoiled-headed ogee niche in a state of excellent preservation.

The design of the north, south, and west windows are very similar in style, each of the side windows having two trefoiled lights, also with quatrefoil heads, their labels, apparently of a somewhat later style, being returned at

representations of human heads, not cut off at the chin, but showing the entire neck.

Entrance to the chapel is at present gained by an extemporized doorway, cut through the blocked-up westernmost window in the north wall, to the right of which is the old, now blocked-up, doorway, with a returned label, or dripstone, and a continuous chamfer. A corresponding entrance is blocked up in the wall between the windows on the south side.

On the west (exterior) side of the building, at the junction of the wall of the chapel with the building communicating with the refectory, is a small hagioscope, with remnants of steps through which and the easternmost

window in the south chapel wall the passing devotee could gain a sight of "Him who suffered for us all" enshrined in the Sacred Host suspended in its pyx above the altar. This fact would incline us to believe that this easternmost window was unglazed, as it was not exposed to the weather, and probably borrowed its light from another window in the adjoining apartment.

Again, the existence of this aperture, "hagioscope," "leper-squint," or what you will, in so small a building as this chapel of Salmeston, which was undoubtedly used by the tenantry and surrounding residents as a place of worship, could not have been for the generally supposed purpose of hearing outside confessions. Here at Salmeston there could have been no possible use for such a contrivance. But it had a utility, nevertheless. It was not convenient or necessary to leave the chapel open to every passing tramp who chose to drop in and use it to his own ends.

But so as not to stand in the way of the devotion of the people this aperture was provided, at which they could mount up and kneel in prayer with an equivalent facility to that within the church, and, having fulfilled their devotion, could piss happily on their way. This is the secret of all the variously named leper-squints, sanctus-bell windows, confessional holes, etc.

At the south-east and nearly parallel to the chapel is a small apartment, a kind of adjunct to the larger hall or refectory, to which entrance is gained from the chapel through the aforesaid easternmost window in its south wall. This hall, with its adjacent chambers, we learn from Thorn, was erected by Thomas Icham (died 1390), the sacristan of St. Augustine's, and a great benefactor of his monastery, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, at a cost of one hundred marks.*

The hall, which is some 60 feet long by 25 feet wide, was originally divided into two stories; and the floor-line of the upper story can still be traced upon the walls of the building. The upper floor was evidently the principal apartment into which the

doorway in the south-east corner, close to the east wall, of which the arch of the eastern spring remains, gave entrance, and below, westward of the upper floor, the western joint of which can still be traced, a doorway to the ground floor.

The upper floor was well lighted by a pair of windows composed of two trefoiled lights, with stone seats on each side of them, a similar western window with large cusps and a trefoil in the head above them, its external jambs being moulded with a continuous semicircular moulding, and a hood-mould or label springing from well-carved representations of human heads. Towards the centre of the north wall is another window of a single light. In the north wall traces of the old capacious fireplace remain, and, east of its window of the north door. There are evidences likewise of a single trefoiled lighted window high up in the gable.

The wall-plates of its kingpost roof are handsomely moulded, but here and in other places the roof is in a state of greater decay than that of the chapel. It is held together in a great measure by the handiwork of Nature, the lichens, mosses, and other growth acting as a cement to the whole; but when once the tiles give way, they come down in scores. The picturesque gables which form one of the chief features of the building are finished externally with two rows of very thin red tiles placed edgewise.

The lower story has every evidence of being an inferior apartment. It is low, ill-proportioned, and badly lighted, a single light window in the western wall being alone discoverable. A hint has been given to the effect that the small rectangular windows probably admitted light through the south wall, but it is confessed the traces are not easy of finding. It probably had two doors, one in the vicinity of its south-east corner, and another somewhat near the centre of the north wall. Very few, if any, traces of fittings remain.

Contiguous to the hall and to the south-east of it is a ruined, roofless building (the "harbinge"), roughly measuring 39 feet long by 15 wide. The south-east doors of the principal hall and its basement formerly communicated with it, for it also was formerly a building of two stories.

* "Item fecit noram aulam apud Salmiston cum cameris, prec C. marc" (Thorn: *Chronicle*, Decem. Script., col. 2196; Hasted: *History of Kent*, vol. x., 334; xii., 209, note).

The southern wall of the upper chamber displays somewhat square outlines of two widely splayed windows, by which light was admitted to it. At the western end of this same south wall a fireplace of yellow moulded bricks may still be seen. The east, west, and south walls of the lower chamber still retain evidences of the rectangular windows, with their wooden lintels and well-splayed sides,

rebuilding, must have given entrance to an upper story, the stone brackets formerly supporting the floor being still *in situ*, and carried round the north and east walls of the apartment and along the western face of the adjoining inhabited building. A small, low window admits a feeble light gathered from the quadrangle, and a narrow aperture of about 1½ feet in height in the east wall be-



SALMESTON GRANGE—VIEW FROM THE COURTYARD.

which they held. In the centre of the north wall a large, curious ruined cavity suggests the former existence of a fireplace.

Opening out of the quadrangle formed by the east end of the chapel and the residential portion of the building is another dark, low-roofed building, with a capacious fireplace at its western end. In the north wall, in proximity to the fireplace, is a small two-light, unglazed window of Perpendicular date, and high up in the same wall, at the eastern end, a doorway which, at some date previous to a

hind the door gives a glimpse into the adjoining premises.

Although the residential portion of the premises contain much work that is old, it has undergone interiorly at various periods much reparation and rearrangement. The earliest external portion is that which projects from the eastern face of the house, exhibiting the Early English character of building. The pointed gable of the third story which first meets the view has in its head a lancet window set midway between two circular open-

ings, and similar lancets in its north and south walls. The face of the middle story shows a central window of one light, with cinquefoiled head, and that of the ground floor a couple of small lancets set one on either side of the existing doorway.

The sole item of particular interest within the house is the curiously carved stone mantelpiece, set in the north wall of the principal upper room, to which a late fourteenth-century date has been assigned. The upper portion, which is castellated, has three projecting, turret-like ornaments, from 6 to 7 inches long, one central, one at either end. These decorations are arranged as a five-sided octagon surmounted by a castellated, and with a termination of a small boss of four arranged oak-leaves. The arch of the fireplace itself is of an ordinary character, with simple mouldings on the jambs, and triangles the spandrels of the head. Beneath the mantel and outside the jambs a carved wooden beading of seventeenth-century date has been inserted.

This Grange at Salmeston, lying as it did away from the smoke and bustle of Canterbury, within breathing space of the revigorating air of Margate, doubtless served (as did the Manor of Monkton for the Prior and monks of Christ Church) as a pleasant summer residence for the Abbot and monks of St. Augustine's. Many of the abbey charters are dated from this place, and hither also came the superior tenants of the monastery to do their bounden homage. Thus came William Sandyr on April 18, in the twenty-sixth year of King Henry VI., to do homage to George (Pensherst the 64th?), Abbot of Saint Augustine's, for half a fee in Westgate, which had accrued to him as heir of his deceased brother, John Sandyr.*

At the Dissolution of the monasteries in the thirtieth year of King Henry VIII. Salmeston was seized, with the other possessions of St. Augustine's, by the Crown. Here the possession of it stayed till the second year of Queen Elizabeth, who leased it for a term of years to the then lessee, E. Thwayts, who was bound as before to pay annually to the Vicars of St. John, St. Peter,

and St. Lawrence, in Thanet, two bushels of corn, and to the Vicar of Minster ten shillings, as well as all the charities and alms previously disbursed.* The next year the Queen, by letters patent, took several manors, lands, etc., parcel of the See of Canterbury, into her own hands, granting to the Archbishop and his successors several rectories, parsonages, and other premises in lieu of them. Salmeston, which appears among these latter, was then valued at the annual sum of £38 10s. 0½d., with the reprise out of it, of £8 yearly, to the Vicar of St. John, in Thanet, and of £4 yearly to the Vicar of Waltham.

Some writers have averred that from this circumstance Salmeston was frequently called "Salmeston Rectory," and supporting their view with the following fact, that on May 2, 1597, the Archbishop of Canterbury let Salmeston "Rectory" on lease to Henry Finch of Canterbury, at an annual rent of £38 10s. 1d., but exempting the advowson and timber from the lease.

But, on the other hand, it would appear that upon the separation of Minster Church from its chapelries at the so-called Reformation, Salmeston really became a vicarage, as all tithes of corn and grain within the parish of St. Laurence, one of the aforesaid chapelries, were appropriated to the two granges or parsonages of Newland and Ozengell, and the smaller tithes to *that* of Salmeston, which obligation would seem to have been discharged in the year 1806, when Ebbsfleet Yellows or Nooks Corners were discharged from the great tithes by modus of eight shock and nine sheaves of wheat and the same of barley, payable to the Vicar of Minster, as well as of all small tithes by modus of 10s., payable yearly to the Vicar of Salmeston Grange.

A survey, dated May 27, 1647, of this place made by the Parliamentary Commissioners, a record of which is preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth (*Parliamentary Surveys*, vol. ii., p. 157), describes this "Rectorie of Salmestone

* *Black Book of Canterbury*, Cotton MSS., Faustina A. 1, fol. 36a; *Arch. Cant.*, vol. xii., pp. 360-365.

* Inrolments, Augmentation Office. In 1558, the last year of Philip and Mary, the Queen granted to the Archbishop the right of patronage of several rectories and vicarages, among which was that of Salmeston cum Deane. See Wilkins' *Councils*, vol. iv., p. 177.

Grange" as consisting of (1) a mansion house of stone, tiled, containing twelve rooms (six above and six below stairs); (2) an old chapel, then used as a barn, built of stone and tiled; (3) a fothering-yard, on the east side of the house, fenced partly with mud walls and partly housed, wherein stood two fair barns, one of them being tiled, and containing eight bays with two coves, the other thatched with four bays with two coves; (4) one stable and hen-house, thatched, together with a well-house and fother-house upon the said yard; (5) one granary, tiled; (6) one pound, in the east end of the said yard, called the Bishop's Pound, with mud walls, wherein the parishes of St. Peter's, St. John's, and Birchington, upon occasion of trespass, impound their cattle; (7) forty-eight acres of glebe, partly chalk, partly loam, abutting upon land belonging to the heirs of Mr. Richard Norwood and of John Tomlyn, towards the east. (8) Also the tithes. All this rectorial property was then in the occupation of Sir Edward Scott, Knight of the Bath, and Robert Scott, Esq., by lease from George, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated June 17, 1629, at a yearly rent of £38 10s. 1d.

The estimated value of the property, as made by the Commissioners at this time, was £520 per annum.

A curiosity of the aforesaid lease is that it contained a clause to the effect that a remnant of the old monastic hospitality* should be maintained by the lessee—viz., that in addition to the above-stated rent he was to give yearly to every poor person, up to the number of four-and-twenty, applying for them, nine loaves of bread and eighteen herrings—six from the respective parishes of Minster, St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Laurence's—in the first and in the middle week of Lent; to distribute two ells, or, *i.e.*, twelve yards of flannel blanket annually to four poor persons, each from Minster parish and its three chapelries; to give twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays, during the three months intervening between the Feasts of the Invention (or Finding) of the Holy Cross (May 3) and of St. John the Baptist (June 24), to each

* All transfers of monastic lands put an obligation on their new owners of keeping up the old hospitalities dispensed by the monks, an obligation relieved in the time of the Stuarts.

and every poor person of Thanet coming to Salmeston a dish of peas; to deliver annually to the Vicars of St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Laurence's two bushel of wheat apiece, and to pay to the Vicar of Minster ten shillings per annum.*

This curious remnant of mediæval charity was many years since commuted into a money payment, annually distributed to the poor.



Notes from the Nile, 1902.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A., OF BELFAST.

I. CAIRO TO ASSIOUT.

January, 1902.

UR dahabeah, the *Istar*, is named after a highly-attractive goddess of ancient days. She was most appreciated in Assyria. The Jews called her Astaroth, and gave the poor lady a bad name, possibly a calumny. The Greeks were more polite, and gave her a pretty name—Astarte. Her portrait, embroidered on gauzy canvas, hangs at our drawing-room entrance. She is the only lady on board, so I must speak respectfully of her as the guardian-genius of her pretty namesake, one of the best dahabeahs on the Nile. The embroidery was presented to my kind host by a lady friend, who enlarged it from an ancient portrait of Istar, which may have been an authentic likeness.

After leaving Cairo the panorama of pyramids seen from the Nile is very fine, and continues for twenty or thirty miles. Many of them are now mere heaps of ruins, though underneath some of the piles of confused stones the ancient royalties still repose, for all have not been opened, unless adventurous robbers of 3,000 years ago may have tunnelled from without, in their search for gold and jewels. We pass the great pyramid-plateau of Gizeh, with the finest of all monuments, and the oldest of their class. Then a

* *Domestic State Papers, Queen Elizabeth*, vol. cclxxvii., No. 101.

succession of angular structures at regular intervals, arranged along the desert terrace, some three or four miles from the river. Each one once contained the mummy of a King, and some may still hold the remains, and the treasures buried with him for his use in the world to come.

One great pyramid then comes in sight, the step-pyramid of Sakkarah, and many heaps of stones around it, once pyramids like it. But while some superstitious veneration for the King who sleeps below the terraced monument caused it to be spared, all the rest have been used as stone quarries long ago. One of these heaps was opened up in recent days, and was found to contain the coffin and remains of a great King named Unas, who lived 5,000 years ago and more. It contains interesting inscriptions, but at its best was a small affair when compared with the great stepped pyramid still standing near. It is not certainly known who built this one, but it seems a thousand years earlier than any other, and its workmanship is poor in comparison with the rest of those built of stone.

Some miles southward we see the remains of two other pyramids, which at present have the appearance of great Irish turf-stacks. These were built of sun-dried brick, but were anciently plated with polished slabs of limestone—almost like fine white marble. All this was stolen from them long ago. But De Morgan found the outer courses of the marble slabs buried in the sand beyond the remaining core of crumbling dirt-coloured bricks. He also found the tombs of princesses of the great Twelfth Dynasty, with their golden and precious stone ornaments, value for £70,000. Their royal fathers' tombs must have had much greater treasures, but these had been rifled by robbers in ancient times. There are two stone pyramids near this, which have never been opened.

We sail along some twenty miles, and then another grand pyramid comes in sight, and, as the river winds greatly, we see it for an entire day—sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other. This is a noble structure, the Pyramid of Medum. It is entirely built of stone, and the workmanship is superb. Only the central core has been left. It is too well built to be easily quarried away. It is much

older than the pyramids of Gizeh, and from its commanding position must have been the first object of them all, when perfect.

It has been used as a quarry for 2,000 years, and yet is still an imposing monument. Now you will be tired of pyramids, and I have wasted space on them, while there was a light wind. Now a north wind comes at last, our great sails fill, and we speed along, passing great sugar factories, which are now very busy, the canes being ripe, and a great crop all over Egypt this season. Steam-tugs—little things about 30 feet long—drag each a dozen of heavily-laden gyassas, each with a small crowd of natives in blue, white, or red robes, and with white turbans, the group of vessels making the great river's wide bed picturesque. When the wind is favourable the gyassas need no tug, they fly before the breeze, their white wings spread, making a pretty effect, as if a flock of great birds were flying up and down the Nile.

Now one of Cook's tourist steamers passes us, her two-tiered decks thronged with passengers. Then a native funeral, the whole cortège being on a large Nile boat, her great sails spread over the turbaned mourners, the coffin covered with a green pall. They are sailing up the river to bury their dead, at a sanctified place, beyond Minieh, where their people have slept their last sleep for centuries. The cliffs now approach the river on the left, pierced by many ancient tombs. These are being quarried away rapidly. The demand for lime and building stone is now so great owing to Egypt's prosperity that the ancient houses of the dead have no respect paid them. Temples which existed nigh the river's bank have been thrown down, and the stones used for building sugar factories. Within the last five years this destruction of ancient monuments has been largely carried on without any interference of the Government. There are many quarries where no harm would be done at no great distance, but the ancient temples are newer, and nothing is sacred to the money-getting companies who own the sugar-mills. They are as destructive as Mehemet Ali, who would have destroyed the pyramid to build the Barrage had he not been told that newly-quarried stone would cost less. We pass frequently great mounds of bricks and tiles

marking the sites of forgotten cities, now completely deserted. . . .

Perverse south winds render our progress to the south impossible without the aid of a powerful steam-tug. This noisy modern adjunct is quite repellent to real Egyptian travellers, and we scorn its aid. We are in no hurry, and, as progress on the Nile is next to impossible—we have only made six miles in three days—we decide to land, and make a pilgrimage to the great mounds of rubbish which mark the site of the once great city of the god of letters, arts, and refinement. This was Hermopolis Magna of the Greeks and Romans, the Eshmunen of the Egyptians. It was sacred to Thoth, who was similar to the Hermes of the Greeks (the Mercury of the Latins).

So we take our felucca, and row up the river to Roda, which is a busy town, the seat of one of the greatest sugar manufactories in the country. It is in the midst of a very fertile district. All the land hereabouts produces three crops in the year, and when the great reservoir is completed, and perennial irrigation is established, four annual crops will be possible.

The factory at Roda employs all the people of the town. It is in full work by night and day, and on every day of the week, apparently. We found the harvest of the district in full activity. The entire land is at this season covered with rich crops of sugar-cane, and a most picturesque scene of busy industry was going on. Railway-lines are laid all over the vast estate, and hundreds of trucks and many puffing locomotives were moving about the full and empty waggons.

The men, women, and children were busy cutting, gathering, and stripping the leaves from the fine canes, each about 6 feet long, and piling them on camels and donkeys, which conveyed them to the trucks, where men piled the canes in square, tidy loads, as much as each waggon could bear. (I was glad to see that engines and trucks were all of British manufacture.) The sugar-cane cultivation extends for miles. Our way lay along a pretty stream of rippling surface, lined with mimosas bursting into blossom. This is a branch of the great Ibrahimieh Canal. The sugar-cane needs constant irrigation at the early stages of its growth, and this canal, at

high-level, brought from the Nile many miles higher up, waters all this fertile district by gravitation. We crossed the wide canal itself, and its course is marked out by prosperous villages embosomed in groves of date-palms. Every field we approached was crowded with willing workers—men and children, and women looking after their families—all so busy that not one looked up at us, and not one demand for baksheesh was made upon us for the entire day—a rare thing in Egypt. But the Egyptian people are becoming so rich, with constant employment for all, that a great change in this respect is coming over them. Even in Cairo now nobody asks for baksheesh unless he does something for you. When I first visited Egypt everyone held out the hand for this objectionable demand.

To resume my story, we walked through four or five miles of sugar-cane, and passed through crowds of busy reapers, gleaners, and packers of the rich crop. At length we reached our city. Mounds of ruin, 50 feet high, extended for a mile and more in length, and half a mile in width. The decayed mud-brick of which the houses were built, the broken pottery and dust of thousands of years, when packed closely together, settle down, under the burning sun of Egypt, into mounds of peculiar aspect, which are seen in many places all over the land. Nothing will grow on these mounds of rubbish, and yet, when they are hollowed out, the dirty-looking stuff being pulverized and spread over the fields acts as the most productive of manures. It is full of nitrates and phosphates, and the rich crops of the country we have travelled over are due to it. Consequently every ruined city (and the sites are almost always deserted and far from modern towns) is a mine of wealth to Sebak hunters, who dig it up, sift it, and carry the dirty dust away in bags on donkey-back to spread on the cultivated land. As a consequence the mounds of these lost cities, uninhabited for over 1,000 years, are gradually being carried off for fertilizing purposes. And so many ancient towns, buried deeply beneath decayed dwellings of the humble folks who succeeded their builders of many thousand years ago, are brought to light

Rumours had reached us that the Sebak diggers of Eshmunen had unearthed a temple of Sety II., who reigned 1180 B.C. We went to see it, and hoped that the news might be true. We not only found Sety's temple, and a most interesting inscription recorded on its walls, but two fine portraits of the Pharaoh himself, showing him to have been a very handsome young man, with a most intellectual countenance. This Sety was the son of Meremtah, the Pharaoh whose army perished in the Red Sea.

But another treat was in store for us. Within the last few days the Sebak diggers had unearthed the ruins of a far older temple, built by a much greater King. This was Amenemhat II. of the great Twelfth Dynasty, who lived 2,700 years before our era. The engraving of his name and titles is far finer than those of Sety, for in Egypt the art is better the further it goes back. As we were the first to see this piece of early work, we were rather pleased that being becalmed on the Nile had led us into such a piece of good fortune.

On our way homewards we saw the remains of a fine white stone colossal statue of Rameses the Great; but he is quite a modern King in comparison with Amenemhat II., as he lived 1,300 years later.

At this place there was fifty years ago one of the finest temples in Egypt, with columns over 50 feet in height, and almost quite perfect, with the original painting still adhering to them. This was wantonly destroyed by the engineers of Ismail or his father to provide stone for the great sugar factory at Roda. Not one of the beautiful carved and painted stones was left. The sculptures of much older date, which we saw to-day, were then buried 40 or 50 feet beneath the ruins of the old town, which had existed for 2,000 years over the temples of forgotten gods. This old city of Thoth, the patron of letters, is known to have had a library of importance, as it is alluded to in the inscriptions. I saw a number of papyri which were found in the ruins. They were only fragments, but one was an old Greek text, which I secured; the rest were of Arabic and Roman times, and all were broken into morsels.

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After varying fortunes, sometimes south wind, when we could not sail, sometimes no wind at all, and then strong north breezes, which carried our great sails flying along merrily, we reached Assiout, the ancient Lycopolis (the City of the Wolf). In old times it was, as now, the capital of the province, and always an important centre. Now it flourishes greatly, and since I last visited it many handsome houses have been built near the river, where a new quarter of the town has sprung up. The old town is about half a mile from the Nile, and the present population is 50,000, the largest in Upper Egypt.

The Secondary Dam of the great Nile Reservoirs is here, and is a handsome structure, nearly a mile long, and almost completed. It has 111 arches, each fitted with sluices, which will raise the Nile so as to supply water by gravitation for many miles, fertilizing lands all along the course of the Ibrahimieh Canal for more than 100 miles, and carrying an increased water-supply even to the Fayum, an oasis in the Libyan Desert. As this is a rainless land, the conservation and distribution of the sweet Nile water are the very life of the country, and this stupendous weir will repay its entire cost of a million sterling in a few years by the increased crops it will produce, all of which are the source of the public revenue. There is no industry in Egypt but agriculture. Assiout is the chief centre of the Coptic population, who are very interesting people, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and all the rest of the inhabitants are intruders, mostly of Arabic origin. The whole of the Nile Valley as far as Khartoum, and also Abyssinia, was Christian. St. Mark gets the credit of being its first Bishop, and the entire land shortly after embraced the new faith. They had comparatively a good time up till the Mohammedan conquest, although the Greeks and Romans persecuted them in the North, when fanatical sects of idolaters got the ascendancy.

Under Moslem rule the unfortunate Christians had a bad time of it, and would all have been offered the choice of death or accepting the religion of the false prophet—only their industry and their integrity made them good

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taxpayers, and being all able to read and write, they were found useful clerks and administrators. But every fanatic who came to the throne oppressed them, and there were frequent massacres. Many of them were enslaved. They were taxed doubly, and every petty annoyance was used to drive them from their faith. No Copt was allowed to ride a horse; and if he was riding a donkey, he must descend and bow to the ground before any Moslem he happened to meet. I dined at the house of a Coptic gentleman in Assiout. He told us how his great-grandfather, riding along the road, neglected to descend to salute a Moslem whom he met. He was arrested and beheaded on the spot. And this was no isolated case.

Since the laws were made alike for all, the Copts are at last having their innings. They are well-educated, clever people. They form the greater part of the Post-Office, railway, and legal officials, and are much sought for by merchants as clerks. Here in Assiout they flourish exceedingly, and are becoming the principal owners of land and property of all sorts. I dined at two houses of Christian gentlemen at Assiout. The one whose grandfather was punished so capitally is the most successful native barrister in Egypt. He is the owner of large estates, the greater part of which is land which has been reclaimed from the desert. I sailed past his property to-day for nearly a mile.

Before leaving Assiout we climbed to the mountain near the town, where the tombs of the old Kings of the Tenth Dynasty are still to be seen, vast chambers hewn in the rock, covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, unfortunately much defaced. But I found the cartouche of King Ka-meri-ra, who lived B.C. 3106, and of whom nothing more is yet known. The view from this point is splendid: the wide, rich level of cultivated land, with the Nile winding through it; the great city at our feet an island in the midst of a sea of brilliant green, for the wheat and barley are growing fast. Far away the great Dam spans the wide river, a mile of masonry.



A Mædieval Charm.

BY FLORENCE ANNA LUDDINGTON.

SOMETIMES, out of the dim and distant past, there fall into our hands tokens of forgotten things.

Like the dust that lights on snowy peaks from far-off worlds, they, too, are bolts shot from the blue to which distance lends enchantment, and we handle them wonderingly and with awe.

Lately, looking through the treasures in a friend's cabinet, a ghost of a long-buried usage greeted us with its far-away voice. A small round case, rather larger than a cart-ridge, and much of the same shape, japanned in dark brown, with faint traces of a pattern of tiny flowerets just visible. It contained a parchment roll, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and nearly 3 feet long, closely covered with words in the language of the earlier half of the fifteenth century. It had been handed down to the present owner with the tradition that it was a Pope's Bull, but a slight examination showed that there was no trace of it ever having had attached to it the *bulle*, or seal, from which such documents derive their name, and the contents, which were easily deciphered, showed it to be no more a Papal Bull than an Irish Bull.

The clear and bold handwriting, or rather hand-painting, of those days, so much more legible than most of our modern handwritings, is easy to read, and even without much knowledge of monkish Latin or mediæval English the meaning of the curious words and quaint phrases was plain, and it was quickly identified as one of those "charms" which once were so generally popular.

Linger for a moment on the word which gave to such things a name, and see how much was implied by the trifles which we now hang without rhyme or reason on a watch-chain, or the epithet which we so carelessly bestow. Like all words which express an old and universal idea, "charm" has changed its form and meaning but little. In its early days, as now, it covered a wide field, and included many uses. Derived from *carmen*, for *casmen*, a song of praise, it combined the spells which music weaves with the supernatural powers of religious incantations.

Later, the two became disassociated. Milton uses the word to express melody and song :

With charm of earliest birds.

And all the while harmonious sounds were heard
Of chiming strings and charming pipes.

Chaucer gives us its occult meaning :

Charmeresses, or old witches.

Our use of the word "charming" to-day, allied as it is to fascinating—from *fascinare*, to enchant—even though expressing a welcome bewitchment, is closely associated with the arts of the enchantress. Does it not imply the working of spells and wonders rather than to please in more simple ways ?

So "charms" were the emblems and the instruments of wonder-working powers, the means of bringing about difficult or otherwise impossible things, whether for good or evil, miraculous—from *miraculum*, anything wonderful—in their spells ; and their number was legion. Beginning with the magic symbols of all the early religions, such as "the wondrous egg," and "the lucky bead" of the Druids, the belief in charms spread gradually to a faith in the power of natural objects, birds, animals, plants, sticks and stones, relics of persons and their bones, anything and everything to which any slightest foundation of truth attributed any sort of virtue, and many also to which even this could not be traced, were endowed with powers of enchantment. And in the Middle Ages, which in some ways were so dark, and in others so enlightened, these had accumulated so numerous and were multiplied to such a degree that the cult of such things reached the turning-point, and, becoming ridiculous, was its own undoing. Hollow stones hung up in stables "to prevent the nightmare" ; chips of gallows against agues ; the hand of a murderer—called "the hand of glory"—which rendered the bearer invisible, and was much used by housebreakers ; the touch of the dead ; the names of saints—among which, as in the charact I quote here, the names of the three kings of Cologne, or the three wise men of the East—were particularly efficacious ; love philtres in endless variety ; spiders, frogs, eels, and many other creatures ; stones, including

such unknown kinds as "the eagle stone," and special baubles like "the Lee stone" ; amulets ; branches of trees ; moonwort "to open keyholes, and to loosen the shoes from horses' feet" ; rue against witchcraft ; bay against lightning ; such-like silly fancies innumerable soon brought the use of charms into disrepute, and towards the end of the sixteenth century we begin to find it severely censured. Thus, in 1593, one in authority writes forbidding "use of any charmes in gadening of herbes, or hangynge of scrowes about man, or woman, or child, or beest for any sicknesse, with any scripture or figures and *carectes* ; but if it be pater noster, ave, or the crede, or holy wordes of the gospel, or of holy writ, for devocion nat for curioustie, and only with the token of the holy crosse." In that rare work, "The Burnynge of St. Paul's Church in London," published in 1561, we find, "They be superstitious that put holinesse in St. Agathe's Letters for burnynge houses, lyghtening," etc.

The written charms, or characts, such as those alluded to here, were probably sanctioned, if not issued, by the Church, and appealed even to the most reverent and best-educated persons of the time. As in so many of the herb charms, or cures, for which it is heartrending to remember how the wise women were persecuted and put to death as witches, there was a foundation of truth, so in these written amulets there is, in the acknowledgment of the sovereign power of God, an appreciation, though in travestie, of the miracle-working power of faith. Directly or indirectly these attribute their virtue to Divine power, and, either through the mediation of saints or directly by words of holy writ, aim at bringing the possessor in touch with the mysteries of prayer and praise.

Here is one that is quoted as "A charm or Protection found in a linen purse of Jackson, the murderer and smuggler, who died a Roman Catholic in Chichester Gaol."

Sancti tres Reges
Gaspar, Melchior, Belthasar
Orate pro nobis nunc et in hora
Mortis Nostræ.

Ces billets ont touche aux trois testes de SS. Roys a Cologne. Ils font pour les voyageurs contre les malheurs de chemins, maux de teste, mal caduque, sievres, sorcellerie, toute sorte de malefrice, et morte subite.

Sometimes they were accompanied by admonitions which might produce in the wearer such behaviour as to bring about in itself the desired result—as, for instance, in one “to draw out yren in a quarell, sey this charme five times in the worship of the five woundeyes of Chryste.” It is easy to imagine that the phase of feeling induced by following such a train of meditation would conduce to peace-making. But more often they were so interwoven with superstitious fancies, with the relics of pagan worship, with astrological signs, and other foolish devices and beliefs, that the good in them was buried in a mass of corrupt practice and dark superstition. Lord Northampton, writing in 1583, says: “One of the Reysters which served under the French Admirall at Poicters was found, after he was dead, to have about his neck a purse of taffata, and within the same a piece of parchment full of semicircles, tryangles, etc., with sundrie shorte cuttes and shredings of the psalmes, Deus Misereatur, etc.” Very often they claim to be “a letter written by Chryste,” or “brought by an Angel from Heaven.” It is little wonder that when the reaction came such garbled and motley fantasies should have been discountenanced by the Church that had formerly sanctioned them, and that one of the first actions of the Reformation was not only to forbid, but also to destroy, such documents wherever found. It is, therefore, not surprising that very few of these characts, or written charms, have survived to delight the eyes of the collector of mediæval relics, though they must have been very general in their time. But this very scarcity lends them an additional interest.

The one I am permitted to describe here begins with a description of the virtues of the charm written in red letters, which runs thus:

Here begynneth the copy of the wryth that the Angel brought from Heuene on-to Saint Leo, the Pope of Rome, he to deliuer it to kynge Charlys, that tyme he went to the bataly (*sic*) ayens goddys enmijs. And he seyde tha it wolde saue hym that beryth thys lettere vp-on hym from alle his enmijs, bothe bodili and gostly & from fjr & water, & from thunder & leuening, & from alle wykkyd spiritys, & from false syndys, & from drechyng & dremynge in a bodiys slepyng & from alle maner of perelles bothe on londe & on water. And also he xalle not deye with-owtyn schryft & hoysl,

nor he xalle neuer haue the syknes of the feuer nor of the meselry nor of the fallyng euyle. Nor he xalle neuere be falsly dampnyde before no luge. And thow he were put in fjr to be brend or on a galow-tre to be hangyd, he xalle not deye that day if he haue thys lettere vp-on hym; nor he xalle neur haue wrath of lorde nor of ladye withoutyn gylt gret, nor he xalle neur mysfare in no nede. And also if a woman trauayl of chylde, do thys lettere on hyr & sche xalle be delyuerid, & and the chylde xalle haue ryth schape name ande Cristendam, & the mothyre gudde Puryficiaciun throw the vertu of these holy & blysfyl namys of owre lorde Ihesu Crist that folwyn.

Then there follows, in black letters, with a cross between each, a list of about one hundred names of God in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, followed by a prayer or miserere.

Ihesu + christe + Ihesus + christus + mesias + sother + Emanuel + sabaoth + Adonay + vnitas + veritas + omnipotens + homo + vsyou + saluator + caritas + tria + creator + Redemptor + sine fine + vnigenitus + fons + spes + salus + Sacerdos + ymas + Otheos + origo + manus + splendor + lux + gratia + flos mundus + ymag + paraclitus + columba + athenatos + corona + propheta + Humilitas + fortissimus + paciencia + kyros + yskyros + mediator + A. G. I. + Tetragramaton + caput + alpha + et oo + primogenitus + et nouissimus + panton + craton + ysus + esus + ego + sum + qui sum + agnus + ouis + vitulus + aries + serpens + leo + vermis + vnus pater + vnus filius + vnus spiritus sanctus + ely + eloy + lama zabatamy + via + virtus + veritas + vita + ortus + inicum + misericors + humilitas + trinitas + potestas + maiestas + deitas + deus + dominus + Agyos + princeps + dux + elyas + symeon + eleyson + anamzapta + lasper + fert + mirram + Thus + melchior + balthazar + auru + Hec tria que secum portauerit nomina regum Saluetur amor bo domni pietate caduco + Iesus nazarenus crucifixus rex iudeorum fili dei miserere mei amen + Iesu fili dauid miserere mei amen + Sana & salua me custodi me domine deus meus quia in te confido + Christus quia opus manuum tuarum sum ego + Michael + Gabriel + Raphael + Sariel + Zepiel + thobiel + raguel + brachiel + deus Abraham + deus ysaac + deus Iacob.

This was probably that part of the document which possessed the virtue of wonder-working properties, and it is obvious that the object of it was to fix the wearer's mind upon the idea, even if only the abstract idea, of a Deity all-good and all-powerful, and it is interesting to note how this is but a simpler form of the manner in which a popular philosophy of to-day is professing to work cures both moral and physical under the name of Christian Science.

Professor Skeat, writing to the *Modern Languages Quarterly Review*, considers that the dialect of this charm is that of the East

Midland, and he says: "The Pope mentioned is Pope Leo IV., and 'King Charles' is, of course, Charlemagne." By his kind permission I am allowed to give Professor Skeat's own translation of some of the obsolete or curiously spelt words: "*Wryth*, a Norman spelling of *wryt*, a writing (this spelling suggests that it is a copy of an older charm); from whence the italic *m* denotes a contraction, and so in other cases; *bataly*, error for *batayl*, a battle; *enmijs*, enemies, the *j* being an *i* with a slight tail to it; *leuenyng*, lightning; *fyndys*, fiends; *drechyng*, trouble or fright in one's sleep; *xalle*, shall; *hosyl*, houselling, reception of the Eucharist; *dampnyde*, condemned; *brend*, burnt; *with-outyn* *gyllt gret*, unless he has committed great sin; *mysfare*, miscarry; *ryth*, Norman spelling of *ryght*, right; *gulde*, good (an unusual spelling); *fohwyn*, follow.

"Some of the names are in correct or corrupt. A few may be explained, particularly *sother* for *sofer* (Greek), saviour; *vsyou* (? corrupt); *ymas* (? corrupt); *otheos* for *otheos* (Greek), God; *paraclytus* for *paracletos*, comforter; *kyros* for *kyrios*, lord; *yskyros* for *ischyros*, strong; *tetragram(m)aton*, the word of four letters; the Hebrew *Y(a)h-v(e)h*, Jehovah; *panton* *craton*, ruler of all; *ysus* *esus*, apparently variations of *Iesus*, Jesus; *ely*, *eloy*, etc., Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani; *Agyos* (Greek), holy; *eleyson*, have mercy; *anamzapta* (? corrupt); Jasper fert mirram, thus Melchior, Balthazar *auru(m)*, Hec tria que (*sic*) secum portauerit nomina regum, Saluetur a morbo domini pietate caduco—three hexameter lines referring to the three Kings of Cologne—i.e., 'Jasper brings myrrh, Melchior frankincense, Balthazar gold; whoever carries with him these three names of the kings shall be saved from the falling sickness by the Lord's care.'"

The reverse side of the script is also covered with writing, which may be a second charm for other emergencies, or a continuation of the first. But it is so worn as to be quite illegible till near the end, where it closes with an appeal to the virtues of the saints, a prayer, and verses 1-14 of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel.

... sanctus Iohannes me defendant Ab omni malo & periculo ab tribulacione & ab omnibus hostibus visibilibus & in-visibilibus hic & in futuro seculorum. Amen. Anna peperit mariam. Elyzabeth peperit

iohannem. Sint medicina mei. vulnera quinque dei. Sint medicina mei. pia crux & passio christi. In manus tuas domine comendo spiritum meum redemisti me domini deus veritis. Amen. Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis. In nomine patris & filii & spiritus sancti. Amen.

Inicium sancti euangelii S. Ioh. In principio, etc. (verses 1-14).



Notes on Some Derbyshire Fonts.

By G. LE BLANC SMITH.

II.—TISSINGTON AND BALLIDON.

AS will be seen from Figs. 1 and 2, the font at Tissington presents one of those freaks of the Norman sculptor which are constantly cropping up, not, perhaps, so much on fonts in Derbyshire as on tympana, of which the county possesses many queer specimens. The height of it is about 2 feet, and it is much mutilated round the top, as will be seen from Fig. 1. The mutila-



FIG. 1.

tions have been roughly filled with plaster. The interior, which is lined with lead, corresponds to the exterior in shape, the lining of lead being turned over the edge, so that it shows from the outside.

Below the font proper comes a broader circular moulding about 4 inches wide; the square base stone is comparatively modern.

On the side facing west (Fig. 1) is a most conspicuously large animal, whose name and origin can only be guessed at, for to all appearances its latter part ends off in a long,



FIG. 2.

serpent-like tail, which executes a flourish and then terminates in a well-tied knot. On the other side, the east (Fig. 2) are three creatures. On the right-hand side is a bird with spreading, fan-shaped tail and the beak of a bird of prey. The poor thing only possesses one leg, so we must imagine that the bloated monster behind it has just devoured its other. This creature either ends off in a tail like the one on the other side the font, or, as appears on the extreme left of Fig. 2, it is just nibbling the nose of a queer, timid-looking little creature behind it, which possesses a long neck. It appears as if the sculptor had been abroad, and was so much impressed with the new animals he saw that he tried to reduce them to the limits of this font; this little creature on the left might be a giraffe—viz., the long neck. But on the whole we think this animal to be the bloated monster's trefoiled tail, one leaf of which is gone (that on the left), and a mark on the stone makes the right-hand leaf look like a pointed head with a large eye in the centre. The top leaf forms the ears. The delicate little mouth of the bloated monster does not look like devouring a giraffe. If this neck-like thing is the monster's tail, it comes between his hind

legs. May not this monster be a lion, for the head cannot be meant to be solid, as his little thin fore-legs could not support it if it were? What is more likely is that this abnormally thick neck is his mane.*

BALLIDON.

This font is a puzzle. No writers we have seen the works of say much about it; they fight shy of it, and some do not even mention it, yet for all that it is very interesting.

Its height is 3 feet 1 inch, with a diameter of 2 feet 6 inches. Its shape is like a chalice, and is octagonal. Fig. 3 gives a view of the south side.

To all appearances the carver of the font, which, by the way, seems to belong to the Decorated period, found it simpler to turn it upside down to do the finer work, so in the upper part everything is topsy-turvy down to the third row. On the extreme left is an uncharged shield, then a blank panel,



FIG. 3.

followed by a mass of foliage in the next division. These show in Fig. 3.

To continue the top row, not shown, we come to a curious human head and shoulders,

* This font lay outside the church till the church itself was restored.

pointing with its right arm to the other side of the panel filled by a blank space, perhaps meant to be a book or picture, with some straight lines incised on it. The next panel contains an uncharged shield, and the following one a three-light piece of tracery, from which we may fix the date as of the Decorated period. This cannot be seen from the photograph. The second row has foliage all the way round till we come to the panel under the uncharged shield. Here is a square on which are carved sixteen little round knobs, arranged in lines of four. Foliage again follows this.

The third row is completely filled with foliage of a nondescript character. Below this there is a break in the font, the lower part or base being carved on a separate stone. The first panel contains nothing, the second some foliage with *square* leaves, ditto the third, the fourth contains something in the shape of an attenuated pear, the fifth is vacant, and No. 6 resembles No. 4.

The lowest row begins with shields right way up, and ends with a resemblance to a bunch of grapes. The font is much mutilated on the south-west side, as may be seen in Fig. 3. The north side is not shown, as it is very hard to photograph, for the chapel of Ballidon is only 17 feet 6 inches wide, and well filled with pews all round the font, except on the west side, where there is a most annoyingly placed window.



The Law of Treasure Trove.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

(Concluded from p. 233.)

REMUNERATION TO THE FINDER.



GRANTED treasure trove, without doubt the finder has no legal claim to remuneration. Remuneration is a matter of grace, and a solatium to be given or withheld at discretion. In practice, however, since a strict application of the law which permits of the seizure of treasure trove without reward to the finder led to the destruction of relics of antiquarian

and historical value—and this in spite of the severe penalties for fraudulent concealment—the practice arose of rewarding finders. The rules in force at present upon this point are contained in a circular issued by the Treasury on August 27, 1886. They run as follows :

Their Lordships, with a view to encourage the finders of coin and ornaments to notify the fact of their discovery to the Government, are ready to modify their existing regulations ; and to return to the finders, who fully and promptly report their discoveries and hand over the same to the authorities, the coins and objects which are not actually required for national institutions, and the sums received from such institutions as the *antiquarian* value of such of the coins or objects as are retained and sold to them, subject to the deduction of a percentage at the rate, either

- (1) Of 20 per cent. from the antiquarian value of the coins or objects retained, or
- (2) A sum of 10 per cent. from the value of all the objects discovered, as may hereafter be determined.

This arrangement is tentative in character ; and the complete right of the Crown, as established by law, to all articles of treasure trove is preserved.

It must be admitted that the Treasury by this circular has intimated an intention of acting with liberality, though an inclination might be present to others "to look the gift horse in the mouth."

As regards Scotland, down to the year 1859 no compensation was accorded finders except in an uncertain way, but at that time the Crown proclaimed its willingness to give the actual or intrinsic value of treasure trove to the finders.

In Ireland the Treasury expressed its willingness, by a circular dated 1861, to pay to the finders "of ancient coins, gold, or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity," the full value of the articles delivered up.

THE CONCEALMENT OF TREASURE TROVE.

As we have seen, treasure trove is the property of the Crown or its grantee. Consequently, then, its appropriation or detention by an unauthorized person can be looked upon in the same way as when other property to which a person is not entitled is being dealt with. There may be no offence whatever committed, as, for example, when for the sake of preserving treasure trove its temporary custody is assumed ; or a right only to damages for detention, as when, in a disputed case,

treasure trove is wrongfully withheld from its true owner. When, however, treasure trove is fraudulently concealed from the Crown, a misdemeanour is committed. The criminal aspect of its concealment is summed up thus:

Everyone commits a misdemeanour who conceals from the knowledge of our Lady the Queen the finding of any treasure—that is to say, of any gold or silver in coin, plate, or bullion, hidden in ancient times, and in which no person can show any property. It is immaterial whether the offender found such treasure himself or received it from a person who found it, but was ignorant of its nature (Stephen's *Dig. Crim. Law*, art. 342).

Formerly the penalty was death, but by the time of Edward III. it was altered to fine and imprisonment. At the present day, for misdemeanours at common law, of which the fraudulent concealment of treasure trove is one, the imprisonment, although without hard labour, may be unlimited. The ordinary statutory maximum term, however, is two years. As regards punishment by fine, the court at common law may impose as part, or the whole, of a sentence for misdemeanour a pecuniary penalty or forfeiture. Excepting *Magna Charta*, an article of which is directed against excessive fines, there is no general statutory limit to the amount of fines (Archbold's *Pleading, etc., in Criminal Cases*, 22nd ed., pp. 212, 213).

In this connection, the cases of *Reg. v. Thomas and Willett* (ix. Cox's *Crim. Cas.*, 376), and *Reg. v. Toole* (xi. Cox's *Crim. Cas.*, 75), are usually referred to. The reports contain much modern legal information relating to the offence of concealing treasure trove. It will be remembered that in the former case worked gold to the value of £530, which was found in 1863 while ploughing near Hastings, was sold by the finder for old brass. The purchasers were convicted of concealing treasure trove. In the case of *Reg. v. Toole*, silver plate and coins to the value of £14 were discovered when digging a sewer in 1866 in Co. Dublin. The labourer who found the treasure was convicted.

THE DISPOSAL OF TREASURE TROVE.*

On English treasure trove reaching the Treasury, it is usually transmitted to the

* Museums Committee, 1898: minutes of evidence, *passim*.

officials at the British Museum, when a report of the bullion or intrinsic value of the objects is furnished to the Treasury. When the objects are such as fall within the scope of the Museum's requirements, their archaeological value is calculated, and a statement made as to the wants of the Museum or of other similar institutions. When retained by the Museum they are paid for by the Museum authorities.

In Scotland, where there is no special law of treasure trove, the maxim *Quod nullius est, fit domini Regis*, being supreme, endeavours are made to retain articles of Scottish origin or associated sentimentally with, or of peculiar interest to, Scotland in the National Museum of Antiquities.

As regards discoveries in Ireland, apparently the position of the Royal Irish Academy is much the same as that of the British Museum in respect of English treasure trove. After the receipt of the objects by the Academy, they are deposited in the collections in the National Museum of Science and Art. As in the case of Scotland, endeavours are made to retain in Ireland archaeological objects specially associated with that country.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Space will not permit of an adequate discussion of the various suggestions propounded from time to time for an amelioration of the present condition of the law. In this series of articles the obscurities and uncertainties of the law have been made sufficiently apparent. To deal effectively with the law, and place it upon a basis consonant with present-day needs, requires an amending and a consolidating statute. Owing to the extreme improbability of legislative action in this direction, and to the cost of obtaining judge-made law, it rests with public opinion to influence and assist His Majesty's Treasury in its interpretation of the doubtful utterances of the law. Practically by this means alone can the requirements of modern views and sentiment be realized.

One or two of the topics which in this connection are constantly demanding attention require a reference. On the discovery of treasure, or on the holding of an official

inquiry, it would be advantageous if a notification could be made to some public body or society, whose duty, perhaps voluntarily undertaken, would be to watch the case with the view to a settlement of the law, and upholding, if need be, the rights of the parties interested.

In rural districts there seems to be almost a total ignorance among villagers of the existence of treasure trove law. Accordingly, valuable relics are sold or bartered for what at the moment they will fetch. It is eminently desirable that those who by their calling are the people most likely to find hidden treasure should know what they will receive on delivering it to the proper authorities. We should then hear less of the disposal of relics to interested wayfarers, with the consequent loss to national institutions. The cost of spreading the desired information would soon be met by the finds brought to the Treasury—finds of great antiquarian value that otherwise might be irretrievably lost.

A simple plan that commends itself is for the Post Office to promulgate the information by means of notices and hand-bills. At the same time, with a minimum of expense, it could undertake the reception of articles that *prima facie* are treasure trove. The depositors, by long experience with the Post Office authorities, would feel confident that their just claims, whether to ownership or reward, would be promptly recognised.

As regards the Crown agents employed for the collection of alleged treasure trove, the services of the police are often requisitioned. It is very questionable whether this practice should be continued—at any rate, from the point of view of the preservation of priceless relics for the nation. A knowledge that the police, who are usually associated with crime in its various forms, will intervene is often sufficient for the unthinking to prevent the divulgence of a discovery. Civil functionaries might well undertake the custody of treasure and the setting into motion of the machinery for a settlement of the questions arising from the discovery. Until the necessity arises, it seems a mistake for a finder of treasure to be visited by the police, and to that extent treated as a possible criminal.

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Of civil functionaries, untainted with the duty of searching out misdoers, may be mentioned rural and parish councils. As regards the larger governing bodies, the action of the London County Council might be copied. The Council when demolishing buildings offers as a reward to the finder of such objects of “geological or archæological value” as are its own property their “real value” less 10 per cent. for expenses, the money on delivery of the articles to be paid “at once.”

CONCLUSION.

The law of treasure trove, as it exists at the present time in England, has been set out here as fully as available space will permit. Many points of interest, however, both to the antiquary and to the lawyer, have been but touched upon. Yet sufficient has appeared to show the stagnation of the law for centuries, and that to realize the present condition of the law an examination into hoary records is essential.

It is always to be remembered that special circumstances may lead to a variation of principles that govern the majority of cases; but, in conclusion, the following brief summary will be found to embody practically all that the antiquary requires for every-day use.

Since so much depends upon an adequate knowledge of the surroundings of a find, it is of extreme importance that no steps shall be omitted by which this knowledge may be obtained at the earliest opportunity. Information should be first-hand, and should be sought for quickly before the constant repetition of answers to leading questions has converted what are mere inferences into “undisputed facts.” Hearsay evidence must be treated with suspicion. Its main use should be to indicate the direction in which first-hand information is to be obtained, and of the nature of the information available.

On a discovery taking place, the question arises at once whether the subject is treasure trove. To settle this, it is necessary to determine whether the articles are of gold or silver. If they are not of these metals, or a conjunction of them with others, it is practically certain no claim will be made to them as treasure trove. Next, have the articles been

"hidden"—i.e., concealed with a view to their reclamation? This usually can be inferred only from a consideration of the nature of the articles themselves—e.g., bullion, coins, rings, and chains; or the place where they have been discovered—e.g., a sepulchre, house, castle, monastery, etc., or their sites. The nature of the soil, too, in which the articles have been found may be of importance. For instance, if the articles are found in a modern estuarine deposit, a fair presumption would be that they were the proceeds of a foundered or wrecked ship. Further, it may be necessary to inquire whether any person is known to have deposited the articles, or is likely to have done so, in which case he or his representatives may prove their ownership. Again, if the circumstances, either from the nature of the articles or from the place where they have been found, are such as to indicate with some certainty an accidental loss, or an abandonment by their owner, the articles are not treasure trove. If no presumption can be fairly made as to the intention of the former owner, it is questionable in whom the present ownership lies. On the finder retaining the articles, it is probable that the question of the true ownership could be settled only in a civil action brought for their recovery by the Crown or its grantee.

Finally, in a case of genuine doubt, an antiquary would be well advised not to be cajoled into parting with possession in response to a demand by an officer of the Crown, even though made in pursuance of an inquisition held by the coroner.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge included in their last sale of the season, on July 28 and 29, the following important items: Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, presentation copy to Lady Normanby, £21; Four Autograph Letters of Dickens to Lord Mulgrave, £32; Addison's *Remarks on Italy*, 1705, presentation copy to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, £13; Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, presentation copy

with an original drawing, £31; Baret's *Quadruple Dictionnaire*, 1580, £10 5s.; James Bellot's *French Grammar*, 1578, £14; Desainien's *French Schoolmaster*, 1573, £13; Elder's *Pearls of Eloquence*, 1655, £16; Haloet's *Dictionnaire*, 1572, £11 10s.; Thomasius's *Dictionarium*, 1596, £15; W. Thomas, *Principal Rules of Italian Grammar*, 1550, £13; Lamb's *Mrs. Leicester's School*, first edition, 1809, uncut, £58; *Beauty and the Beast*, n.d., £19 10s.; Baines's *Wars of the French Revolution*, extra-illustrated, 4 vols., 1817, £36; Nash's *Spanish Mandoline of Miracles*, 1609, £15; John Taylor's *Heads of All Fashions*, 1642, £47; Keats's *Endymion*, 1848, £40; Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, 2 vols., 1807, £27; Thackeray's *A Leaf out of a Sketch-Book*, 1861, £45 10s.; Tennyson's *Poems by Two Brothers*, large paper, 1827, £40; Pope's Autograph MS. of the First Draft of the Pastorals, £35; Ackermann's *Microcosm*, 1811, £25; Cowper Correspondence (43 letters), £205; Shakespeare's *Richard III.*, 1629, £111; Love's *Labour's Lost*, 1681, £82; *Romeo and Juliet*, 1637, £35; *Othello*, 1622, £104; *Annals of Sporting*, vols. 1-13, 1822-28, £46; *English Spy*, 2 vols., 1825-26, £28 10s.; Nichols's *Leicester*, 1796-1811, £86; Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*, first edition, 1562-63, £120; Collection Spitzer, 7 vols., 1890-92, £45; Higden's *Polychronicon*, 1527, £34; Common Prayer, 1549, £79.—*Athenæum*, August 8.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Vol. xxxvi. (Third Series, Vol. xii.) of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, which covers the session 1901-1902, has reached us. Like its predecessors, this portly volume of nearly 800 pages is well printed, profusely illustrated, and full of good matter. It opens with Sir Arthur Mitchell's jubilee address on the "Pre-History of the Scottish Area," covering the fifty years' work of the Society. Dr. Christison describes an extraordinary series of "Carvings and Inscriptions on the Kirkyard Monuments of the Scottish Lowlands," with some scores of illustrations, which include a curious collection of "Adam and Eve" stones. Another illustrated kirkyard paper is Mr. W. R. Macdonald's "Heraldry in some of the Old Churchyards between Tain and Inverness." A full account is given of the "Excavation of the Roman Station at Inchtuthil, Perthshire," which was undertaken by the Society in 1901, the Hon. J. Abercromby dealing with the history of the site and the nature of the excavations, Mr. T. Ross describing the plans, and Dr. Anderson adding comments on the various articles found. A very full and valuable paper is that by Dr. T. H. Bryce, on the "Cairns of Arran: A Record of Explorations, with an Anatomical Description of the Human Remains discovered," a contribution of much anthropological interest. Another long and important paper is Mr. F. R. Coles's report on "Stone Circles in certain parts of Aberdeenshire," which is a continuation of his previous researches and reports on the same subject. Mr. T. Ross sends notes on certain "Sculptured Stones with Chariots," including the Camelion stone figured in the *Antiquary* for 1902, p. 35. Among the other very numerous

papers, long and short, may be mentioned "Douglas, Percy, and the Cavers Ensign," by the Earl of Southesk; "Notes on a Set of Five Jet Buttons," by Dr. Robert Munro; "Notice of the Exploration of a Cairn of the Bronze Age at Greenhill, Fife," by Mr. A. Hutcheson; and the "King's Cellar" at Limekilns," by Mr. Alan Reid. The illustrations throughout the volume are not only extremely numerous, but most valuable in elucidating the text.

We have also received Vol. iv., part 3, of the *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society* containing the Report for 1901-1902, together with the Index, Table of Contents, etc., for Vol. iv. The statement of account shows that this excellent society is in a sound financial position.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual gathering was held at York, under the presidency of Sir George J. Armytage, from July 21 to 27. On the first day, Tuesday, 21st, after the Lord Mayor had welcomed the Institute, Sir George Armytage gave his presidential address, the vote of thanks being moved in an amusing speech by Sir H. Howorth, and seconded by Mr. E. W. Brabrook, C.B. In the afternoon the Minster and adjacent buildings were inspected under the guidance of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite. At the evening meeting Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A., read a paper on "York Plate and Goldsmiths." The second day, 22nd, was beautifully fine. Visits were made to Howden, Selby, and Wressle Castle. At Howden the church, once one of the most dignified and beautiful in England, is now partially in ruins, only the nave and transepts being intact. Under the guidance of Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., who has the work of restoration and preservation in hand, the visitors were enabled to gather what the beautiful edifice was like in the days of old. After luncheon the party had a most delightful drive of four miles to Wressle Castle. These ruins are very picturesquely situated on the banks of the Derwent. They are very interesting from the fact that they are a fine example of the period of transition from military to domestic architecture. The Castle was built in the reign of Richard II., and belonged to the great family of Percy. During the Civil War it was garrisoned for the Parliamentarians, and in 1648 fifteen men were employed to demolish the stronghold. The ruins were described by Mr. Bilson. Sir H. Howorth also spoke, and in the course of his remarks explained that a mistake was often made with regard to the object of moats. No doubt in embattled and fortified houses they were meant for protection, but in a vast number of cases they were used not for protection, but as ponds in which to keep a store of fresh-water fish. Dr. Hutchinson, who was engaged in inquiries with regard to leprosy, had traced it to the eating of bad fish. The long fasts in Lent compelled people in villages to salt the fish, which turned bad, and consequently every village had its leper-house. The Reformation did away with leprosy.

The mediæval scourge of scurvy also disappeared with the leprosy. This disease was caused by eating badly-salted meat in the winter, when people were unable to keep cattle. The diseases were not caused by bad drains, but by bad food. The party next proceeded to Selby, where the magnificent Abbey Church was described by Mr. Micklethwaite. In the evening Mr. Haverfield gave an address on "Roman Yorkshire."

Thursday, 23rd, was again splendidly fine. The day's excursion was to Bolton and Middleham Castles. At Bolton Mr. St. John Hope was a very efficient guide. A drive through Bolton Park brought the visitors to Leyburn, where lunch was served, and the party afterwards left for Middleham Castle, once the residence of Kings and the Kingmaker, and known as the Windsor of the North. Mr. St. John Hope again acted as guide, and said that its predecessor stood upon the hill at the back, and was one of the moated mounts they had reason to believe formed a great series of blockhouses which the Conqueror planted about the country. The first Middleham Castle on the hill never had any masonry about it, and was fortified with nothing but wood, and a century elapsed before the one they were visiting was erected. Mr. Hope commented upon the building of the tower within the space surrounded by the outer walls, and said that if the tower were out of the way, they would have a plan almost exactly like Wressle and Bolton. The outer work was apparently begun about the middle of the fourteenth century, and the chapel, which was added to the tower, though built in the fourteenth century, was in the Norman manner. After the death of Richard III. it passed into the hands of the Crown. Sir H. Howorth pointed out that a great deal of this most interesting castle is in imminent danger, and requires immediate attention if it is to be saved from absolute decay. The destructive if picturesque ivy has found a lodging in the very entrails of the building, and great masses of masonry hang by mere adhesion to the walls. Any winter a frost, a thaw, and a big storm may reduce a great part of the remains of Middleham to a heap of loose stones. At the evening meeting Professor E. C. Clark, LL.D., read a paper on "College Caps and Doctors' Hats."

The fourth day, 24th, was occupied by a perambulation of the ancient city of York, visits being paid to many of the churches, to Clifford's Tower, the Merchant Adventurers' Hall, Fossgate, St. Mary's Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital, etc. At night there was a reception by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Guildhall.

Saturday, 25th, was delightfully bright and sunny. Visits were paid to Conisborough Castle, Roche Abbey, and Tickhill Castle and Church. At Conisborough Castle, the scene of a dramatic episode in Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Mr. St. John Hope acted as guide, and gave an instructive address. At Roche Abbey, once a home of the Cistercians, the precincts are approached by a vaulted gateway of two aisles, with a room above it, but, beside the ground plan and the bases of the walls and pillars of the nave, there remain only the entrance-gate, the nave of the church, Early English, and the piers of the tower. Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., in a short address, said the Abbey was one of the finest examples of the

period. It was founded in 1147, twelve monks from Durham, after wandering about, settling down in that rocky place, part of the manor of Maltby. In 1343 the Earl of Surrey, admiring the beauty of the structure, gave them one of the churches in the neighbourhood. Matilda, Countess of Cambridge, in 1440, who had her principal residence at Conisborough, wished to be buried in the Abbey of Roche, "in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, before her image, in the south part of the church of the monastery, and I will that a stone of alabaster may lie above my grave, raised up like a tomb, with an image, the fashion of which I leave to my executors." Of that tomb nothing had been found. The Abbey was suppressed in 1539, and was allowed to go to ruin in the usual way, being used as a quarry for the neighbourhood, and then "Capability Brown" came into those parts and promptly levelled down the abbey, leaving only those masses of ruins. It was hoped to complete the excavations as far as the main buildings were concerned before long. It was a very good example of a Cistercian church, consisting of a presbytery, transept, two chapels, and a nave with eight bays. The block of the high altar still remained. The north wall of the presbytery was magnificent fourteenth-century work, and in the nave were tombstones of a late date. In the floor was a very fine example of a floor drain. Its purpose was not clear, but it had been suggested that it was to take away holy water. Sir H. Howorth and M. Camille Eulart also spoke. At Tickhill Castle, a Norman stronghold, Mr. St. John Hope was cicerone.

The final excursion of the Institute, on Monday, 27th, was, unfortunately, marred to some extent by the frequent heavy showers of rain. The place visited was the famous Carthusian Priory at Mount Grace, where Mr. Micklethwaite read a paper on "The Carthusian Monks and their Life." Mr. St. John Hope took the party round the ruins.

The annual summer excursion of the THOROTON SOCIETY, the local archaeological society of Nottingham, was made the occasion of a visit to the district lying to the south-east of the town. The Early English church of All Saints at Gedling was first visited. A feature of this church is the exceptional entasis of the spire; there is also a low side-window and ancient effigy of a deacon in stone. Gonalston was next visited. There was a fourteenth-century church here until 1853, when it was almost entirely rebuilt. Here are three stone effigies, probably those of members of the De Hertz family; the oldest is in a complete suit of mail armour (1250). The chancel floor is two steps lower than the level of the nave. At Hoveringham there is a Norman tympanum representing St. Michael and the Church. The font is very old, and was originally a water-stoup from Thurgarton Priory, which is only a short distance away. The Early English Church which existed here was most unwarrantably pulled down in 1865. Much of its window tracery may now be seen embellishing the gardens of the neighbouring villas. There is an alabaster tomb to Sir Robert Gouxhill and his wife, who was Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Arundel, and widow of the Duke of Norfolk. This has suffered severely at the hands of the destroyers of the old church. Crossing the river Trent, the Rector of East

Bridgford described his church, which is in course of being well restored. This place is associated with the Romans, as the Fosseway runs near by, and the old Roman station of Margidunum was about a mile away. Shelford was the next place of call. This parish is full of memories of the Cromwellian wars. The manor and the Church were both strongly held by the King's troops under Colonel Philip Stanhope, who was killed when the Parliamentary troops under Colonel Hutchinson, the Governor of Nottingham Castle, attacked and carried the manor. The soldiers who garrisoned the church tower were smoked out, and had to surrender. It was in Shelford that an Austin Priory was built, in the time of Henry I., by Ralph de Hanselin, in the honour of the Blessed Virgin. In the time of Henry VIII. the site passed to Sir Michael Stanhope, and continues still in the hands of his descendants. The last place visited was Holme Pierrepont, so closely identified with the illustrious family of Pierrepont since the time (Edward I.) when Sir Henry Pierrepont married the heiress of Manvers. There are some fine tombs and monuments to that family in the church, several of alabaster, which material was so largely used for this purpose in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. A well illustrated volume of the *Transactions* of this Society will very shortly be issued.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A BOOK OF EXMOOR. By F. J. Snell, M.A. With sixty-five illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1903. 8vo., pp. xiii, 339. Price 6s.

Mr. Snell, whose name will be familiar to readers of the *Antiquary*, divides his book into five parts: The Story of the Forest, Animals, Dialect, Folk Lore, and Worthies. Each is rich in interest. Few men have known Exmoor longer or more intimately than Mr. Snell, and this personal knowledge he turns to excellent account in the book before us. The early history of the Forest is briefly but satisfactorily sketched, including a most readable chapter on "Forest Law and Forest Life." A chapter on "The Doones" shows that Blackmore's famous romance, contrary to what some writers have said, was based on a considerable mass of local tradition. The "Tom Faggus" of *Lorna Doone* was heard of at Dulverton, it seems, "long before Blackmore drew his portrait; and the name 'Fergus,' which may be found in the plaster of an old kitchen at South Court, Exford, is popularly believed to refer to the notorious highwayman." Mr. Snell has naturally much to say about the sport for which Exmoor is famous, while the deer, the ponies, and the sheep are fully treated in the part devoted to "Animals." As regards the sheep especially, the author brings to-

gether much little known information from out of the-way sources. The section on "Dialect," including a chapter on the famous "Exmoor Courtship," which is given in full, will attract many readers. The section on "Folk-Lore" is delightful reading, and contains much fresh and first-hand matter. Many superstitions, which are almost extinct in less remote parts of the country, still flourish in the recesses of the Exmoor district. Mr. Snell gives some excellent witch and ghost stories. In fact, the whole section, with its stories of doings on special days and at Christmas, its legends of pixies and barrows and the devil, is quite fascinating. A section on some of the worthies whose names are associated with the district—Sir Thomas Acland, the Rev. John Russell, and others—concludes a book which is pleasantly written from a fullness of accurate knowledge, and is delightfully and profusely illustrated. The index could have borne some expansion.

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THE ARTS IN EARLY ENGLAND. By G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. With plans and illustrations. Two volumes. London: *John Murray*, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 388; xx, 351. Price 16s. net each volume.

In these volumes the Fine Art Professor of Edinburgh University has made a notable contribution to the serious study of the organic history of the applied arts in England. They comprise a laborious examination of much material, and they represent what must have been a patient and diligent inquiry into the early origins of the subject. The result is a work which we do not doubt will be for many years the standard reply to those who seek "the primitive" in English craft work, especially architectural, and the service which the author has rendered is the supply of carefully-sifted information concerning pre-Norman time. Just as in pure English history it is regrettable that a number of children are not taught about the men and events which moulded their Motherland before the magic year 1066, so it has always been something of a reproach that the pre-Norman origins of art have rested in comparative obscurity. Mr. Baldwin Brown, it is true, is able to refer in his copious footnotes to a multitude of authors and authorities whose scattered remarks illustrate his theme; but he is himself entitled to the credit of bringing practically all the available knowledge into one work, which, as we have already suggested, is a serious and up-to-date contribution to the systematic study of the subject.

In his first volume he treats of the life of England in its relation to the arts, truly declaring that it is impossible to write about pre-Conquest Churches or other monuments of the Anglo-Saxon period without some preliminary account of schools and provinces, ecclesiastics and statesmen. In this recognition of the necessity for creating an historical environment for his technical treatise, we think the author is entirely right; it may be that he runs rather to prolixity in some of his chapters, as in that devoted to "The Conversion of England" and the following chapter on "The English Missionary Bishop and his Monastic Seat," which, by their very titles, wander outside the corners of his theme. On the other hand, the lengthy

chapter on "The Country and the Town a Thousand Years Ago" is none too long, and happily recreates with vivid and accurate touches the life of our forefathers of King Alfred's time. Again, the account of "The Saxon Monastery in its Relation to Learning and Arts" is exactly what was wanted to supply an inspiring picture of the first age of English monasticism, "a golden age of practical and intellectual effort, and of devotion to large ideals of the Church's mission to mankind."

The second volume deals with the more technical matters, and betrays the not unexpected truth that we have to estimate "the arts in Early England" from the relics of ecclesiastical architecture. After describing the Roman, Celtic, and other foreign sources of that art, the author examines the different types and features of Saxon Churches, and concludes with an exhaustive catalogue of the 180 and odd buildings which in part or whole come under that category. We imagine that it will come as a revelation to many who already knew of notorious examples like the timber church at Greenstead, Essex, and the splendid structure at Earls Barton, to learn that Great Britain possesses so many instances of pre-Conquest work.

There may be those who think that as matter of evidence Mr. Baldwin Brown ought not to have scorned the facilities of photographic blocks for his illustrations. The numerous figures in his volumes are almost all from line-drawings by Mrs. Baldwin Brown, and while we are quite sure that, æsthetically, they are a welcome change from a plethora of "half-tone" mechanical reproductions, we are also prepared to believe that they are completely accurate and even more suggestive than photographs would be. They are decidedly a feature of the work.

* * *

THE BLOODY BRIDGE AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING TO THE INSURRECTION OF 1641. By Thomas Fitzpatrick, LL.D. Dublin: *Sealy, Bryers and Walker*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xl, 296. Price 10s.

This is not a book to be recommended to those who read history simply for pleasure. It contains no well-written, connected narrative. But to students of the painful confused chapters of Irish history it will be of considerable value. Many of the blackest charges and strongest accusations made by a long series of writers from Temple to Froude against the Irish and their religion are based on the Depositions preserved in Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Fitzpatrick goes through one charge after another—he examines, for example, the various stories of the alleged massacre at "Bloody Bridge," co. Down, of atrocities at the capture by surprise of Newry, and many other incidents of horror—and sifts the various lurid stories, examining them in the light of all the evidence obtainable, including the Depositions, which are supposed to be the solid foundation of the dreadful charges made against the rebels, and showing conclusively to any unprejudiced student that the tales of horror, to say the least of them, contain a very large amount of exaggeration. In dealing with some of Froude's statements Dr. Fitzpatrick has an easy task. Froude's partisanship and hasty inaccuracy have long been a

byword, so that Dr. Fitzpatrick here simply slays the slain. There can be no doubt, when all deductions have been made, that much bloodshed and many retaliatory acts of cruelty on both sides marked the Insurrection of 1641; but Dr. Fitzpatrick, although allowance must be made for his evident bias, shows more clearly than has been shown before how greatly exaggerated are the wild and horrible stories on which have been based the indictment of both a nation and a creed.

* * *

IRELAND UNDER ELIZABETH. Chapters towards a History of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth; being a portion of the History of Catholic Ireland by Don Philip O'Sullivan Bear. Translated from the original Latin by Matthew J. Byrne. Dublin: *Sealy, Bryers and Walker*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xlvii, 212. Price 7s. 6d.

From the publishers of Dr. Fitzpatrick's researches comes another noteworthy contribution to the study of Irish history. O'Sullivan Bear's *Compendium of the History of Catholic Ireland*, which covered the whole period from the misty days of Hibernian origins to the author's own time, was printed and published at Lisbon in the year 1621. Mr. Byrne has selected for translation the books and chapters which treat of the history of the "distressful country" during the time of Queen Elizabeth, or, rather, during the first twenty-nine years of her reign—from 1558 to 1588. The whole is, of course, written from a strongly, even fiercely, Roman Catholic point of view. The writer regarded Elizabeth and the changes which her reign brought with an abhorrence which he makes no attempt to hide; and some of his stories must be received with the same degree of caution as is required when reading the stories and charges made by extremists on the other side. The student, however, who is prepared to make the necessary allowances, will be grateful to Mr. Byrne for making accessible to him a contemporary work of no small value, which is interesting not only from the wider, historical point of view, but for the many sidelights it throws on the minor details of the life of the period. Both this volume and Dr. Fitzpatrick's studies, noticed above, are very creditably produced.

* * *

MILTON ON THE CONTINENT. By Mrs. Fanny Byse. With illustrations, a historical chart, and an original portrait of Galileo. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Crown 8vo., vellum wrapper, pp. 77. Price 3s. 6d.

This essay deals with Milton's "twin poems," 'Il Penseroso' and 'L'Allegro,' which manuals of English literature and biographies of Milton attribute invariably to a period of his life when he could not have gone through what he describes. It is certainly an interesting piece of advocacy. Mrs. Byse has clearly given much affection and industry to her task, inspired by a long residence in Bex. Starting from an instinctive feeling that the poems, published in 1645, must have directly drawn upon foreign sources for ideas and details, she has long been at pains to identify them with the poet's Continental tour of 1638, 1639. It is impossible here to represent

at all fully the nature or the results of her inquiry, and, on the other hand, it would be unfair to condemn so conscientious a study by pointing out certain holes and slips in her logical methods. We have read the whole essay carefully, and we are not convinced that her case is proved; the question is too often begged. But we hasten to say that Mrs. Byse's pages are most suggestive, and contain a number of literary allusions to Swiss and Italian scenery and history which it was well worth while to collect for students of Milton. The truth is that it is a literary problem, the attacks on which have as much value as the solution; and Mrs. Byse has at least made her attack with a zealous desire to exhibit the truth.

The reproduction of Count Galletti's portrait of Galileo is noteworthy, but, in spite of Mrs. Byse's explanation, the views of Bex do not seem to us to do credit to the otherwise tasteful form of the volume.

* * *

KENSINGTON; HOLBORN AND BLOOMSBURY; HAMMERSMITH, FULHAM, AND PUTNEY; MAYFAIR, BELGRAVIA, AND BAYSWATER. Four volumes in "The Fascination of London" Series. By the late Sir W. Besant, G. E. Mitton, and others. With frontispieces and maps. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1903. Foolscap 8vo., about 100 pp. each. Price, in cloth, 1s. 6d. net; in leather, 2s. net. each.

The names written above show the area covered by the latest four volumes which have reached us in this handy and informing series. We have already (*ante*, p. 253) paid our meed of praise to this useful enterprise, which enjoys the posthumous sanction of one who loved and knew London well. But being so, we are bound, in true antiquary fashion, to regret a certain laziness (to give it no harder name) which has crept into its control. Books of historical topography demand a careful accuracy second only to that of books of law in the nice narration of particular facts, and this is as necessary for the instruction of posterity as it is for the delight of the present generation. It would, of course, be impossible to err in large matters with regard to London, but Mr. Mitton and his collaborators (whose work it is, indeed, difficult for the reader here to differentiate) should preserve the high standard of precision which, perhaps in actual handiwork of Sir Walter Besant, was shown in earlier volumes. Truth in detail is so essential that it is permissible to fasten upon small instances of error. For instance, in the *Holborn* volume (at p. 39) the fine cartoon by Hogarth has for some years been in the Library Vestibule, and not in the Old Hall of Lincoln's Inn; and (at p. 42) Ben Jonson is assigned as a bricklayer to the library begun in 1543, instead of, as the story goes, to the gateway off Chancery Lane. In the *Kensington* volume we looked in vain for the name of "Lord Leighton" in an index which includes many names of less note; but on p. 85 we find that "Sir Frederick (*sic*) . . . lived at No. 2, which has been presented to the nation"—a slovenly misstatement. In the *Hammersmith* volume are some egregious slips, the more regrettable because that is a vicinity which has sadly lacked a history since the distant days of Faulkner. On p. 18 we read of Hammersmith Terrace running to

Chiswick "Hall"—a very obvious printer's error for "Mall"; and we read of Murphy, who lived at "No. 17," when there have always been and are sixteen houses only on this terrace of many associations. We think William Morris would have chuckled (at p. 17) to see the academic letters "R.A." added to his name; but we are sure that he would have taken less kindly to "Sir William Morris" on p. 27!

* * *

MEMORIALS OF OLD NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Edited by Alice Dryden. With many illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. vi, 250. Price 15s. net.

Here is a charming collection of antiquarian and topographical chit-chat, as pleasant to read as it is attractive to look at in its livery of white and red. Among the contents are several of the late Sir H. Dryden's notes on the county, which Miss Dryden has reprinted, in a judiciously abbreviated form, from the reports of various architectural societies. They treat of the Castle of Tichmarsh, of which the merest indications remain; the Northamptonshire Militia, *temp.* Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; and the Hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist at Northampton. Miss Dryden opens the volume with a very pleasant, readable paper on Northamptonshire Villages, the attractions of which she in no way exaggerates. The crosses at Higham Ferrers, Brigstock, and Helpston, and other relics of antiquity are described. Speaking of village industries, Miss Dryden remarks that "about the only one carried on with the same tools that were used two or more centuries ago is lace-making, which has had a much-desired revival of late in many of its old haunts." The cultivation of woad, which was still carried on less than a century ago, has left its mark on some of the field-names. Other papers by Miss Dryden are on the Northamptonshire Homes of George Washington's Ancestors; The Royal Forests, of which but few traces remain; Queen Eleanor's Crosses—the county contains two of the three remaining crosses; Two Edwardian Houses—Woodcroft and Northborough; and Sir Christopher Hatton and His Homes. Lady Knightley, appropriately enough, writes on Fawsley; Mr. A. Hartshorne treats briefly the Monumental Effigies, in which the county is rich; Mr. Jourdain sends contributions on The History of Northampton Town, The Gunpowder Plot, Sir Thomas Tresham and his Symbolic Buildings, Fotheringhay and its Memories, and The Literary Associations of the County, which are many. Papers on Drayton, by Mr. W. R. Adkins, and on John Dryden in Northamptonshire, by Mr. P. Mundy, complete an entertaining volume. The many illustrations, mostly from photographs, add greatly to the attraction of the book.

* * *

The Library Committee of the City Corporation have issued at the nominal price of one shilling a *Catalogue of the Collection of London Antiquities in the Guildhall Museum*. It is an excellent and most useful compilation. Mr. Charles Welch contributes a full and lucid Introduction, which accounts for the provenance of most of the articles and collections

catalogued. In the catalogue itself the place where each item was found is, as far as possible, indicated. The collection includes antiquities which represent every stage of London history from the dim palæolithic past down to the mediæval and later periods. The value of the catalogue, which is a marvel of cheapness, is much enhanced by the fine series of 100 excellent plates, in which a very large number of the antiquities are figured.

* * *

Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies concludes his study of the "Mantling, or Lambrequin," in the *Genealogical Magazine*, August. Other contents of the number are: "The Right to bear Arms in Germany," "A Southwark Family," and the continuation of Mr. Romanes's "Old Scottish Manuscript." Among the illustrations is a portrait of Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms. The *Architectural Review*, August, contains another instalment, with many illustrations, of "English Mediæval Figure-Sculpture," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner. The number also contains three very interesting sets of illustrations, capitally reproduced from photographs, of very diverse subjects—viz., the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's, with Stevens's Model in Position; Philæ; and The New Gare d'Orléans at Paris. The article on Philæ, now so sadly altered, is by Mr. Ronald P. Jones.

We have also received the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, July, containing, *inter alia*, a paper on "Virginia Water," and the continuation of the transcript of the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of St. Mary, Thame; the *East Anglian*, May; *Architects' Magazine*, July; *Burlington Gazette*, August; *Sale Prices*, July 31; and the *Poster and Post-Card Collector*, July.



Correspondence.

THE ORIGIN OF RUDE-STONE MONUMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

WE have evidence that stone circles may have existed from all time by natural processes, say by denudation—soft earth being washed away exposed the solid stone—or by transposition, as when large boulders have been transported by glacial or fluvial action. Such sites, attracting the attention of early man, would be regarded as a sort of temple, and become hallowed by diverse usages; later on, as men migrated, they would carry with them the instinct to erect such structures for similar uses. So we find monoliths, obelisks, menhirs, sculptured pillars, either dedicated to certain deities or raised to commemorate illustrious individuals; these expanded from circles, such as Stennis, Avebury, Stonehenge, Rollright, Stanton Drew, to alignments, avenues such as Carnac, Merivale, etc. It is easy for observers to recognise the hand of man

to some extent in all, but we have no valid record of their origins; as, for instance, Avebury might have originated in a natural deposit utilized by man, long prior to the date assumed for Stonehenge, which contains diverse qualities of material, and shows plain marks of tooling.

The vast assemblage at Carnac in France points to a natural deposit adapted to barbarous usages, perhaps in humble imitation of the forty columns at Persepolis, "forty" being an indefinite numeral equivalent to our word "countless"; or, again, the vast columned temples of Egypt.

Those, however, whose attention has been confined to the known objects on record which are ascribed to man may be asked to direct attention to the part circle on the Matoppo Hills in South Africa, chosen by the late Cecil Rhodes for his place of sepulture; that singular compound of sagacity and romance, having unlimited command of funds, selected this "out-of-the-way" site in the idea that it would always command attention and eventually become the centre of a densely populated locality. Here is a part circle of gigantic boulders placed by the hand of Nature on a lofty site, and to all appearance hitherto untouched by the hand of man; now, if this be admitted, why may not the Avebury circle have so originated?

Wiltshire is a county full of rude stone monuments, some exposed, some completed as tumuli or barrows, and the instinct of grandeur has developed the practice to an extent unsurpassed elsewhere; experts observe and speculate as to their motive and origin, and travellers bring various reports to assist comparison. We conjure up ideas of ritual and bardic performances, but the Hebrew heptateuch has bequeathed to us intimate details hereon never before repeated till that natural phenomenon in South Africa caught the attention of the founder of Rhodesia; and now we can watch the progress of its completion with exact knowledge of the facts, a knowledge hidden from us as to Avebury and Stonehenge. We read in the Book of Joshua about an artificial stone circle of moderate dimensions; the boulders, having been "picked up" from the bed of the river Jordan, were erected as a memorial in Gilgal. The reduplication marks the emphasis of a chief or head circle; root, say "to roll," and closely related to Golgotha. In the Book of Genesis, Jacob and his father-in-law, Laban, after a violent altercation, come to a friendly agreement, and erect a stone monument with a cairn as a boundary with a curious play upon words; thus, ch. xxxi. 45, Jacob took a stone and set it up for a "mitsbah" or pillar; in verse 46 they took stones and made a "gal" or heap, where they dined, and Jacob called it a "galeed," strictly the same word as Gilead, for a witness; the suffix spelled *ed* is much the same as the Latin *id* in "idem," as a thing identified, like a deed signed and witnessed. This word *mitsbah*, put for pillar, is the "mastaba" so well known to Egyptian explorers as a pseudo-pyramid, a something fixed, and it compares with the Latin *stabo*, "ts" for "st," a sort of boustrophedon transition.

But, as we see, *mitsbah* becomes altered to *mitspah*, a watch-tower or "look-out"; the root is in *tsephah*, "to spy," like the O.H.G. *spehon*, Latin *speco*, so the heap and the pillar represent our cairn and monolith. But later on the "heap" is converted

into a "mount"; read *mound*, Hebrew *hor*, Greek *oros*.

Reverting to *mitsbah*, it should be compared with *mitsbeach*, "an altar" (see Exod. xxix. 12); the word is constructed from *avach*, "to slay" a victim for sacrifice. Such altars were sprinkled with blood (see Lev. vii. 2), "The blood thereof shalt thou sprinkle round about upon the 'mitsbeach' or altar." What was the primitive shape of such an altar? Generally we get an idea of faggots piled up for cremation; impossible if the flesh is for food. So we may conjecture a flat stone with supports; take, for instance, "Kit's Coity House" in Kent, a well-preserved cromlech, having a flat stone incumbent on three monoliths. Tradition has it that the Druids offered sacrifice on such tombs and sprinkled them with blood (see Caesar's B. G., iii. 2; vi. 13, 21). Kit's Coity House is primarily a tomb, and such structures at an early period were always covered in to form a stupa, tumulus, or barrow; but by all accounts the survivors of Catigern had no leisure to finish his tomb off in proper style. Now it is very curious to note that the structure of such a cromlech forms an exact model for the modern butcher's block, a tripod with a solid top for carving the slain victim for daily food.

The minute directions given in the heptateuch as above described are well worth the attention of modern antiquaries as an illustration of early nomadic life, strictly comparable to the remains we now study as rude stone monuments.

A. HALL.

Highbury.

"MOUNDS OF MYSTERY."

(See *ante*, p. 244.)

TO THE EDITOR.

I CANNOT claim to be the parent of this phrase, so applicable to our "mount and court" forts. I think the expression originated with Mr. George Neilson. Honour to whom honour is due!

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or *à la mode* contributions.



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

THE autumn meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Association was held at Cuckfield early in September. The parish church was first visited, its most interesting features being described by the Rev. Canon Cooper, the Vicar. He directed special attention to the remarkable series of Burrell monuments on the south wall—including a specimen of Flaxman's work—extending over a period of 300 years. A brief account of the Burrell family, their association with Holmstead, in Cuckfield parish, as ironmasters, was an interesting chapter of local history. The monuments in other parts of the church introduced the Sergison family, associated with the parish for several centuries. The large figure in the chancel was a Sergison monument over which, it appeared, there was some parish revolt at the time of its erection. Two of the oldest registers of the church, bearing the Burrell arms on them, were displayed in the tower as interesting curiosities, also a 1636 pewter and other church plate. The charter for a market at Cuckfield granted by Charles II. was also shown. The party then walked to Cuckfield Park, the Sergison mansion, now in the occupation of Mr. L. Breitmeyer, who courteously permitted inspection of the fine old interior. After luncheon an excursion was made to Slaugham and Bolney. At both places Mr. P. M. Johnston described the architectural features of the churches, and at Slaugham Place Canon Cooper discoursed

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on the ruins of the old mansion. At Bolney Church the parish clerk showed with pride the huge iron key that opened the mediæval lock, which was still in working order of the south door. The whole day passed off most successfully.

A portion of the finds of Central Asian antiquities made by Dr. Stein has been arranged in the Asiatic Saloon at the British Museum. A full description of these inscribed tablets and other relics appeared in the *Times* of September 8.

Mr. George Fellows, of Beeston Fields, Nottingham, sends us the following interesting note: "When in Scotland in August I was speaking to a keeper who lives at Newtonmore. He told me that he could remember when he was a small child an old woman who lived in Kingussie telling him how she could remember seeing the Highlanders, after the Battle of Culloden, coming over the hills and assembling in the flat by the river Spey, near where the ruined barracks of Ruthven stand. Here Prince Charlie addressed and dismissed them. The keeper is about sixty-six years of age. The old woman lived to be 105. I was therefore speaking to a man who had been in communication with an eye-witness of the doings in 1746—i.e., 157 years previous to our conversation! The longer the keeper lives, so much more interesting will this link with the past become."

Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt has just published a Fourth Series of his *Bibliographical Collections and Notes*, being the result of his labours from 1893 to 1903, and forming a volume of 448 pages, uniform with its predecessors. Only 150 copies have been printed, the number calculated to be required for possessors of the existing series. The volume embraces a large number of extraordinary rarities. The publisher is Mr. Quaritch. Mr. Hazlitt is at the same time bringing out a second edition of his monograph on *Shakespeare*, with important additions.

Lambeth Palace is in the hands of the builders at present, owing to the decay which has overtaken portions of the tower and other

parts of the western wing of the building. The brickwork and stone coping of the tower and battlement were in a dangerous condition, the decay having been brought about by the presence of chemicals from a neighbouring factory in the air. The work of restoration will take some weeks. Much of the brickwork of the ancient building still remains in good condition.

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The Benchers of Gray's Inn having resolved to pull down the high wall along Theobald's Road, which concealed the garden from view from that side, says the *Builder*, the building of a dwarf wall with railing has been begun. Entries in the records of the Society's proceedings go to show that the gardens were originally laid out and planted by Sir Francis Bacon. Orders made in 1597-1600 relate to payments "of a summe of £7 15s. 4d. due to Mr. Bacon for planting of trees in the walkes," of a sum not exceeding £70 for a further supply of more "yonge elme trees . . . and a new rayle and quicksett hedge . . . upon the upper long walke at the good discretion of Mr. Bacon and Mr. Wilbraham," and of £60 6s. 8d. "payd and allowed unto Mr. Bacon for money disbursed about the garnishing of the walkes." On the upper long walk, by the wall, Bacon, when Solicitor-General, erected a summer-house, which he dedicated (1609) to the memory of Jeremiah Bettenham, Reader of the Inn. The summer-house, as well as the ninety elm and three walnut trees, of which the situations are exactly specified in the records for 1583, have alike disappeared; but close by the cistern on one of the lawns still stands the catalpa tree which it is said was planted by Bacon. Spedding tells us, in his *Letters and Life of Bacon*, that Raleigh, when on the eve of starting for his last expedition to America, held long converse with him in Gray's Inn Walks, which afterwards became a highly fashionable place of resort, and are so mentioned by Howell, Pepys, Dryden, Addison, and other writers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

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Mr. W. B. Redfern, of Cambridge, calls our attention to the destruction of the old Falcon Inn of that town. "The Falcon Inn Yard,"

he writes, "in Pettycurry, has always been one of the sights of Cambridge for those of antiquarian tastes, or with an eye for the picturesque; and now it can no longer be numbered among the few remaining interesting 'bits' of our old town, for, like so many of its kind, it has been removed to make way for modern improvements. So quietly has the old Falcon taken its flight that I fear our local photographers have not secured pictures of the buildings, and I think its destruction has escaped even the lynx-eyed representatives of the press. Personally, as an antiquary, I am consoled by the fact that I have retained my water-colour drawing of this famous old inn, which I made some twenty-five years ago for *Old Cambridge*."

From Mr. Redfern's *Old Cambridge* we take the following early notices of the ancient hostelry: "In the will of 'Richard Kinge, of Wysbyche,' made in 1504, is the following passage: 'I give and bequeath unto the prior and convent of Barnwell, in the diocese of Ely, my house in Petycury in Cambrige, called the Fawcon, with all manner of lands and appurtenances thereto belonging, under this condycyon: that the said prior and convent shall put their common seale to the indentures made by thadvyse and counsell of John Purgold and William Nelson, betwixt the said prior and convent and me, of and for a yerely obyte to be kept at Barnwell, for my soule or other my frendys soulls.'

"The Falcon Inn is also mentioned in a deed relating to a dispute between the Prior and Convent of Barnwell and the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town in 1516; and again, in 1528, in the Town Treasurer's account is given the cost of 'a Gallon of Whyte Wyne and a Potell of Red Wyne' from the 'Faucon'; and, later still, in the time of Queen Mary, January 6, 1557, there was performed 'a play at the Fawkon Inn.'"

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In the *Newcastle Chronicle* Mr. John Robinson describes the tithe-barn at Bishopwearmouth, now used as a warehouse, which is in a good state of preservation. "It is of the same period," he says, "as the ancient Rectory, the whole of the walls being of limestone boulders. The east gable is high pitched, and stands about 30 inches above

the roof, which is of pantiles, but the lower portions are remains of the original large flagstones. The huge oaken beams are yet as solid as when first put in. The walls are about 3 feet thick, and the only light from the east end is from two long open slits, or 'bowl-holes,' 3 inches wide on the outside and 12 inches inside. The building had evidently been much longer than it is at present, for the west-end gable is not so old as the east end; but internally there has been no structural alteration with the roof. The old Rectory walls, portions of which are yet standing, are on a line with the east gable of the tithe-barn, only the heavy buttresses of the barn gable projecting into the present back street, formerly part of the Rector's park."



Canon Alderson and other antiquaries, says the *Northampton Mercury*, have made a most interesting discovery in the cathedral library at Peterborough. When examining the manuscripts and records they found amongst the collection bequeathed by Bishop White Kennett a small volume of the fourteenth century, containing copies of ancient charters relating to Peterborough. This book is endorsed by Bishop Kennett as having been bought by him at Cambridge in 1714. In turning over the pages they came across, slightly fastened to one of them, a document, which proved to be an original charter of Edward the Confessor to the Abbot of Burgh, of the year 1060, signed by King Edward, and attested by Queen Edith, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Harold, Tosti (Harold's brother), Godric, and others. The charter conveys the manor of Fiskerton to the Abbot Leofricus, and is in very good condition. Hitherto the only known relic of the Benedictine Library, which was destroyed by Colonel Cromwell's soldiers, was the Swaffham Manuscript, which is of universal reputation; but this newly-found document is much earlier, as the Swaffham Manuscript was written by Hugh Candidus in the twelfth century. This Swaffham relic was saved by the ingenuity of an inferior official of the cathedral, who inquired among the soldiers for an old Bible. He gave the soldier a small sum for it, and made him write the receipt inside the book itself.

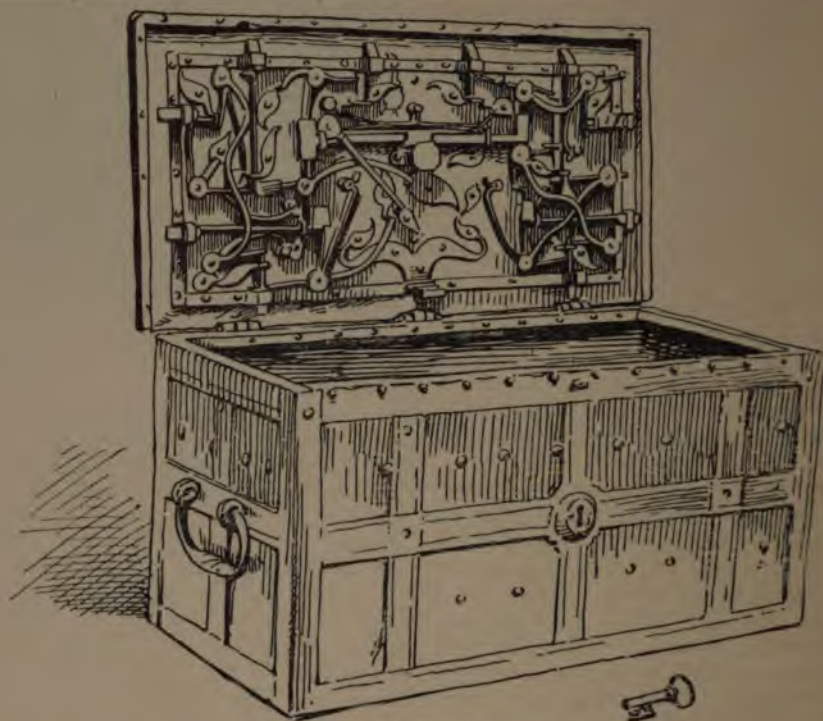
We have received No. 15 of the "Hull Museum Publications," being the fifth *Quarterly Record of Additions* (price 1d.), by Mr. T. Sheppard, the curator. The most interesting item is that shown in the drawing on the next page, the block being kindly lent by Mr. Sheppard. "It is a treasure chest," writes the curator, "of wrought iron, of exceptionally strong make and fine workmanship. It was found in an excavation on the site of the old Sugar-house Wharf, Lime Street, Hull, some time ago, and has been presented to the Hull Museum by Mr. W. Webster. . . . On opening the lid for the first time, it was found that the entire area was covered with an elaborate lock of most intricate workmanship, which had no fewer than ten bolts. . . . In the front of the box is a dummy keyhole, which, however, is useless, the proper keyhole being on the upper part of the lid. The chest measures 3 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 7 inches broad, is about the same height, and weighs about a couple of hundredweight. Inside there had once been a small locker, the lid of which has now disappeared. Originally a plate of steel had covered the entire lock on the lid; one of the fasteners still remains in the chest. This was probably finely chased, but had been torn away at some period previous to the burial of the chest. . . . The box probably dates about the year 1650, just after the Civil War."



Adverting to Mr. I. C. Gould's note on "Mounds of Mystery" in last month's *Antiquary*, p. 288, the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley writes: "I neither said, nor did I imply, that Mr. Gould was 'the parent of this phrase'; I merely quoted him as having aptly employed it. When doing so, however, he did not mention its 'parent.'"



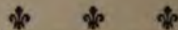
In August important excavations were made in some fields at Brough, Derbyshire, between Bradwell and Hope, under the direction of Mr. John Garstang. Tradition had long pointed to these fields as the site of a Roman military stronghold, and many Roman antiquities of various kinds have been turned up from time to time by the plough. Mr. Garstang's helpers have revealed the existence of an important Roman fort, and have found



OLD IRON TREASURE CHEST.

a large Roman bath, and many minor remains, including a very fine altar, inscribed stones, a quantity of bones, a ram's head with the horns, and some round catapult stones. The walls of the fort have been traced round an area of about 3 acres. Mr. Garstang says that it is a fortress of the type built in the first and second centuries. Indications of three gateways have so far been found. The *prætorium*, although the full extent of it has not been laid bare, has every appearance of being unusually large. The altar unearthed is described as "of grit stone, magnificently worked, and, although small, is one of the most perfect specimens ever found." This altar and other remains have been deposited in the Buxton Museum. The walls have been covered up and operations suspended for the season. Mr. P. H. Currey, the honorary secretary of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, under whose auspices the excavations were made, appeals for help to proceed by-and-by systematically and thoroughly with the work.

Under the direction of Mr. St. George Gray, curator of Taunton Museum, some ancient British barrows have been opened at Martinstown, near Dorchester, and with interesting results. In one small barrow was discovered a quantity of pottery and human remains, including a perfect skeleton, the latter being the primary interment. The finds in a larger barrow included a large British urn, covering cremated remains which were wrapped in some material of cloth or rushes, the texture of which is still traceable. A large number of worked flints were also discovered. In another barrow close by have been found a vase and a bronze knife with a portion of a willow handle.



As mentioned in another part of this number of the *Antiquary*, Mr. W. J. Nichols read a paper, during the recent Congress of the British Archæological Association at Sheffield, on the remarkable underground passages near Chislehurst. On September 9 he con-

ducted a party of antiquaries over these caves and passages, and pointed out the remarkable peculiarities and vast extent of the area which had been excavated for many miles underground at a period to which at present no definite date can be assigned. Starting from the only entrance in the face of the cliff, close to the railway-station, the party perambulated about four miles of passages, which appear to be formed with considerable regularity, measuring about 6 to 10 feet in height, with occasional dips of less height, and a breadth of 3 to 12 feet. The walls in the solid chalk show numerous marks of the workman's pick, and they curve in slightly at the top, with a flat roof formed by the under surface of a stratum of chalk. There are alcoves or side chambers with beehive-shaped domes, daises, or altars, side passages ending in a cul-de-sac, and in one of these labyrinthine walks is a well of very fine and true work, and reaching to about 300 feet in depth. Conjectures have been widely hazarded as to the object of these workings, but nothing at present is definite beyond the fact that Roman pottery and worked flints have been found.



An ancient Roman burial-ground in a field on the property of Earl Temple, in the parish of Newton St. Loe, has lately been explored. "The finds made," says the *Bristol Mercury* of September 8, "during the recent researches include a fine ring-key, the head of a stone axe, a coin of Victorinus, and a large quantity of pottery and bones, the pottery unfortunately being very much broken. A careful and prolonged examination of the spot may lead to further important disclosures. The coins found embrace a period from A.D. 265 to A.D. 395, the time during which the ground was probably in use. It is worthy of mention that a Roman villa, with an exquisite pavement, was brought to light on the formation of the railway many years ago not far from this place of burial, with which it was no doubt connected."



A few other home discoveries may here be noted. A stone cist, containing a skeleton fairly intact, has been discovered on the farm of Moredun Mains, near Edinburgh. The cist was examined and photographed

by officials of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. At Byntre Church, East Dereham, a Norman piscina has been found hidden among a lot of rubbish in a locker in the tower. The Rector describes it as "a pillar, a trifle over 15 inches high, base and capital 7 inches by 5½ inches, girth of shaft 18 inches. There is a round below the capital and above the base, the whole being early Norman work." Two urns—one supposed to have been a "food vessel"—and a portion of a small drinking vessel have been unearthed near Braintree, Essex, close to the site of an ancient lake dwelling. The pottery is early British.



Abroad the most remarkable discovery to chronicle is the finding of the base of Domitian's equestrian statue in the Roman Forum. "Guided by the clue afforded in the first poem of Statius' *Silvae*," says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, "and by the later modifications in the arrangement of the central portion of the Roman Forum, Signor Boni, the head director of the excavations, has now unearthed the enormous pedestal which once bore the equestrian statue of Domitian, reared in honour of that Emperor's triumphant campaign against the Catti and the Daci. The base of this colossus measures 40 feet in length, 20 feet in width, and 10 feet in thickness, and lay about 5 feet beneath the present level of the Forum. Traces of the sockets wherein were the iron supports of the bronze statue and remnants of the horse's feet go to show that the horse and the figure of the Emperor Domitian were six times larger in size than the recently unearthed pedestal. The pedestal is situated towards the centre of the Forum. The statue has the Basilica Pauli on its left, the spacious Basilica Julia to its right, and the Temple of Vespasian in its rear. The discovery confirms the speculations of earlier archaeologists, and is of extraordinary importance as regards the Forum topography in the first century of the Empire."



Illustrations, from photographs, of recent archaeological discoveries at Phæstus, in the south of Crete, and of the remains of the viking ship lately found in Norway, appeared

in the *Illustrated London News* of September 12.



The Wheatsheaf Hotel at High Wycombe, Bucks, which surrendered its license at the last Brewster Sessions after having been a licensed house for 300 years, has lately come under the auctioneer's hammer and been disposed of for £865. The hostelry, which possesses exceedingly quaint architectural features, was formerly one of the old coaching-houses between London and Oxford.



In connection with the recent fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, an appeal is being issued to the members and to the general public to assist in providing suitable accommodation for the collections of the Society, which in every branch of its work—books, pictures, birds, fossils, and Wiltshire antiquities of every kind—are not only inadequately housed, but so crowded and buried as to be difficult of access and wholly incapable of proper display. The committee propose to purchase the house and garden adjoining the museum at Devizes, and so provide the much-needed additional room. It is hoped in time to utilize the whole of the space thus acquired, but at present it is proposed to deal only with one portion of the plans which have been prepared by Mr. Ponting, and to erect a building which shall comprise a library, to be called the "Jackson Memorial Library," and a room for the display of antiquities. A sum of £2,000 is asked for, and we warmly commend the appeal not only to all who are interested in the county of Wilts and its antiquities, but to antiquaries in general. Subscriptions may be paid to the financial secretary, Mr. D. Owen, Devizes, or to either of the honorary secretaries, Rev. E. H. Goddard and Mr. E. O. P. Bouverie. In this connection it may be of interest to state that in the issues of the *Antiquary* for November and December we hope to print a paper, with many illustrations, on the contents of the museum at Devizes, written by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, M.A.



In the Section of Anthropology at the meeting of the British Association on September 15,

Mr. Arthur Evans read a paper, illustrated with lantern slides, on his recent excavations at Knossos. In the course of it he said that the investigation of the cause of a slight depression in the pavement of a storeroom immediately north-east of the east pillar room had led to a discovery of extraordinary interest. Beneath the pavement and a small superficial cist belonging to the latest palace period were found two spacious repositories of massive stonework, containing, in addition to a store of early vases, a quantity of relics from a shrine. These had evidently been ransacked in search for precious metals at the time of reconstruction, but a whole series of objects in a kind of faience, like the so-called Egyptian "porcelain," but of native fabric, had been left therein. The chief of these was a figure of a snake goddess, about 14 inches high, wearing a high tiara, up which a serpent coiled, and holding out two others. Her girdle was formed by the twining snakes, and every feature of her flounced, embroidered dress and bodice was reproduced in colour and relief: A finely-modelled figure of a votary of the same glazed material held out a snake, and parts of another were also preserved. The decorative fittings of the shrine included vases with floral designs, flowers, and foliage in the round, naturalistic imitations of nautilus and cockles, rockwork, and other objects, all made of the same faience. The central aniconic object of the cult, supplied in the formerly discovered shrine of the Double Axe, was here a marble cross of the orthodox Greek shape. The cross also occurred as the type of a series of seal-impressions, doubtless originally belonging to documents connected with the sanctuary found with the other relics. A number of other seal-impressions deposited with these showed figures of divinities and a variety of designs, some of them of great artistic value. An inscribed tablet and clay sealings with graffite characters were also found, exhibiting a form of linear script of a different class from that of the archives found in the chambers belonging to the latest period of the palace. Mr. Evans said, in conclusion, that, in view of these important results, it was obvious that further investigations beneath the later floor-levels must be carried on throughout the palace area, and that the

search for the royal tombs must also be continued.



The two pictures of Salmeston Grange in our last issue were reproduced from photographs used by the kind permission of Mr. E. C. Youens, of Dartford.



The Restoration of the Temple Church in 1810.

BY MR. JOSEPH JEKYLL; *communicated by*
EMILY J. CLIMENSON.

MR. JOSEPH JEKYLL, the celebrated wit and lawyer, was much interested in archæological lore. In 1790 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the same year Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was a member of the Inner Temple, elected Bencher in 1805; also Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, then Prince Regent, in 1815. He was made a Master of Chancery in 1810. In conjunction with Mr. Burrough and others, he was employed by the combined Law Societies to investigate and superintend the restoration of the Temple Church. Mr. Jekyll originally had chambers in Lincoln's Inn, which he sold. In the Temple he occupied chambers on the same staircase as Colman the Younger. The following is his account, taken from his manuscript, of the restoration of the Temple Church. In 1816, being made treasurer of the Temple, he carried a motion for the restoration of the Temple Hall, which was finished the following November, the architect being Mr. Robert Smirke, afterwards knighted. Mr. Jekyll possessed the original design by Mr. Smirke for the doorway into the Temple Hall.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

BY MR. JOSEPH JEKYLL.*

December, 1810.

The Temple Church, having undergone a repair that will do honour to the liberalities and taste of the two Societies, the following

* Mr. Jekyll is responsible for any peculiarities of composition and spelling in all that follows.

sketch of its history, with some suggestions as to slight improvement, are submitted to their considerations, and the more so as so extraordinary a remain in the Metropolis will attract popular attention, and excite antiquarian criticism. The Temple Church was founded in the reign of Henry II., as it is said by many old writers on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The usual form adopted by the Templars, although from the drawing we have from travellers of the Church of Jerusalem it does not appear to be of that shape. The building narrowly escaped in the Fire of London. It was thoroughly repaired in 1682, and the ornamental screen set up in 1695. The south-west part was built with stone; at that period the workmen broke down and destroyed an inscription of great antiquity engraved in Saxon capitals on a semicircular stone placed over the door leading into the cloisters; it was happily preserved, says Stow, by Mr. George Holmes, and is as follows: "Anno ob incarnatione MCLXXXV. Dedicata hic Ecclesia in honorem Mariæ a Domino Eraclio Dei gratia sancta resurrectionis Ecclesia Patriarcha IIII. ides Februarri. Qui cum annuatem petentibus de injuncta sibi Petintibus LX. dies indulsit." It is submitted that this inscription should be restored, and may be done from a facsimile in Stow's book. In 1706 the church was wholly white-washed, gilt, and painted, by the account of Maitland; he adds that the bases of the pillars of the Round Tower were then cased with wainscoat in the improper and unhand-some style we found them, that the effigies of what he terms Knights Templars were cleaned and painted, and the ironwork enclosing them painted and gilt with gold; he adds that all the walls are stone, the pillars of Sussex marble, and there is a noble roof of lead; he calculated the length of the church to be 83 feet, breadth 60 feet, altitude 34 feet. The altitude of the Round Tower 48 feet, diameter 51 feet, circumference 160 feet. Dugdale in his *Origines Juridicæ* gives a most accurate and detailed account of the monuments and inscriptions in the buildings, and it appears that as early as 1683 Plowden's monument was repaired and beautified. He also speaks of the effigy in gray marble of a Bishop near

the Communion table, and truly observes "it is most excellently cut"; of this Bishop there is no memorial. Stow proceeds to speak of the effigies in the Round Tower, and agrees with other writers as to some of them, particularly with Camden, who observes from the holiness of the Templars buried there and of the place, King Henry III. and many noblemen desired to be buried there. Accordingly it is stated there lie—first, Geoffrey de Mandeville, as he is sometimes called Magnaville, Earl of Essex, the shield being charged with his arms. It is expressly stated in an antient manuscript account of the founding of the Walden Abbey in Essex by him that he was buried in the Temple Church (*Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 448). Second, William, Earl of Pembroke, Earl Marshall, Guardian of the Realm in the minority of King Henry III., "A powerful man in his time" (says Camden), read "Comes Pembrochiæ," and this verse, "Miles eram martis mars multos vicer et armis." His arms are on his shield. Third, William, Earl of Pembroke, Earl Marshall, son of William, ob. 1231. Fourth, Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, Earl Marshall, another son of William, ob. 1241. He was slain in a tournament at Hertford. Touching the manner of Gilbert's death, Weever, in his *Antient Funeral Monuments*, p. 443, observes as follows: "Matthew Paris recounts that in the year 1241 Gilbert proclaimed a tournament at Hertford in scorn of the King's authority, whereby such sports were forbidden. It happened that himself running, by the plunging of his horse was cast out of the saddle, and the horse gave him such a stroke on the breast that he died the same day. His bowels were interred in the Abbey of Hertford with the bowels of Sir Robert de Saye, a gallant gentleman slain the same day in the same exercise." Fifth, "Here also," says Stow and Maitland, "lies Robert Rosse, called Fursan; the arms of Ross are on his shield." Weever (p. 443) speaks more particularly of this person, whom he calls Sir Robert Rosse, and mentions the following epitaph of him as formerly existing in the Temple Church: "Hic requiescat—R—Eq—quondam visitator generalis ordinis Milicie Templi in Anglia, Francia, et Italia." "This," continues Weever, "was a fragment

of a funeral inscription insculped upon one of these cross-legged monuments as I found it, among other collections by one studious in antiquities, in Sir Robert Cotton's voluminous library, which he proves by the pedigrees of the said Lord Rosse to have been made in the memory of one Robert Rosse, a Templar who died about the year 1245, and gave to the Templars his manor of Ribston. Sixth, William Plantagenet, fourth son of King Henry III., who died very young about the year 1256. Weever and Rapin both state that he was buried in the Temple Church, where, as has been already observed, the King, his father, had expressed a desire to be interred. An excavation has been made under the effigies, and it is most satisfactorily ascertained that there is no earth or coffin there. The effigies are cut in a high relief of 18 inches out of the solid stone which forms the platform they lie on; the stone resembles the Sussex fire-stone, and is 4 feet thick, selected probably for its facility of being worked, but is consequently very friable, and the effigies could not be elevated without great danger of their being broken. It appears from a knowledge that these illustrious persons had been buried in the Round Tower, and their effigies were all placed in memorial of them at the same period. Each effigy in relief is on a separate stone, for the juncture of the stones is discoverable. Why the resemblance of a coped coffin was placed among them instead of an effigy of the person buried seems a question not easily to be determined; it is thought to resemble the tombs of ecclesiastical persons. This stone coffin is short, and has roses upon it. It may not be irrelevant to conclude these observations with an extract from Grose's *Antiquities of England*, on the subject of cross-legged monumental statues. The learned author cites the opinion of Dr. Nash in his *History of Worcestershire* to this effect: "Not one of the cross-legged monuments belonged to Knights Templars, but as Mr. Habington, in describing those of Alvechurch hath justly expressed it, to Knights of 'the holy voyage.' They are memorials of those devotees who had either been in the Holy War, or had laid themselves under the vow to go thither. None of these cross-legged monuments are of a later date than

Edward II. or the beginning of Edward III., nor than an earlier date than Stephen, when the Crusades began."

(Signed) JOSEPH JEKYLL.

Inner Temple,

November 27, 1810.

December 7, 1810.

In consequence of an alteration deemed necessary, Mr. Jekyll and Mr. Burrough, with others employed by the two Societies, were present to-day at the opening of a stone coffin, on which lies the effigy of a person in episcopal habit, mitre, and crozier, cut in granite with a degree of sculptural merit unusual in ancient times. Of this person so lying in the Temple Church there is no memorial extant; generally it is not probable that an English Bishop should have been interred out of the cathedral of his diocese. The crozier is in his left hand, therefore he could not have been a mitred abbot. The Bishops are generally represented with the crozier in the left hand, the right hand being lifted up in the act of blessing. Eraclius, the consecrator of the church, died beyond the seas; nevertheless, this remain has been conjectured to be a cenotaph to his name erected to his memory. It turns out, however, to be a coffin about 3 feet high and 10 feet long, and with a circular cavity to hold the head. We found a skeleton, the bones of which were in high preservation. It was wrapped in sheet lead, part of which had perished. The lead had been divided longitudinally throughout by some coarse cutting instrument, taking for its direction an incision through a cross in relief on that part of the leaden wrapper which covered the breast of the skeleton. The skull was perfect, the jawbone firm and entire. The front teeth, which had fallen out, confirmed the supposition that the person had died about the middle period of life, which idea corresponded with the visage of the statue. The bones of the skeleton were scattered and disordered; the shoulder-blades lay under the knees, the hip-bones and lower-jaw lay near the feet. From this appearance, as well as from the cutting of the leaden wrapper, it is clear that the tomb had been violated, probably at the period of Tyler's insurrection (4th of Richard the 2nd, Dugdale,

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p. 145). Fragments were also found of what appeared to be the common integuments of the body, and some of fibrous muscular substance, not totally destroyed. Fragments of garments, also, on some of which, round the skull, there were indications of gold tissue; there was also a small portion of very coarse sack-cloth. On the left side of the skeleton there were many pieces of a staff or crozier, corresponding with the place of that on the side of the statue. Directions were given to sift the dust in search of the episcopal ring, but it was not found, and had probably been stolen. At the feet of the skeleton a singular circumstance was observable. There lay parts of the skull, ribs, and lower extremities of an infant of very few months old. It is needless to state that all those remains were orderly repositied at the close of the inquiry. Probably the cross-legged statues in the Round Tower, like that of this prelate, originally lay on their respective tombs, and were removed on some occasion to the enclosure where they now lie. One of the statues in the northern enclosure has a leopard at the feet, which was the armorial bearing of England in the times of the Plantagenets. This is, therefore, probably the statue of the son of King Henry the III.

On February 25, 1718, the Society of Antiquarians ordered drawings to be made of the cross-legged effigies and the Bishop's tomb, which they called "the tomb of the Patriarch"—a traditional appellation it has often gone by. Mr. Lethuillier informed the Society he had a drawing made of this for his own curiosity. His collection of drawings of ancient sepulchral monuments is now at Strawberry Hill. The author of an old manuscript French chronicle, quoted by the writer of *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, gives the following account of Eraclius, the Patriarch: "He was born at Auvergne in France, was Archbishop of Cæsarea, and elected Patriarch of Jerusalem, A.D. 1180. He was very handsome [so is the physionomy of the statue on the tomb], and won the heart of the King's mother, which was the occasion of his gaining the promotion. He was sent by King Baldwin the IV. into the West, A.D. 1184, with the two Grand-Masters of the Knights to demand aid against Saladin; he arrived at Paris, A.D. 1185, and passed over to

England in February. Soon after he returned to Jerusalem, that city was taken by the Saracens. Eraclius, however, having contrived to secure the church plate and 200,000 ducats of his own, retired with Queen Sibylla, the Knights Templars, and others to Antioch; from thence he went to the siege of Acre, where he died, A.D. 1191." The author adds that this infamous Patriarch (as he calls him) is praised by Heribert in his *Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury* as a prelate of distinguished virtue, in order to give authority to the revelation he said had been made to him in Palestine of the martyrdom of this saint a fortnight before it happened (*L'Art de verifier les Dates*, vol. i., pp. 293, 295, 297; edit. 1783). As the Patriarch stood so high in the esteem of the Knights Templars, it is not impossible that they might have brought his corpse home from Acre on board the English fleet of the Crusade to protect it from violation by the Saracens, and deposited it in the church of their Order in London.

(Signed) JOSEPH JEKYLL.

December 10, 1810.

The object of Eraclius' mission to England in February, 1185, was singular, and is stated from Hoveden, in Paris, and Speed, by Mr. Prynne in a tract on the Great Seal republished in the third collection of Lord Somers' *Tracts*, p. 402, to this effect: "Henry 2nd was chosen King of Jerusalem, which kingdom was wholly elective, and earnestly importuned by Eraclius, the Christians there, and Pope Lucius' letters to accept that honour, A.D. 1185. The King summoned a Parliament at London on the 10th of April, and desired to be informed and advised by them what was best to be done in this case for the salvation of his soul? The Parliament answered it was much more wholesome for the King's soul that he should govern his own kingdom with due moderation, and defend it from the eruptions of the barbarous French than to provide for the safety of those in the last improper person." Lord Lyttelton, in his *History of Henry the 2nd*, vol. iii., p. 426, mainly agrees with the account of Prynne; he does not admit that the kingdom of Jerusalem was elective, but that Eraclius came with

authority from the King and the realm of Jerusalem to offer the dominion to Henry, with whom he afterwards passed over into Normandy to form an alliance with the King of France for the defence of the Holy Land, but, failing in the negotiations, returned discontented in the summer of 1185 to Jerusalem.



The Isle of St. Honorat.

BY FLORENCE MOORE.



UST one and a half miles from the shore of Cannes, in that sunny bay whose refreshing breezes recruit the jaded energies and wasted frames of many who thought they had only come out to die, lie two picturesque islands, called St. Marguerite and St. Honorat. In ancient times they were named by the Greeks Lero and Lerina, after their heathen gods, so that even now they are often spoken of as the Isles of the Lérins.

The island of St. Honorat especially has a beautiful history, for there a good and brave man raised the standard of the Cross in one of the darkest times of European history, and founded a school of religious thought and learning, which was to send forth such men as St. Patrick, St. Hilary, St. Vincent, and a number of other theologians. St. Honorat was born early in the fifth century in one of the north-east provinces of Gaul. Tradition says he was a tall and handsome youth, full of energy, and he happened at this time to come across some of the early followers of Christ, with the result that he immediately embraced Christianity. He then wished to visit Palestine and learn more about this new faith, but his father sternly opposed the scheme, and his brother Venantius laughed at it. So Honoratus, as he was then called, had to relinquish his plan and to devote himself to works of mercy in Gaul.

Leprosy was then a great scourge in many parts of Europe, and Honoratus tended the lepers with his own hands. The legend goes that one day, as he was ministering to one of these poor outcasts, the scarred face became radiant, so that Honoratus was almost dazzled

with the light. As he fell on his knees he heard a voice beside him bidding him labour on, and foretelling that even at this moment his brother Venantius had become a Christian. Honoratus took this vision to be a direct revelation from heaven, and went to see his brother, finding to his joy that he was now a convert, longing to share in his deferred hope of visiting Jerusalem. So the two, having gained their father's permission, set out. But for one of the brothers the goal was to be the heavenly Jerusalem. Venantius died on the way out, at Messina. But his dying words inspired his brother with fresh courage. "Fear not, Honoratus," he cried, "for God intends thee to do greater things for Him."

Honoratus was at first so overcome with grief that he abandoned his journey to Jerusalem and returned to Gaul. His fair sister Marguerite tried to console him; she also had embraced Christianity, and her companionship was very comforting to him. At last, rousing himself from his sorrow, his plans took action. For some time he dwelt in a cave in the beautiful Esterel Mountains, where the wild thyme and balm grew freely, as it does to-day, round the rough stone opening, giving it the name of St. Baume (balm), and here a few devoted followers rallied round him. Then his eye fell on the two islands near Cannes, called Lero and Lerina. As the sunlight flooded them, revealing their beauty, he saw they were thickly wooded, affording a screen from public gaze, far enough off from the mainland to have much intercourse with the outside world, yet sufficiently near to obtain the necessities of life. In a rough, rude boat, he went over to explore the islands, and was delighted with what he saw. The air was balmy; there were numbers of health-giving plants, such as the wild lavender, sage, and broom, and round them fell always the gentle splash of the waves on a pebbly beach.

Lero—known now as St. Marguerite, and famous in later days as being the spot where the Man with the Iron Mask was imprisoned—was the larger of the two islands, but very densely wooded, and it was on Lerina—the smaller one—that Honoratus decided to settle. But there were two drawbacks: the island swarmed with snakes and toads, and there was not a drop of fresh water to be

found. The story goes that Honoratus struck the ground in the middle of the island, where two palm-trees grew, in the name of the Trinity, and immediately a spring of pure water issued forth, and continues to this day. This spring has still two palm-trees growing beside it; it is known as St. Honorat's well, and supplies excellent water to the monastery and orphanage. This water appearing suddenly was considered miraculous; but limestone rocks often contain such springs, and the fact of St. Honorat's striking the ground may have caused a sudden outlet for this hidden spring.

The snakes and toads also, which he is supposed to have banished by magic, no doubt were exterminated by the application of vigorous remedies. Honoratus soon began to build a dwelling-house for himself and his little band—a rough sort of convent, made of stakes of wood driven into the ground, and roofed over with leaves and branches.

As soon as Marguerite heard of her brother's plans, she decided to make a home near him on the island of Lero, which at that time almost touched the island of Lerina, and, once settled there, she said she would like to often come to visit her brother. Honoratus was greatly distressed at this, for he had vowed that he and his comrades should consecrate themselves entirely to a life of celibacy, and one of his first rules had been that no woman should set foot in their midst.

The legend goes that he had recourse to prayer, and that on the same night a gulf of water suddenly separated the two islands, which have remained apart ever since. Here, again, a miracle was supposed to have been worked, but no doubt what happened was a volcanic disturbance, submerging a portion of the island. Marguerite burst into tears when she found that the sea divided her from her brother. He tried to console her by explaining his reasons, and said he would come over to visit her instead.

"Tell me when to expect you," said the weeping girl. "I will always come when the cherry-trees are in blossom," said Honoratus, knowing well that this did not happen more frequently than once in twelve months.

The island of Lero was full of cherry-trees, but they were stiff and bare then. Feeling

she could not bear to be separated long from her brother, it is said she prayed in her turn, not only that the cherry-trees might blossom early, but keep their blossoms on a long time. The story goes that the trees immediately burst forth, and kept their blossoms on month after month. Marguerite immediately sent a spray of the lovely flowers to her brother, and each month, as the blossoms

forbidden to women. No woman's face can ever do more than peer through the big iron gates, no woman's foot ever tread the monastery floor.

The exact date of St. Honorat's settlement on the island is not known, some authorities placing it as early as A.D. 375, others as late as A.D. 410. Probably a middle place between these two would be the more cor-



A BIT OF THE ROCKY COAST OF THE ISLAND OF ST. HONORAT.

(*The Chapelle de la Trinité is buried in the pine woods shown in the background of the picture.*)

lingered, she thus reminded him of his promise, so that Honoratus could not do less than visit her very often, and thus her warm sisterly affection was satisfied. The rule he made still holds good, even though fifteen centuries have passed; for though the beautiful island is open to all who care to visit its ruins and natural beauties, the actual part where the monks now live, raised on the foundation of the saint's original dwelling, is

rect. The regulations which he framed for the conduct of his community were very simple, but they found favour, and the convent soon became celebrated, and its theology used far and wide by other religious orders. The age was dark and rude, the Church only in its infancy, and the people so barbaric that had laws been enforced, rebellion would probably have ensued. St. Honorat wisely elected to rule by love rather than fear. The

Church realized that here was a champion for the faith of no common order; the important See of Arles required a Bishop, and St. Honorat was selected for the post. It was with great regret he quitted the island; but he left his mark behind him. Among his devoted pupils was Hilary, who afterwards succeeded him at Arles, St. Patrick of Ireland, and many others. As Britons, we turn with

school of learning. One of St. Honorat's bulwarks of doctrine was that of the Trinity, and it was doubtless from his teaching that St. Patrick learned his love of the Trinity. There is little reason to doubt he was here, as the local histories are full of his name, and the seven chapels erected at Glendalough in Ireland are relics of an establishment similar to the seven chapels which were built on the



CHAPELLE DE LA TRINITÉ, ST. HONORAT.

(The picture shows the East End of the Chapel. Note the East Window and the Triple Apse.)

interest to the account of St. Patrick's sojourn on the island. We all know the story of his early youth: how he was made a slave, bearing cruel torment at the hands of the pagan Irish, and how, when he escaped and embraced Christianity, he longed to return and win his enemies over to the true faith. He travelled in Gaul to pick up more Christian knowledge, and while there heard of the good monks of St. Honorat, and their famous

Isle of St. Honorat. Of these last only the remains of two or three are to be seen, with the exception of the Chapelle de la Trinité, which is in a wonderful state of preservation. Very little, probably, remains of the original building, which was there in St. Patrick's time, but the shape of the church still symbolizes the doctrine which he loved to teach, and of its great antiquity there is no doubt. The interior consists of a simple nave, with

two bays, a tri-apsial chancel, the roof identical in shape to a huge clover leaf—even the doorway points the truth, being formed of two rough stone uprights and a cross piece laid over them; while on the outside the triple apse is the chief feature of the building. Strangely enough, the shamrock, with its tiny yellow flower, grows profusely round the building. It may be that St. Patrick transplanted it from here to Ireland to teach his

France, and his idea of banishing the snakes and toads from his native land he probably borrowed from St. Honorat.

Major-General Devenish-Meares, who executed the photographs* which illustrate this article, sent a bit of the shamrock growing round the Chapelle de la Trinité to Kew, and was told by the authorities there that its name is *Medicago agrestis*, and that it is not a native of Britain, but that allied plants, such



THE WEST END OF THE CHAPELLE DE LA TRINITÉ, ST. HONORAT.

favourite doctrine of the Trinity, for the story goes that as he was teaching his brethren in Ireland this great truth, the shamrock, which had never before been seen in Ireland, sprang up suddenly at his feet, and, plucking the little trefoil, he preached a sermon from it. There is but little reason to doubt that St. Patrick made a lengthened stay on the island of St. Honorat. Many traditions of the saint that are unknown in Ireland are preserved in

as *Medicago lupulina*, are sold in the English markets as shamrock. So that there is no wild stretch of the imagination in supposing that St. Patrick introduced the plant into Ireland from the Isle of St. Honorat. It must be remembered that St. Patrick alone of our Irish saints had churches dedicated to

* We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Limited, for the use of the blocks.

him by the Normans, and France abounds with reminiscences of him.

St. Honorat left behind him many pupils, who either remained on the Island Sanctuary, as it was now called, or went forth as missionaries into Gaul. One of the most celebrated was St. Vincent of Lérins, whose treatises on doctrine are consulted by theologians at the present time. As years went on the school of learning increased so much in popularity, that, as the era of Charlemagne approached, the Prior of the Lérins ruled over no less than 3,700 monks. Mr. J. R. Green, the historian, says: "For nearly two centuries—and those centuries of momentous change, when the wreck of the Roman Empire threatened civilization and Christianity with ruin like its own—the civilization and Christianity of the great district between the Loire and the Alps and the Pyrenees rested mainly on the Abbey of Lérins." The worldly possessions of the monks increased, and in course of time excited the greed of pirates. For the seven chapels of St. Honorat became famous, and pilgrims who visited them left rich gifts with the Prior and legacies, so that land was bought and dependencies arose all along the coast from Genoa to Barcelona; tithes and dues were paid by adjacent towns, and the monastery of the Lérins not only became rich, but very powerful.

In the ninth century pirates ravaged the coast of France, and this undefended little island soon attracted their attention. In 814, the celebrated Corsair, Haroun Al-Raschid, landed in Provence, burning and plundering wherever he could find a footing. The Lérins did not escape; the pirates landed on the island; several fierce encounters took place, and many of the monks were slain on the greensward where St. Honorat had first found his clear spring of water. Again and again in the course of years did the Saracens and Moors invade the island; again and again were they driven back. Bravely did the little Christian band defend itself. But the monks had no army of soldiers, and the island was full of treasure. What was to be done? Some fortress, some stronghold, where they could retire when threatened with fire and sword, became a necessity, and in 1088, under the rule of the Abbot, Adelbert II., the castle-

monastery of the Lérins was built. It was certainly the most unique building of the kind ever erected in Europe, and even to-day, as it stands in ruins, one gazes in wonder at the perfect preservation of its shell, and marvels how a military fortress and a monastery could ever have been joined in one.

Outside appears a castle of massive strength; go inside, and one forgets all about the fortress as your eyes rest on the cloistered arches, with their arcades of exquisite first-pointed work, through which one looks down on the court below. You pass on, and see the remains of the Abbot's chapel, the refectory, the schoolhouse, and all the other adjuncts of a monastery. As soon as this castle-monastery was finished, the simple buildings originated by St. Honorat and the primitive cells were deserted, while all clustered round this remarkable building, which was to be a spiritual and physical shelter from the attacks of foes.

For nine years after the building was finished, the monks led a very happy and peaceable life. They had a schoolhouse, hospital, rooms for guests, stables, and piggeries; even a forge for shoeing, and looms for weaving. Many of the brothers who were not contemplatively inclined worked in the farm and gardens, while others tended the vineyards at Vallauris—their holiday home across the water—or worked the flour-mills at Mougins, a little village perched on the heights above Cannes, which supplied the monastery with bread.

But, alas! it was a lull before the storm. The pirates were quiet, but only because they were silently gathering huge forces for a fresh attack. It was Whitsuntide in the year of grace 1107. The island was looking more beautiful than ever in its dress of leafy green, the air was full of delicious scents, the birds were singing gaily in the pine-groves of the little Chapelle de la Trinité, yet St. Porcaire, the Abbot, was uneasy. He had been warned in a dream that danger was hanging round, so he bade his brethren be very careful, keep close to the castle, and, above all, bury their treasure. But, alas! before any precautions could be taken, the blow fell.

It was evening, and they were at service in

the Abbey. The cloistered arches were ringing with the Pentecostal hymn, and the good old Abbot was kneeling before the altar, when suddenly the place was filled with armed, dusky men, with their cries of "Allah ! Allah !" In a moment St. Porcaire was dragged down to the earth and mur-

Away they sailed in triumph from the island, taking with them these Christian prisoners to meet a fate far worse than death itself. The pirates thought they had not left a living soul upon the Lérins, but in this they were mistaken. Two brothers had managed to escape from the scene of carnage



THE CASTLE-MONASTERY, ST. HONORAT.

dered, along with five hundred of his brethren. The greensward of the sanctuary ran with blood. The Moors had landed in overwhelming numbers ; they sacked and plundered everything they could find, and those monks whose lives were spared, were carried off as slaves.

and hide among the rocks ; there they lived in terror for some time, almost starving, not daring to show their faces for fear the Moors should return, till one day they were joyfully surprised by the appearance of four other brethren, who had had a miraculous escape from the hands of their captors.

When the Moors sailed away, they landed at Agay, a small port near at hand, and from thence these four brethren managed to fly, hiding at first among the forests of the Esterel Mountains, living on roots and berries, till at last, when all fear of detection was over, they chartered a boat, and rowed over to their now desolate island. Great was their joy at finding two brothers there to welcome them, and from this little band of six Christians, the work begun by St. Honorat had to be painfully and slowly rebuilt.

So by degrees the old life of the monastery was revived; but in course of years fresh troubles arose. The Popes at Avignon grew jealous of the influence which many of the heads of monastic houses exercised, and therefore invented the system of putting the abbeys in subjection to them, making the Abbot of each pay one-third of the income accruing to the religious house to them. Under this new scheme an Abbot might be a layman, some baron or prince, who would do exactly what the Popes wished, who often had but little interest in religion, and was frequently harsh to the monks under him. The Prior, left to reside in the cloister, had no control over the riches of the convent, nor any voice in the management, and was therefore tempted to grow careless over his duties. The Isle of St. Honorat did not escape this unhappy state of things; quarrels between the Abbots and monks were frequent, and when the crash of the French Revolution came, the religious community had dwindled down to four monks. The Government ordered the immediate suppression of 386 of what were considered useless monasteries, and the Isle of St. Honorat was one of them. A little compensation was given the four monks for turning out, and the Prior—an old man—went to end his days at the holiday home of Vallauris across the water. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Only one interesting piece of church furniture belonging to the island remains, and this is carefully treasured at the cathedral at Grasse, a pretty little town among the mountains, a few miles off on the mainland, where it had been deposited for safety on the first alarm of a national rising. Few, if any, visitors knew of its existence till Major-General Devenish-Meares discovered it.

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But to return to the island. This, being now the property of the Government, was sold for what it would fetch. It changed hands several times, being first purchased by an English clergyman, and then by a French actress. Its fate was eagerly watched by the French ecclesiastics, who hoped that when better times came, chance might once more throw it into the market, and give them an opportunity of buying it back for the Church.

The opportunity came at last, and they did not let it slip. The Bishop of Frejus purchased it, and now a colony of brown-garbed Cistercian Brothers inhabits the island. There is a new convent, whose belfry sends forth sweet music over the waters at the hour of prayer, and it also serves as a landmark for sailors.

An orphanage is also established, where thirty boys are trained on a model farm, which is proving a source of wealth to the monastery, where they are thoroughly instructed in the various methods of agriculture. The monks have healthy, happy faces, and seem well content with their lot.

Only one day in the year do the brothers give themselves to go in turns to the mainland, but they do not care to leave oftener. They prefer to keep within sound of the rippling waves, as they walk with sandalled feet along the tiny beach, devoting themselves to prayer and works of mercy, in teaching and training those thirty orphan boys.

So, after all, the simple religious life inaugurated by St. Honorat so far back as A.D. 375-410, is in a measure restored, and one cannot help feeling glad that it is so.

For the island has a wonderful history, and to anyone visiting it preaches an eloquent sermon, as it reminds one of the struggles and difficulties which those early Christians had in upholding the faith. No one should leave the Riviera without paying it a visit.



The Orpington Parish Registers.

By J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

"The Minister to keep a Register of christenings, weddings, and burials" (Canon 70).



HE canon referring to parish registers is most explicit as to the care to be taken of these important records of the doings of the parish. Not only is the book to be of parchment (long ago discarded in favour of paper), but the churchwardens "at the charge of the parish shall provide one sure coffer, and three locks and keys; whereof one to remain with the minister, and the other two with the churchwardens severally, so that neither the minister without the two churchwardens, nor the churchwardens without the minister, shall at any time take that book out of the said coffer." How far these instructions are disobeyed is painfully obvious to those who have associated themselves with the pleasant task of register-searching. With regard to the "sure coffer," its place is often taken by the meanest of wooden chests, offering no security against fire or the designs of evilly-disposed persons. Legally, of course, no layman has the right to inspect parish registers except in the presence of the lawful custodians; this rule is often relaxed, but on no account should a stranger be allowed access to registers until he has, at the least, given irreproachable references, or otherwise established the good intention of his purpose. Even this precautionary measure is often neglected; and although up to the present time only a few persons have abused their trust, yet the knowledge that in some places the registers are open to all comers constitutes danger of more than ordinary gravity.

The vestry minute-book at Orpington dates from 1756, and contains the following items culled from many pages:

1756. To allow Widow Peacock four shillings per week, being not able to subsist, and to take of one shilling per week from young Goody Whartons pay, which will be four shillings p week.

Item, to allow Goody Walker some wood.

Item, to pay for washing Goody Lee.

March 20, 1756. Item, to allow James Parkson eight shillings a week, his wife being ill and not able to subsist.

Soon after James himself went on the sick list, for on April 4 is the entry:

Item, to allow James Parkson five shillings, being lame and unable to subsist.

The lameness seems to have been of a fairly substantial character, as on April 19 we read:

Item, to allow James Parkson 7s. per week till the 10th day of May next.

Sep. 5. To allow W^m Bacheller two bushells of wheat, and 5s. in money, he being lame, and not able to subsist.

Lameness seems to have been a common failing in Orpington.

Item, to allow Rob^t West and John West and their flamelys security to S. Pauls Cray.

2 Jany., 1757. We do agree to appoint Thos. Wallis, Beedle of our parish, and to allow him a great coat and hat, and 2 shillings per week.

It seems by this entry that the beadle's staff was not found at the expense of the parish, or perhaps Thomas Wallis inherited his staff of office from his predecessor.

2 Jany., 1757. To allow Rachell Lee two shifts and 2 p^r of stockings, one apron and hankerchief.

The next entry, as an example of masculine simplicity, is:

Item, to allow Thos. Vollins Jnr. 2 shirts.

May 1, 1757. We do amerce John Biggs and Edward Leal for not attending ye Vestre in 6 pence each.

These fines refer to the vestries of March 5, 1757, and the following Easter meeting; Edward was not perhaps a literary ornament of the community; he signs by "his marke":

26 Dec., 1757. And we do agree to fetch Christopher HARRISSE's wives clothes out of pawn which lay for 25 shills.

It seems that the festive season and its attendant expenses were in some way connected with Christopher Harris's "wife's clothes."

Aug., 1758. To allow John Edels 3 shillings p week till hee's better.

4 Nov., 1759. Item, to allow Mary Lingham some clothes of all sorts.

26 Dec., 1759. We do agree to lend John Saxby three pounds to redeem his goods.

After a term of three years in office, Thomas Wallis found that the joys of beadles were empty and illusive.

3 Aug., 1760. Item, by the nomination of Mr. Ffawkes, Vicar, we do appoint Rich. Stevens to be clerk of the parish in the room of Thomas Wallis resigned on consideration of the aforesaid Rich^d Stevens allowing the aforesaid Thos. Wallis one pound ten shillings p year during the natural life of the said Thos. Wallis out of his yearly salary. And we do agree to ad one shilling per week more to his salary as Beedle, which makes three shillings per week.

After some really extravagant expenditure in the way of relief in money and in kind, it is rather a blow to read :

14 Dec., 1760. Item, we do agree not to releve any poor, but to send them to ye workhouse except casual poore.

Ffeb., 1761. To allow James Scrovins three shillings per week with Thomas Wallis, and one pound ten shillings, which is half his pay, and the aforesaid John Scrovins is to find him in meat, drink, washing, lodging, and other necessarys whatsoever.

The parish certainly did its duty to old Beadle Wallis.

March 1, 1761, witnessed another momentous change in the beadleship.

Item, We do Nominate constitute and appoint James Campfield ye Elder to be Beadle of this parish and we do agree to allow him two shillings per week and one great coat, and one lace hat per year.

5 Apl., 1761. To allow Amos peacock a p^r of shoes, a pair of stockings, a round frock, two shirts, and a p^r of Breeches and two shifts for ye girl.

Amos Peacock must have been a man of few possessions before the parish took his case in hand.

The indignity of parading the streets as beadle of the parish in a mere great-coat and lace hat seems to have preyed on the mind of Beadle Campfield, who induced the vestry to still further bedeck his portly person.

Item, to allow James Campfield Sen^r a cotton waistcoat.

Having arrayed everyone, from the beadle downwards, it is interesting to read that the vestry had also some care for their fine old church.

28 June, 1761. Item, We have reviewed the chancel of the church, and are of the appinion it wants bowtifying amuch.

The vestry seems to have prided itself on this report, and under the same date launched out into a more elaborate charge.

28 June, 1761. Having had a review of the chancel of the Parish Church of Orpington, we are of the appinion that it is not Decent for church woorship, it wanting necessary bowtifying and other repairs which have been omitted time out of mind tho very much to ye great Disgrace of the s^d parish, And we ourselves promised to do everything that is necessary for bowtifying and repairing the other parts of the church belonging to the s^d parish as by the Direction of ye Visitor.

On July 19 arrived the Visitor appointed by the Archbishop, and whereas on June 28 the vestry discovered that their church was in crying need of repairs, it seems probable that they were warned of the approaching visit by some friendly spy in confidential quarters.

The reverend doctor seems to have found matters in a rather parlous state, and, judging from his report, cordially agreed with the statements of the vestry.

19 July, 1761. Dr. Potter [in pencil] the Visitor appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury having ordered the following repairs of the church to be don by the parish and the Rector of which we are ordered to give notice.

The west gable end of the church over the poarch to be pointed and ruf cast (1), the walls of the tower in some places crack'd to be pointed and ruf cast, the buttress of the walls on the north side of ye church to be cleared from weeds pointed and ruff cast ; the pavement of the church in some places broken to be new laid plain and even : ye sealing which is crackd to be repaired and the roofe if found faulty to be made good. Some Caysmts [in margin "omit casements"] to be made in ye church windows, the stone pillar in the Belfrey which is cracked and bulged should be well examined and repaired (2), the bottoms of some of the seats in ye church to be repaired, a bayson (3) for the font a carpit for ye Communion Table and a new Surplis, pulpit cloth, and cushion the inside walls of ye poarch to be whitewashd (4) the inside walls of the church to be cleand and whitewash'd. Lady Dyks chansoll to be seat'd whitewash'd and kept clean.

[The following is in a different hand, and enumerates the repairs to be executed at the charge of the vicar.]

The chosen sentences of Scripture to be new wrote. The Screen between the church and chancel to be repaired and the Garlands taken away (5).

A new rail before ye Communion Table in due time.

A new Altarpiece, or table for ye Lord's Prayer, Creed, and ten Commandments over ye Communion Table.

The churchyard fence pailing and post to be repaired. Weeds and rubbish to be clear'd out of ye church and carried off and kept clear from ye walls of ye church.

Repairs to the chancel.

The scaffolding holes in ye walls of the chancel on ye outside to be repair'd and stopt up. A new door into ye chancel on ye south side, and the steps there to be repair'd or new laid. The windows of the chancel to be clean'd and casements put in. The pavement of the chancel in some places sunk and broken to be new laid plain and even. The niches in ye walls on east side of the Communion Table to be repair'd and clean'd out or stopt up. The inside walls of the chancel to be well repair'd scraped clean, plaister'd and whitewashed.

The following points may be noted in this exhaustive report :

1. There are now no signs of this "ruff-casting."

2. I am unable to say what pillar is here intended, unless it refers to the newel of a circular staircase leading *into* the belfry, and destroyed when the tower was shortened in 1771.

3. By a bayson (basin) for the font is probably meant one of those diminutive and abominable receptacles not at all uncommon in churches during the eighteenth century, and a survival of the old Puritan abuse of the sixteenth century. It cannot refer to the bowl of the present font, which is an original work.

4. Some evidence of this whitewash is to be seen on the fine Transitional Norman west door.

5. This screen has since disappeared, and in 1869 was succeeded by a meaningless one in oak and bent iron. Its flimsy character is admirably pronounced by the fine proportions of the interesting Early English chancel arch. Ireland mentions the old screen as being of "curious Gothic carving." From this, I suppose, it exhibited that curious mixture of Gothic and Classic details often seen in late seventeenth-century work.

The garlands were those carried before the coffins of young unmarried females, and afterwards put up in the church. Similar garlands at one time existed in the churches of Little Harrowden, Northants; Thoydon Mount, Essex; Ashover, Derbyshire; and a paper one in Tilbrook Church, Bedford. These garlands were for the most part composed of artificial flowers, but paper ones were not by any means uncommon.

On August 16, 1761, the directions of the Visitor were partly carried out.

Item, we do agree to whitewash all the Body of the church and the porch with Francis Lance at one

penny half penny p yard, and he is to find all materials what so ever.

Sep. 10, 1764. Item, to allow Jane Campfield for nursing John Scrovins child two shillings.

It is evident that the influence of Beadle Campfield was instrumental in obtaining for his wife this lucrative source of income.

The Scrovins appear to have been rather a drag on the parish, for on November 4, 1764, is :

Item, to allow Dame Bennett two shillings sixpence p week for keeping and Boarding Sarah Scrovins.

In 1765 the vestry took a common-sense view on the question of indiscriminate relief :

June 9, 1765. Memorandum of a Vestry held at the parish church aforesaid, and it was agreed by the majority of the Vestry if any person that comes to the parish for relief to take an inventory of there goods.

Apl. 2, 1769. Item, to allow Isaac Battson forty five shillings for a man to serve for him in the Militia.

The following entry shows the efforts made to fight a little-known enemy :

21 May, 1769. Item, to allow of and pay an Apothecary or Docktor to Inoculate all the poor Inhabitants of the aforesaid parish, or all such as are willing to undergo that operation at the expense of the aforesaid Parish.

Apl. 7, 1770. Item, it is agreed on that if any prosecution shall come on any person in this parish on account of any corps being carr'd into the church before carry'd to the grave to be Buried and to have the Burial Sarvis Read as usual, except Infectious Distemper Excommunicates and the like by Mr. Fra^s Fawkes Vic^r, then these the parishoners do promise and agree to Defend that cause at the cost of the parish.

There seems to have been a difference of opinion between the vicar and vestry as to the proper ordering of the burial of the dead :

Apl. 16, 1770. Item, to pay pentioners or poor parishoners no more than two shillings per week.

The vestry, or those responsible for the appropriation of relief money at Orpington during the eighteenth century, seem to have alternated between fits of parsimony and periods of extravagant charity. After such an entry as the foregoing, it is amusing to read the two following entries :

20 May, 1770. Item, to allow W^m Besson Ten shillings and sixpence. To allow M. W. Whattson 4s. per week.

June 3, 1770. Item, to allow Rich^d Sherns one Guenea to move and clear the Travilors away from the Gravel pitt Barns in one month.

The "Travilors" were probably gipsies, many of whom come to Orpington at the present time, especially during the fruit and hop seasons.

June 13, 1771. We do jointly agree to oppose the proposals sett forth for erecting a county workhouse for the western part of Kent.

(*To be concluded.*)



An Ancient Dumb Bell at Knole House, Kent.

BY C. ESSENHUGH CORKE.

THOSE who visit Knole, the ancestral home of the Sackville family, which has justly been called one of the treasure houses of English art, cannot fail to be impressed with the many objects of interest it contains in the "huge halls, long galleries, spacious chambers," crowded with priceless examples of paintings and portraits by so many well-known masters. There are rooms filled with suites of furniture, remaining in perfect condition, almost as they were as at first used in the early Jacobean period, and an endless variety of later dates, as well as a vast assortment of costly and rare bric-à-brac, with some of the more homely specimens of early domestic household furniture, once in daily use, but now "retired" from active service. Amongst its many treasures there are some which have for centuries been hidden from the public eye, and, indeed, forgotten by the noble owners of the mansions themselves. One of these is the ancient dumb bell. Some twelve years since, when first working at Knole, I was puzzled by hearing the housekeeper speak of the Dumb Bell Gallery. The name occurred to me as uncommon, and I asked her why it was so called. She could give me no reason but told me where it was situated. I therefore found my way to one of the old attics or, as they are called at Knole, "ward-robres." This attic was unfurnished and empty, excepting that in the middle of it stood a curious wooden machine resembling

a windlass, used for hauling up the bucket from a draw-well, but it had no handles. A rope was wound round the middle of the roller, and at each end were four iron arms, each with a poise or ball of lead at the end. The rope formerly passed through a hole (which still exists) in the floor into the Leicester Gallery below. A person, by pulling the rope in this gallery, would cause the roller with the iron arms poised with lead to revolve at the first pull, and the impetus given would rewind the rope again, and so continue to wind and unwind at each pull, thus giving the same exercise as that of ringing a bell in a church tower, except that it was noiseless.

I understood at once the reason of the name given to this gallery, one which had probably



THE DUMB BELL GALLERY.

been handed down from generations, and was still in use, although the dumb bell itself had ceased to be used, and was forgotten. A closer examination of the oak woodwork, and the old iron clamps, etc., which fastened it to the floor, proved it to be of great age. It also immediately occurred to me that the missing link was here found in the derivation of the name "dumb bells" as given to those in present use, which in themselves suggest no such name, and have little or no resemblance to bells of any kind. They were doubtless devised by reducing the iron bars with the poises of lead of the larger dumb bell to such convenient lengths as to exercise the arms without the use of the cumbersome machine

as here existing, the size of which would render it impossible to be used except in large houses, whilst the smaller bars could be adapted to general use.

The attic, or Dumb Bell Gallery, forms part of the additions made at Knole by Thomas Sackville, first Earl of Dorset, 1603-1608, in the Jacobean style of architecture, rebuilt upon the stone basement, which is fifteenth-century work.

This might suggest the approximate date of the machine. It is now too much decayed or use, but Lord Sackville informed me that



THE DUMB BELL.

he recollects when a boy he used to fasten a stick to the end of the rope in the Leicester Gallery, and be jumped up and down by the revolving motion. An old man, who worked at Knole some sixty or seventy years ago, also told me that he remembers using the dumb bell for exercise.

The late Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., with whom I had much correspondence at this time, and to whom I sent a photograph and description of this machine, fully concurred with me as to the derivation of the name given to the smaller dumb bells, and

Sir Henry Dryden, to whom he showed the photograph, attributed it to the seventeenth century, "when bell-ringing was part of a gentleman's education and practice." It was probably to train and keep in practice the arms for bell-ringing, and not merely for exercise.

John Northbrooke, in a treatise against "Diceing and Dancing," 1577, says: "In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the progress of building in London was like an inundation; it overflowed the ancient fields and vacant spaces within and around the city, so that tilt-yards, shooting-grounds, and race-courses were covered with streets and alleys, and thus the active civic sports were of a necessity in a great degree laid aside. As a substitute for these healthful exercises young gentlemen were exhorted to labour in their chambers with poises of lead"—that is, to exercise with dumb bells.

Joseph Nash, whose *Mansions of England in the Olden Time*, second series, was published in 1840, introduces in his drawing of the "Retainers' Gallery," which he calls "Gallery over the Hall, Knole," the figure of a boy in the costume of the Jacobean period pulling a rope coming through the ceiling. Doubtless he had seen the dumb bell, and taken an artist's license to reproduce it in this drawing. The machine itself was too cumbersome ever to have been placed between the lower ceiling and roof of this room or any other of the old attics or ward-ropes.

It would be interesting to know if any other instance of such a contrivance exists, or is known to have existed. I have, so far, been unable to hear of any.



Bridge-Building in the Middle Ages.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.



FROM earliest times our forefathers recognised the importance of bridge-building as an agent in the progress and civilization of the country. To them, however, the work possessed an element not acknowledged in

modern days. They recognised in it also a work of piety, and the building of bridges, no less than the reclamation of land and the improvements in agriculture and in the domestic arts, was in the hands of Churchmen.

History tells us that the members of the one of the two great colleges established by the Romans for the purpose of preserving and spreading religious knowledge bore the name of "Pontifex," a cognomen obviously derived from *pons* (a bridge), and *facio* (I make); but in what way these old pontifices were connected with bridge-building is obscure. What we do know is that in the twelfth century a religious Order was founded in France called the Order of Pontifex Brethren, who studied the art of bridge-building, and constructed many bridges in France; some of these are still in use, notably the Pont d'Esprit bridge and the celebrated one over the Rhone at Avignon.

The Pontifex Brotherhood spread rapidly into other countries, and found abundant scope for its skill and industry. It would seem that, before the time of the coming of the "pontifes," forced labour had been necessary for the carrying on of such work, since a clause in the Magna Charta provides that "neither a town or any man shall be distrained to make bridges unless anciently and of right bound to do so."

The Middle Age was essentially a wayfarer's age; men were often on the road, and trains of pilgrims might constantly have been seen travelling to the various shrines of the saints in this country and on the Continent. It was doubtless primarily with the object of insuring the safety and expediting the progress of pilgrims that the friars gave themselves to bridge-building.

We have no trace of any settlement of Pontifex Friars in this country, though the name lingers in our street nomenclature. This may, however, be attributable to the existence of lay brotherhoods, which as early as the reign of Richard II. had been established. English people had been quick to embrace the element of piety in the work, and to give lands and money for its furtherance. We know that Queen Matilda, wife of Henry I., considered her erection of the bridges of Stratford and Bow as a

very meritorious deed. Both these bridges were bow-shaped, the latter taking its name from this formation, it being the first arched bridge in this country. Stratford Bridge remained in use, despite the ever increasing population of the district, until 1839.

Much was done by the Church to encourage bridge-building. Kellawe, Bishop of Durham from 1311 to 1316, was wont to promise remission of penance to those who participated in it, and in the Registry of Episcopal Chancery we find such entries as the following: "Memo. . . . His Lordship grants forty days' indulgences to all who will draw from the treasure God has given them valuable and charitable aid towards the building and repair of Botye Bridge." And again: "Forty days' indulgence is allowed to those sincerely contrite and confessed who shall help by their charitable gifts or *by their bodily labour* the building and maintaining of the causeway between Brotherton and Ferry Bridge, where many people pass by." In the chronicles of the thirteenth century we read of a certain Reginald de Rosels, who "allowed and assisted" Peter, Abbot of Whitby, to build a permanent bridge over the river Esk, which lay between the estates of Rosels and the lands of the abbey, "for which aid and concession the abbot and the convent have absolved all the ancestors of the same Reginald of all faults and transgressions they may have committed against the church of Whitby, and have made them participant of all good works, alms and progress of the church of Whitby."

The Gothic "triangular" bridge of Croyland, more accurately termed "trefoil" or three-way bridge, is one of the triumphs of the old ecclesiastical bridge-builders. It was erected in 1380 by the then Abbot of Croyland, at a point where the main stream of the Welland divides into two smaller branches, and the three arches provided for three watercourses and three roadways. The bridge could never have been intended for heavy traffic, since the ways are too steep and too narrow for the passage of vehicles. In 1854 the stream passing beneath was arched over, and the bridge now stands high and dry, an interesting relic of the Middle Ages.

The longest bridge of Early English date was that built over the Trent at Burton in Staffordshire. It had thirty-six arches and was 1,545 feet long; so well was it constructed that it continued to be used until it was superseded by a new one in 1864. Some of the oldest bridges are to be found in Kent, a fact doubtless to be attributed to the constant coming and going of distinguished travellers from the Continent. Maidstone, Tesston, East Farleigh, and Rochester bridges are of ancient Gothic architecture; that of Rochester was erected in the reign of Richard II., about 1394, at the expense of Robert Knolles and the Baron de Cobham.

By far the most famous bridge of the Middle Ages was the first stone bridge put over the Thames. When it was begun the excitement throughout the country was immense. Its erection was looked upon as a national enterprise, and large sums of money were contributed to hasten its completion. A list of the donors was preserved, on "a table fair written for posterity," in the chapel on the bridge, but this unfortunately perished in the Great Fire. The architect of the bridge was one Peter, Chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch in Old Jewry, and it is a noteworthy coincidence that whilst Peter Colechurch was the architect of the first stone bridge, he was also the builder of the last wooden one. Whether he was one of the Pontifex brethren is uncertain; his work was certainly so good and lasting that we are justified in concluding that it could but have come from a man who had been trained in the art of bridge-building and had studied it deeply. Though he laboured at his great task for twenty-nine years he did not live to see its completion. He died in 1205, and King John placed the work in the hands of a French Pontife named Isembert, who had built the bridges of Saintes and La Rochelle. There is evidence also that Isembert was greatly aided in his work by three merchants of London: Serle Mercer, William Almain, and Benedict Botewrite. Together they completed the work in 1209.

Old engravings have made us familiar with the aspect of this first stone bridge of London, with its twenty arches varying in breadth from 10 to 30 feet. These irregularities were

manifestly intentional, and the outcome of observations based on the rise and fall of the tide. No bridge had before been attempted in this country over a tidal river. The narrowness of the arches was a source of considerable danger, since the rush of the water made it a difficult matter to "shoot" the bridge. In 1429 the Duke of Norfolk scarcely escaped drowning by the capsizing of his boat, which had run into one of the piers, and 200 years later we read that Queen Henrietta was nearly wrecked in a similar way.

That bridge-building in the Middle Ages was an advanced art is evident, since Peter Colechurch did not hesitate to attempt the feat of making one of the arches serve as a drawbridge, which not only allowed ships of size to pass up the river, but could be used to keep back an enemy. It was in this way that Sir Thomas Wyatt, in 1557, was held outside the city. Defensive towers were also erected on the bridge, and it was on the battlements of these towers that it became the custom to fix the heads of decapitated traitors.

The bridge itself was barely 40 feet wide, and of this only some 12 feet were available as roadway. Houses were erected on either side, and it is manifest that along the rough, ill-paved road no vehicles were allowed to pass. All merchandise was brought into the city from the south on pack-horses or pack-mules, and in the table of tolls sanctioned by Edward I. there is not a mention of cart or waggon.

The houses were chiefly occupied by wealthy tradesmen, "haberdashers, and traders in small wares," though we find Hans Holbein and the marine painters, Peter Monamy and Dominic Serres, lived upon it. Undoubtedly it must have been a pleasant place of residence. The air was fresh and sweet; all that furnished the gaiety and pageantry of the city was to be seen there, and all foreign nobles came that way, whilst the ease with which water could be obtained from the running river was a convenience not to be overlooked. There were drawbacks to living on the bridge; life and property were not always safe; indeed, the history of London Bridge, as of many another of the period, is a series of calamities, rebuildings,

repairs, and troublesome disputations. To gain room many of the houses overhung the river, and this alone furnished a grave source of danger. In 1481 a serious accident happened, when a whole block of houses swayed and fell into the river.

Every important bridge of mediæval times had its chapel, and its endowment for the due performances of service and for the needs of the priest attached to it. The chapel on London Bridge was in the centre, and had a large crypt beneath, in which Peter Colechurch was buried, "with due and appropriate distinction." It was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, Chaucer's "blissful martyr," and a large revenue was gathered from pilgrims who passed it on their way to the shrine of the saint. Some of these bridge-chapels have survived the hand of the renovator and the destroyer; a notable example is the one at Rotherham, dating from the fifteenth century, "a chapel of stone wel wrought," says Leland; the bridge of Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, has one also, though the finest is at Wakefield. This interesting chapel is on an eight-arched bridge over the Calder, and was founded by the townsmen of Wakefield in 1357. It is built in the Decorative style, and was restored with great care and skill in 1847.

The offerings made at these chapels formed a recognised means for the maintenance and repair of the bridge, and had these offerings, together with the endowments and the tolls imposed a little later, been honestly collected and expended, decay and dilapidation would, in many cases, have been altogether avoided. The income, however, frequently proved quite inadequate. The fees from the bridge, the *brudtholl*, and the right of managing the bridge were usually farmed out by the King either to the highest bidder or to some Court favourite, and the money which should have been expended for the public benefit went to swell a private purse. Even London Bridge was allowed to fall into decay, and Londoners felt it to be a direct infringement of the grant of King John that Queen Eleanor of Provence, to whom the *brudtholl* had been granted, should appropriate the revenue without scruple or reservation to her own use.

Great opposition was offered by the citizens
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to a *second* bridge over the Thames at or near London. In 1671 a Bill for one at Putney was read in Parliament and rejected, and a second bridge (at Westminster) was not begun until 1738. When we read, as we frequently do, in old writers of Ivybridge, Strand Bridge, Whitehall Bridge, Westminster Bridge, and Lambeth Bridge, landing-piers only are meant.

In 1831 Peter Colechurch's bridge was superseded by the present one, built some 180 feet westward. It had lasted 622 years, no mean testimony to the skilful and enduring work of the mediæval bridge-builder. "When we consider," says Professor Innes, "the long and united efforts required, in the early state of the arts, for throwing a bridge over any considerable river, the early occurrences of such bridges may well be admitted as one of the best tests of civilization and national prosperity."



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

MILTON AND SHAKESPEAR: THE ORIGINAL FOLIOS.



WE have recently heard it said, in relation to the difficulty of acquiring pure copies of the first editions of *Paradise Lost* and of Shakespear's works in the original folio impressions, that the practice of mixing copies of *Paradise Lost* appears to have commenced about the middle of the eighteenth century. Certain additions had been introduced into the preliminary matter, and the title-page had been reprinted at least seven times. The notion at the time, when one issue and title were as good as another, was to secure the completest text, and copies were made up without regard to bibliographical propriety. Hence has arisen the difficulty—not so great, perhaps, as the auctioneer would have us believe—of obtaining absolutely genuine copies of the first issue and first title-page. With the Shakespear folios the case stands quite differently; for instance, since the enormous rise in the demand and value the large proportion of defective copies surviving

the lengthened period of neglect has undergone, and is yet undergoing, a process of sophistication, varying without end in form and degree. The curious, almost puerile, illusion about the second folio of Shakespear in regard to the rarity of certain names in the imprint proceeds from a misconception of the circumstances under which the book was published. It was a trade speculation, no single stationer venturing to undertake the work on his own responsibility. The first edition had appeared as much as nine years before, and was published at twenty shillings. Its commercial success had been arguably indifferent, and collected impressions of dramatists were not in great vogue at that time, Jonson's plays being only partially printed in 1616, and Beaumont and Fletcher having to wait till 1647. The simple fact about the second folio of Shakespear is fully disclosed in the colophon, which reads in the Huth copy: *Printed at London by Thomas Cotes, for John Smethwicke, William Aspley, Richard Hawkins, Richard Meighen, and Robert Allot.* Each of these adventurers subscribed for a certain number of copies, and the book more commonly occurs with Allot's name, presumably because he took the largest number. Probably copies with the names of Meighen or Aspley on the title are the rarest, but the circumstance is surely of slight importance.

W. C. H.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE *Builder* of September 12 had a capital article, with illustrations, on the fine parish church of Ashburne, often dubbed the "Pride of the Peak."

THE digging which has been proceeding for some time at the cathedral at St. Andrews resulted in the discovery, on September 4, of two human skeletons in front of the high altar. It is known that the bodies of Archbishop James Beaton and Archbishop Scheves were buried in that part of the cathedral, and it is surmised that the skeletons which have been disinterred were those of these ecclesiastics.

THE *Petit Parisien* of August 17 reported an interesting discovery of treasure found in an old house at Audierne, belonging to Dr. Pitou, a retired naval

surgeon of Brest. Some workmen had occasion to raise an enormous flagstone in the basement, and there, in a large hole, they came upon a leathern sack full of silver pieces of money and some silver ingots, the total weight being 175 pounds. Nearly all the coins bear the effigy of Louis XIV., the others of Louis XIII., and the stamps on the ingots disclose a still earlier period. They are in a perfect state of preservation. The Louis XIV. pieces are of extreme interest, inasmuch as they cover each of the phases of that monarch's reign. The most ancient—those of 1643—represent the King as a child; those of 1655 show him as having attained his majority; and those of 1660 portray the "Roi soleil" in full manhood, the long hair falling profusely over the big, square shoulders. The 1679 coins are divided into pieces struck at Paris and at Rennes. In 1683 the sun replaces the royal palm on the money. Finally, we have pieces dated 1709, six years before the termination of Louis XIV.'s reign. The collection is considered by experts as an extremely rare one, and contains in Louis XIV. pieces alone 900 crowns of 6*l.*, 1,800 crowns of 3*l.*, and 350 coins of 30 sols.

Messrs. Jack, of Edinburgh and London, announce for immediate issue *The Blood Royal of Britain*. It will contain the names of nearly 12,000 persons now living who have descended from Edward IV. and Henry VII. of England and James III. of Scotland. The editor is the Marquis de Ruigny, and the volume will be a handsome folio of over 600 pages, illustrated with many portraits.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The new part (60) of *Archæologia Eliana* (Vol. xxv., Part 1) contains short papers on "Dagger Money," a fragment by the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, in which some interesting examples and references are brought together; "The Keep of the Castle of Newcastle," by Mr. R. O. Heslop, an illustrated account of the results of careful investigation; some "Ancient Deeds relating to Gunnerton," communicated by Bishop Hornby; and a longer paper containing a number of documents carefully annotated, by Mr. William Brown, the well-known secretary of the Yorkshire Archæological Society. But the *pièce de résistance* of the part is an elaborate and valuable series of notes by Mr. R. C. Clephan of "Early Ordnance in Europe," in which the early records concerning ordnance are collated and examined, and the introduction and development of the new artillery traced from the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. Besides small illustrations in the text, there are capital plates of the famous "Mons Meg" at Edinburgh Castle, the "Dulle Griete" (literally "Mad Margaret"—a second "Meg") at Ghent, a great fifteenth-century gun made entirely of wrought iron; a "Feldschlange," from the Battle of Granson, now in the Naueville Museum; and a cannon and small mortar from Morat, now in the Gymnasium, Morat.

The latest issue of the *Saga-Book of the Viking Club* (Vol. iii., Part 2) bears witness to the activity of this

useful and vigorous association. Besides the business items and the reports of the district secretaries recording many finds of votive offerings, gold rings, coins, etc., and including notes on such varied topics as a "Runic Tympanum at Pennington, Furness" (with two excellent illustrations), and "Arks" and "Ergs" in place-names, there are four papers. The longest is an interesting account by Mr. A. W. Johnston of the "Round Church of Orphir," in Orkney, illustrated by two sketch maps, plans, and several views. Mr. Johnston touches on many historical and philological points, besides giving a careful account of the remains of the curious old round church, which dates from the twelfth century. The other papers are "Palnatoki in Wales"—Palnatoki was one of Denmark's mighty men who flourished in the tenth century—by Mr. A. G. Moffat; "Irish Episodes in Icelandic Literature," a fresh subject treated in an interesting and suggestive way, by Miss Eleanor Hull; and a study of the "Anthropological Evidence of the Relations between the Races of Britain and Scandinavia," containing some novel suggestions and conclusions, by Mr. J. Gray.

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The *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund for July, besides the continuations of sundry serial articles and reports, contains "The Site of the Church of St. Mary at Jerusalem, built by the Emperor Justinian," by Colonel Watson; "The Traditional 'Harbour of Solomon' and the Crusading Castle at Jaffa," by the Rev. J. E. Hanauer; "Notes on Some Ruins and a Rock-cut Aqueduct in the Wady Kumrân," by Dr. Masterman; and "Ain el-Kus'ah," by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The sixtieth Congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Sheffield from August 10 to 15, under the presidency of Mr. R. E. Leader, one of the few survivors of those who welcomed the Association to the same city in 1873. On Monday the 10th, after the Lord Mayor's brief address of welcome, the members visited the parish church, described by Mr. J. R. Wigfull, and the remains of Manor Lodge, associated with the names of Mary, Queen of Scots and Cardinal Wolsey. In the evening, at a conversazione in the Town Hall, Mr. Leader gave his inaugural address, dealing chiefly with the history of Sheffield. Tuesday the 11th was very fine, and Worksop was made the centre of the day's excursions. Thence Blyth Church, Worksop Priory Church, Steetley Chapel, and Barlborough Hall were visited. At Blyth, Dr. Stokes described the church, which dates from 1088, when a Benedictine priory was founded here by Roger de Buisli. Only the nave and south aisle are left, the choir having entirely disappeared. It is a fine example of Norman architecture, the arcade being especially good, and so is the chancel arch, which is at present best seen from the outside. Two of the original bays of the nave are now occupied by the fifteenth-century tower. The south aisle was the parish church in pre-Reformation days, owing to quarrels between the

monks and the parishioners, and the present chancel is still there, which produces a curious effect. There are screens in the nave and also in the south aisle of early date, containing in the panels figures which have been identified as St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St. Margaret, St. Euphemia, and others. The monastic buildings on the north side of the church have disappeared completely, a modern house occupying their site and covering the cloister garth.

Returning to Worksop, the party visited the Priory Church, which was described by Mr. C. Lynam, after the Vicar, the Rev. H. T. Slodden, had given an account of the history and devolution of the Manor of Worksop. The fine church is too well known to need description. Mr. Lynam, before speaking of the existing building, first described, with the aid of a rough plan, the original settlement of Austin Canons on the spot, telling how they diverted the river, which runs on the north, to form a subsidiary stream to turn their mill, and then planted their church in the centre of an open meadow, placing their domestic buildings, also as at Blyth, on the north side of the church, between it and the river. Steetley Chapel was next visited. Up to 1880 it was an utter ruin; but Canon Mason has restored it with judgment and care, and the building is now again used for service. It is a most perfect specimen of a little Norman church, consisting of nave and apsidal choir. The building is plain but is exquisitely proportioned, and contains a good deal of rich carving. From Steetley the drive was continued to Barlborough Hall, a well-preserved and impressive Elizabethan mansion, which was described by Mr. J. R. Wigfull.

Wednesday the 12th was an interesting day, the round including Beauchief Abbey, Chesterfield, and Winfield Manor. Of the abbey nothing remains but the massive western tower, to which is attached a tiny seventeenth-century church. The well-known church at Chesterfield, with its twisted spire, was described by Mr. R. T. Gratton. Later Winfield Manor was reached. This is now in a state of ruin. It was built in 1441 by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, Treasurer of the Exchequer, and by him sold to John Talbot, the second Earl of Shrewsbury. It was a magnificent dwelling, and a splendid example of the transition from military to domestic houses. Primarily it was the country mansion of a great nobleman, but it still needed to be a strong place. It was therefore protected by a moat, strong gates, towers, and some earthworks; and provision was made for a garrison. Its designers, however, were artists, and their work, though strong in the military sense, was also of wondrous beauty. Nothing now remains but the bare walls and some winding staircases; but windows, fireplaces, drains, and other things are so many helps to the imagination to fill in what is missing. When Queen Mary was at Winfield, the establishment numbered more than 300 persons. Her own retinue is said to have consisted of "five gentlemen, fourteen servitors, three cookes, four boyes, three gentlemen's men, six gentiwomen, two wyves, ten wenches and children." She had four good coach horses and her gentlemen six, and the Queen and her suite drank about ten tuns of wine a year. The Queen and her apartments were ceaselessly watched by relays of men, and the precincts of the manor were

closely guarded. In all 210 gentlemen, yeoman officers, and soldiers were employed on this duty. The manor underwent two sieges during the Civil War, and was destroyed in consequence of a Parliamentary decree of June 23, 1546.

On Thursday the 13th, in fine weather, the Association visited the earthworks at Wincobank and the fifteenth-century church at Ecclesfield. At Wincobank, Mr. E. Howarth acted as guide and described the camp. The church at Ecclesfield was described by the President. Its most interesting relic is to be seen near the priest's door. This is the base and one shaft of an undoubted Saxon double cross, which was recently found buried just outside the west door, and by it the history of the settlement, if not of the church itself, is carried back to Saxon times. The sculpture on the face of the remaining shaft consists of inscribed crosses in panels bordered with interlacing scroll pattern, and the stone is beautifully tooled. In the evening, at a conversation at the Weston Park Museum, Mr. W. J. Nichols read a paper on his recent discoveries in "The Caves and Deneholes of Chislehurst, Kent."

Friday the 14th was deplorably wet. A long drive took the members and friends to Carbrook Hall; Templeborough, where Mr. I. C. Gould described the Roman camp; Rotherham, where the fine Perpendicular church was described by Mr. E. J. Hubbard; Roche Abbey, briefly described by the Rev. H. J. D. Astley; and the church and earthworks at Laughton-en-le-Morthen. At the evening meeting in the Town Hall, after the passing of the customary votes of thanks, Mr. Astley read a paper giving a detailed account of the history and fabric of Roche Abbey; and Mr. I. C. Gould read another on "The Early Defensive Earthworks of the Sheffield District."

On Saturday the 15th a small party visited the church and earthworks at Bradfield. The Congress was one of the most successful as well as one of the pleasantest of recent years.

At the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on August 26, Mr. R. C. Clephan presiding, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop read an interesting paper relative to a Roman inscribed stone which was found a few days before in the bed of the river Tyne, at the same place and under similar conditions as the Roman altar discovered some time ago. They were again indebted to the engineer of the Tyne Improvement Commission (Mr. James Walker) for the discovery itself, for his courtesy in allowing the stone to be examined, and for the photographs which were submitted for their inspection. The stone was a wall tablet, and was 26 inches long by 18½ inches wide, and in its thinness — 2 inches — it resembled a foot-path flag. The stone bore the following inscription:

IMP-ANTON
NO-AVG-PIO-P
PAT-VEXILATO
LEG-II-AVG-ET-EG
-VI-VIC-ET-LEG-
-XX-VV-CONR
BVTI-EX-GER-DV
OBVS-SVB-IVLIO-VE
RO-LEG-AVG-PR-P-

The English translation was as follows: "To the Emperor Antoninus, Augustus Pius, Pater Patrie, a vexillation of the Second Legion, styled the August, and of the Sixth Legion, the Victorious, and of the Twentieth Legion, the Valeria Victrix, with two contributi from Germania (or contributories from the two Germanies) under Julius Verus, Augustan Legate and Proprætor." The association of three vexillations represented a large force, and the presence with them of two contingents of picked men from the army of Germany, all of them acting under the command of an imperial legate, indicated operations of more than ordinary importance. Of their nature and extent, however, the tablet was silent. That it recorded the execution of work of magnitude, either on the Roman bridge itself or in the adjacent stationary camp of Pons Ælii, might be reasonably presumed. — Mr. Haverfield made a brief reference to the subject, and both gentlemen received the thanks of the Society. — Mr. S. S. Carr read an interesting paper on "The Early Monastic Monumental Remains at Tyne-mouth." — The chairman read a translation he had made of a paper by Professor Kruger of Bonn on the Roman wall in Northumberland. — Mr. R. Blair (secretary) intimated that Mr. Corder and others had sent a number of ancient coins for inspection. The members of this Society made a very pleasant excursion on September 4 to Ulgham, Widdrington, and Chibburn.

The members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Kilnsey and its neighbouring village of Coniston in Upper Wharfedale on August 22. Under the guidance of Mr. C. A. Federer they saw the very interesting antiquities of the district, and a paper was read by Mr. Federer giving a sketch of the history of the district from the days of the Domesday Book.

On August 27 the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion in the Hertingfordbury-Digswell district. After visiting the church at the first-named place, which has been much "restored," and where the sedilia are utilized as seats in the churchyard, and a broken Georgian font is ignobly lodged in a shed, the party proceeded to Tewin Church, which is Norman and Early English. It contains various features of interest, including the famous tomb to Lady Anne Grimston, from which formerly grew seven ash and three sycamore trees. The Rev. A. Nairne read a paper on the building. After lunch visits were paid to Digswell Church, described by Mr. H. P. Pollard, which contains several unusually fine brasses and an Easter sepulchre; and to Queen Hoo Hall, now the summer residence of Canon Beeching. By the Canon's kind invitation the party inspected the fine old house, the architectural features of which were described by Mr. E. E. Squires. Canon and Mrs. Beeching hospitably entertained the visitors, who then drove back to Hertford by a very pleasant route.

On September 9 the members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Kirkby Hill, Boroughbridge, and Aldborough. The day

was showery, but the short intervals of wet by no means marred the success of the expedition. The first place visited was Kirkby Hill, or Kirkby-on-the-Moor, Church. It is a very quaint little structure, which was presented to Newburgh Priory, now the residence of Sir George Wombwell, by one Roger de Mowbray. The nave only measures 24 feet in length, by 14 feet 10 inches in width. The walls of the tower are almost 3 feet in thickness, and those of the nave are pretty nearly as substantial. Many old sculptured stones are preserved in the building, and the party was shown, amongst others, a Roman slab with an illegible inscription on it, which was built into the south-west angle of the tower, and was nearly 2 feet thick. It was pointed out that many of the quoins stones and large stones built into the tower were also of Roman workmanship, and that the cap and base of a pillar built into the west wall of the porch was a Roman hypocaust. Another object of interest was a fine old oak press, dated 1699.

The famous monoliths, known as the Devil's Arrows, at Boroughbridge, which Dr. Leadman described in a recent number of the *Antiquary*, were next visited. Mr. William Brown acted as guide, and said that it was not known when or how these monster stones came into their present position. After luncheon the party proceeded to Aldborough, the ancient Isurium Brigantum. The old church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was the first place of interest. Mr. Brown again acted as guide. He directed the party to the old brass of William de Aldeburgh, *circa* 1360, which was let into the wall of the north aisle. He pointed out the various points of interest in the brass, including the peculiar shield worn on the left arm, the royal spurs, and the small dagger which was used to give the finishing stroke to a foe. He said that it was evident from the armour that the period was that of the Black Prince. At the west end of the north aisle a figure of Mercury, of Roman workmanship, was pointed out. The old Roman town of Isurium Brigantum was then explored. Mr. Haverfield acted as guide, and told the party that Isurium Brigantum, or Roman Aldborough, was probably occupied in the first instance by a detachment of soldiers from the garrison at York. The people who had lived at Aldborough, however, were probably not so much soldiers as civilians. They were engaged in trades and agriculture, and he thought that they were principally natives who had adopted Roman customs and Roman manners, and lived in Roman houses, with two or three of their own Romanized nobles at their head. Most of them, he conjectured, spoke Latin, and that was the case right down to the domestic servants and labourers. He drew a parallel between these Romanized settlements and our settlements in India.

The annual excursion of the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on September 3 and 4, when many fine and interesting churches were visited. We can only briefly indicate the itinerary. From Wisbech the party went to Leverington Church, which contains a slab to the memory of a Captain Anthony Lumpkin—a name suggestive of Goldsmith's famous character—thence to Walsoken Church, a glorious old structure dating mainly from about 1140; and to the churches at West Walton, one of

the finest Early English examples in existence; Walpole St. Peter, a well-known and splendid edifice; and Terrington St. Clement, a very fine cruciform building in the Perpendicular style. On the second day the route was from Lynn to Spalding, and the churches of Weston St. Mary, Moulton All Saints—with its beautifully proportioned tower and spire erected about 1380—and Whaplode St. Mary, full of beauty and interest were visited. After lunch the churches of Holbeach All Saints, Gedney, and Sutton St. Mary were inspected. Both days were very fine, and the arrangements of the hon. secretary, Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, were admirable.

The 57th annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Portmadoc during the week ended August 22, and was very successful.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

RECORDS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.
Edited by John Hobson Matthews. Vol. iv.
Cardiff: Published by Order of the Corporation,
and sold by *Henry Sotheran and Co.*, London,
1903. 8vo., pp. xii, 552.

The fourth of these handsomely-printed volumes has a strange medley of contents. There are scraps of all kinds pertaining to Cardiff and the neighbourhood, culled from a great variety of sources among the stores of the Public Record Office and the British Museum, as well as from private sources. The dates are so exceedingly varied that a very thorough index to all the volumes will be an essential when the whole work is finished. There is no doubt much herein that is well worth printing for the use of the general antiquary and student, and it would be hard to say that anything herein recorded goes beyond the province of the local annalist; but it is a pity that a better plan of the whole undertaking was not laid down before the volumes were begun, so that the remarkable overlapping and confused arrangement might have been avoided.

One of the best things printed in this volume is the account of Cardiff and the adjacent manors from a paper book of the year 1596, purchased by the Corporation at the sale of the Phillips MSS. It is "a Breviat with notes conteynynge all the lordshipped mannors within the Countie of Glamorgan . . . collected and gathered for the private use of the gentlemen now attendinge upon the Right Honorable Henry Earle of Pembroke." Of Cardiff it is stated, *inter alia*, that "there is a faire Key and a safe harborowe for shippinge. The Towne is ruled by a Maior to be nominated by his Honor and ij bayeliffs yearlye chosen of the sadest and gravest Aldermen of the said Towne."

About two-thirds of the 550 pages of this fourth volume consist of extracts from minutes of the Town Council and various committees, from 1708 down to 1879, from which year onwards these minutes have been regularly printed and published for the information of the townsfolk. This is a good work for the local annalist to undertake, and it is also of some general value; for the student of social changes and commercial developments is thereby able to trace, with accuracy, the dying-out of the last remnants of feudalism, and the growth of a modern municipality. The rule of the castle over the town, and of the Mayor as representing the lord, came to an end, to be succeeded by a freely-elected Council and an enlarged executive. It is of interest to note that in 1838 the Corporation required a knowledge of the Welsh language of the Clerk of the Markets, for at that date Welsh was still spoken by a large proportion of the natives of Cardiff. The new Corporation were always jealous for the honour of their borough. Of this a curious instance occurred in 1857. Lord Panmure wrote promising a Russian gun, together with a gun-carriage, if the Council would pay for the latter. In reply the Town Clerk was directed to apply for two guns, other towns of much less importance having received that number.

The best features of the illustrations of this volume are the seals of the Great Sessions of Wales, from Elizabeth downwards. The least satisfactory are the heraldic headpieces to some of the chapters. There is a modern stiffness about them, and a complete lack of the true grace and freedom that characterized the best mediæval arms. Moreover, they are blazoned in black and white after a curious and misleading fashion. Absolute black should surely be reserved for sable, and other bearings merely outlined. But the charges are capriciously arranged either in dead black or white to produce, we suppose, what is considered a good effect. Thus at the head of the first chapter are the arms of De Clare, Despenser, Beauchamp, and Neville, as lords of Glamorgan. It is only in the bend of the second of these coats that *sable* appears, but there is a good deal of dead black in them all. Beauchamp and Neville have both a *gules* field, but here it is given in one case black and in the other white.

* * *

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SKINNERS OF LONDON. By James F. Wadmore. 16 illustrations. London: *Blades, East, and Blades*, 1902. 8vo., pp. xii, 340. Price 21s.

The first sketch for this book was made by Mr. Wadmore nearly thirty years ago, in the form of a paper read before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. The paper was amplified and circulated, but has long been out of print, and the author now treats the subject in a fuller and more comprehensive way. Mr. Wadmore has not followed the chronological method adopted so effectively by Mr. Welch in his *History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers*, recently noticed in these pages. The matter in the handsome volume before us is arranged under various heads. After a brief outline of the history of the Company, which still keeps up the tradition of its association with the mediæval Corpus Christi plays—it was known of old as the Guild of Corpus Christi—by holding its annual business meet-

ing and electing its Master and Wardens on the Festival of Corpus Christi, Mr. Wadmore gives an interesting account of the ancient records of the Company. These consist mainly of two Illuminated Books; Court Books, or Minutes of Proceedings; Renter-Wardens' Accounts; and certain Inventories of plate, linen, furniture, etc. One Illuminated Book contains the statutes and regulations of the Company, and the other the rules for the government of the Fraternity of Our Lady, a body which seems to have worked concurrently with the Guild. Several illuminated pages from these books are beautifully reproduced, one in colours. The Court Books begin so late as 1551. Mr. Wadmore selects for publication a series of extracts from 1671 to 1738, which illustrate the government and proceedings of the Guild. The arrangements for conviviality are solemnly recorded. For the election dinner in June, 1694, the "Cook appeared and produced a bill of fare with some alterations was agreed to." The names of the various tradesmen who were to supply the food and wine followed; and it is noted that "The Butler appeared and undertook to provide knives, salt, pepper pots, glasses, sauces, etc., and every thing needfull for £7, and if he gives content then to have £8 he provides all things but pipes, Tobacco, candles, and beer." We wish it had been possible to print some of the earlier entries in these Court Books. The accounts of receipts and payments which follow, taken from the Renter-Wardens' Accounts, present very many points of interest, both social and historical, but we have not space to detail them. The sections of the book which follow the accounts treat of The Arms of the Company; Skinners' Hall; The Barge; City Pageants; Skinners as Lord Mayors; Masters, Clerks, Honorary Members and Benefactors; and Tonbridge School (founded in 1553). The concluding sections of the book deal chiefly with the latter-day work of the Company in connection with education, a record much to the credit of the Skinners. A series of appendices, containing calendars of charters and deeds, lists of armour, plate, etc., and an index, which might have been fuller, complete a most interesting and valuable volume. The arrangement is not ideal, but the book contains a wealth of matter of much interest to every student of social and municipal history. The illustrative plates are excellent.

* * *

BIBLIA CABALISTICA; or, THE CABALISTIC BIBLE. By the Rev. Walter Begley. London: *David Nutt*, 1903. 8vo., pp. vii, 158. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In these 160 pages it is hard for a reader of average intelligence to find either meaning or sense. The writer acknowledges that the study of the mystical and cabalistic numbers in the ancient Scriptures has been dismissed almost universally by "all educated men of evenly-balanced minds as the vainest and most unproductive of literary follies." Mr. Begley in his attempt to upset this sound judgment has merely succeeded in still further emphasizing the abject folly of such pursuits. Indeed, he has gone a long way to justify the previous criticisms on undertakings like his, which he says are usually esteemed as "puerile fancies either stupidly superstitious or grossly ignorant." These are hard words, but seriously they are most amply justified by the pages before us. In his opinion the compilers of the

Gospels "were bound by the nature of their themes to be cryptic, cabalistic, and esoteric." He takes as a simple instance: "And the *third* day there was a marriage in *Cana of Galilee*; and the *mother* of Jesus was there"; and then tells us that the italicized words are a cryptic statement of an esoteric character widely different from the account of a mere provincial wedding feast. Such statements applied to any great classic would, of course, be contemptible drivel, but when they are used with respect to the New Testament they are painful in the extreme to every reverent mind. It would tell sadly against the sanity of the present generation if a book like this obtained any circulation, and those who enjoy dabbling in what they are pleased to consider "occult literature" may as well be warned that the contents are one long continued stretch of dreary dullness.

* * *

The Homeland Association send us another of their capital little handbooks, dealing this time with that most attractive tract of country round *Haslemere and Hindhead* in Surrey. It is written by Mr. J. E. Morris, has many charming illustrations, and is issued at 2s. 6d. in cloth, or 1s. in paper cover, with a folding map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey. We cordially recommend the little book. Another interesting booklet before us is *The Doones of Exmoor* (London: T. Burtleigh. Price 1s. net), by Mr. E. J. Rawle, whose previous work on Exmoor is well known. Mr. Rawle here brings together a summary of what has been written and said about the Doones, and after discussing the traditions of the existence of such a race of outlaws in the seventeenth century as pictured in Blackmore's romance, he suggests that the Doone tradition is of much greater antiquity, referring it, indeed, to the time of Alfred the Great. Mr. Rawle's little book is very readable and interesting.

* * *

From across the Atlantic come the *Report on Canadian Archives*, 1902 (Ottawa: S. E. Dawson, 1903. Price 15 cents), containing a calendar of miscellaneous State papers and despatches of the years 1837-38, and an alphabetical list of books in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa, 1902; and a substantial cloth-bound volume of the *Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association*, 1902 (vol. xxxiii.), published by Ginn and Company, Boston, Mass. Most of the contents of the latter volume deal with the niceties of classical philology, but there are some contributions of a more purely antiquarian and historical character—e.g., "Remarks on the Water-Supply of Ancient Rome," "Fragments of an Early Christian Liturgy in Syrian Inscriptions," and "Herodotus's Account of the Battle of Salamis." The volume is a valuable and scholarly contribution to classical learning.

* * *

The *Burlington Magazine* keeps at the high level reached in its opening numbers. The August part before us is full of beautiful things. The plates, about thirty in number, are beyond criticism. The reproduction of Titian's portrait of the Empress Isabella opposite p. 281—to name one instance only—is a marvel. Among the articles we notice especially "Andrea Vanni," by F. M. Perkins; "The Lowestoft Porcelain Factory," by L. Solon; the first of a series of papers on "Later Nineteenth-

Century Book Illustrations," by Joseph Pennell; a fourth article on "Oriental Carpets"; and "Recent Acquisitions at the Louvre." Altogether this magazine is a wonderful half-crown's worth.

In the *Architectural Review*, Mr. Phené Spiers concludes his paper on the "Palace of Knossos, Crete," and Mr. E. P. Warren, in an article on "The Demolition of Old Westminster and the 'Improvement' Scheme," shows what destruction this particular scheme spells, and speaks with deserved severity of the action of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the matter. Other contents of the number include papers on "London Shop Fronts" and "Some Lombard Street Signs." The illustrations are good and abundant as usual.

Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies in the *Genealogical Magazine*, September, under "Heraldic Marks of Illegitimacy," has something to say about that "bar sinister" which has been a stumbling-block to so many novelists. "A Short Account of the Procedure at Rome on the Death of a Pope" is a timely and useful contribution. Among the other contents are "The Heraldic Cinquefoil" and "Peerages at Issue." The illustrations include portraits of Lady Belhaven in her robes as a Baroness, and Lord Sackville.

We have also on our table the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, July, well edited and well produced; the *American Antiquarian*, May and June, and July and August; the *Architects' Magazine*, August; *Sale Prices*, August 31; and the *Burlington Gazette*, September, with an illustrated article on "Forged Antiquities," by Mr. George Clinch.



Correspondence.

THE ROMAN WALL AND VALLUM.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE remarks made by Mr. Gibson of Hexham on the Roman Wall and vallum, as reported in your August issue (p. 253), should not pass without notice, as the confident tone of them may lead readers to infer that they represent the present consensus of opinion, which is certainly not the case. Mr. Gibson says that "it is now undoubted that the vallum was built before the wall." I must take exception to this statement, if the Turf Wall is meant. There is some reason to think that the vallum was anterior to the Stone Wall, but in nine summers' work of excavation we have found no evidence which indicates the relative date of wall and vallum, though we have ample proof that the vallum was not earlier than the original forts. In three cases, Carrawburgh, Birdoswald, and Castlesteads, it has been definitely proved that the vallum deviates from its course for the purpose of passing to the south of these forts, though in each case the deviation is made in a different manner. At Carrawburgh the ditch of the vallum comes straight up nearly to the ditch of the fort, where it stops short, leaving a ridge of undisturbed earth between its termination and the ditch of the fort; but it joins at a right angle a smaller ditch, which goes round the southern half of the fort parallel to the rampart, making, in fact, a second or outer ditch. At Birdos-

wald, again, the vallum appears to be making straight for the fort at about the line of the southern pair of gates in the east and west sides; but on approaching the fort it deviates to the south, and passes in an irregular curve round the south front, actually grazing the ditch of the fort at the south-west corner. At Castlesteads the southerly deviation is at some distance, more than a mile to the east; the vallum here passes at a short distance to the south of the fort, turning northwards again, and it would apparently rejoin the known course on the west side of the valley of the Cambeck to the south-east of the farmhouse called Beck (see Ordnance Map). The part in the valley has been entirely eroded by the heavy floods to which the river is subject. At Chesters (Cilurnum) it has been ascertained quite lately (this month) that the vallum ditch, as had been thought, fell in line with the ditch of the south front of the fort. The two ditches are, however, of different formation, the ditch of the fort being V-shaped, while that of the vallum is, as usual, flat-bottomed. Here, again, then, it looks as if the fort were anterior to the vallum, and the ditch of the latter was brought up to fall in with the pre-existing ditch of the fort. In no case has the ditch of the vallum been traced across the area of a fort. In one case the vallum apparently deviates to avoid a mile castle (at Harrow's Scar, overhanging the Irthing), of which it actually touches the south-west corner; but as this deviation might possibly be due to other causes, too much stress must not be laid on it.

Mr. Gibson further says that "the idea (of the vallum) was to make a way for the transit of soldiers from camp to camp, so that the mounds on either side would conceal their movements from the Caledonians." In numerous sections which have been cut of late years no trace of anything like a road has been seen, and in many places the nature of the ground is such as to make a road quite impracticable. This theory does not seem tenable.

The excavations of the last nine summers have led to certainty as to two points—first, that the vallum was not earlier than at least the original forts; and, secondly, that the whole—that is, the ditch and mounds of the vallum—was constructed at one and the same time, the mounds being merely the upcast from the ditch. This is amply proved by the nature of the upcast of the mounds, which is precisely the same as the soil in which the ditch is cut, but, of course, in inverted order of stratification. The "small inner mound" on the south, often spoken of, but which is by no means of constant occurrence, appears to be merely the result of subsequent scourings of the ditch, as when cut through it proves to consist of mixed gray silt—nothing like the original soil of the locality.

I have no theory, and am not concerned to attack or defend any. I merely state the facts of which I have been an eye-witness in the course of nine summers' work, of which full details may be found in the reports by Mr. Haverfield which have been published annually from 1894 onward.

T. H. HODGSON.

Newby Grange,
Carlisle,
August, 1903.

EARLY DATED BELLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

CANON RAVEN's interesting note on "Early Dated Bells" (*ante*, p. 238) reminds me of a bell, dated 1351, of which I took a rubbing in June last. It hangs as treble in the massive twelfth-century campanile of the church of Meiringen, Switzerland.

It is 38 inches in diameter, and bears this inscription in Longobardic characters of an early type:

"✠ FACTA EST . CAPANA . ISTA . ET . MAIORA
IN . FESTO . STI . MARTI . AN . DNI . M . CCC .
QINQAGSIMO . PMO . PMO."

The PMO was probably repeated to fill a space which would have been otherwise vacant.

There are three bells in the tower, all of them interesting. The second bell (diameter 50 inches) bears the date of 1480, with an inscription in bold, well-cut black letter, with a small cross to commence and finish, and a similar cross as stop between each word:

"✠ O + REX + GLORIE + XRE + VENI + NOBIS +
CUM + PACE + MARIA + M + CCCC + LXXX ✠"

A cable moulding runs above and below, and beneath on opposite sides of the bell is a well-moulded rod.

The largest bell is 58 inches in diameter, undated, with an inscription in rather rude and early lettering of Longobardic character: "ECCITO TORPENTEM
TONITRUM FUGO LAUDO TONANTEM." The straight lines of the letters are wedge-shaped, with a semi-circular section. From the mixed character of the lettering—Lombard and Roman—I infer that this bell is very ancient, probably as ancient as the treble; but more familiarity with the lettering on early dated bells is necessary before the age of undated early bells can be fixed with any degree of certainty; there is, therefore, great value in such notes as those of Canon Raven.

W. MILES BARNES.

September 5, 1903.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

THE old-fashioned Michaelmas Hiring Fair was held on September 28 in the market-place at High Wycombe, Bucks. No diminution of interest was manifested in the function; on the contrary, it proved quite as attractive as its predecessors. Agricultural labourers and others identified with the industry in one way or another came together from the surrounding district to "change hands" for the ensuing twelve months. Many of the bucolics, as usual, appeared in decorations of tufts of horsehair, whipcord, etc., distinctive badges of their respective callings. A large number of farmers assembled, and, generally speaking, they engaged the hirelings on much the same terms as ruled a year ago. For a few hours the scene was a very animated one in the locality of the market-place, and after agreements had been verbally settled between tenant-farmers and men, the latter betook themselves to the pleasure fair, held in another part of the town, which was extensively patronized by thousands from the country-side.

Mr. Robert Proctor, of the British Museum, who is thought to have lost his life while mountaineering in Tyrol, was engaged on a large work on early printed books. It dealt with the fine collection in the British Museum, and four parts of it had been issued. Another part, treating of German books (1501-1520), is just being issued by

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Messrs. Kegan Paul, and here, it is to be feared, the work will come to an end.

The recent results of the excavations which are being made by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at Roughcastle, Falkirk, are very interesting. The walls of the building have been uncovered, and sections of the vallum and ramparts have been cut through, showing distinctly the layers of turf. Ten rows of the pits described by Cæsar are now exposed. They are said to be the only examples of the kind found in this or any country. An inscribed stone has also been discovered.

A Cornish newspaper publishes the suggestion that a society should be formed for the purpose of printing interesting manuscripts relating to Cornwall. It appears there are several specimens of the old Cornish language in the collections of private persons. Besides these, which have never seen the light of print, there are other curious documents which relate to stirring events in historic times. For instance, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma has lately stated that he has a manuscript note referring to the sighting of the Armada off Falmouth. The London Cornish Association might do good work by taking up this idea.

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.A., writes: "Two recent finds, attributable to the Neolithic Age, have occurred at a spot about midway between Stamford and Peterborough, where excavations for gravel are carried on. The first of these consists of a grindstone of the 'saddle-back' type, made from a rough slab of hard and compact stone resembling freestone, and measuring 16 inches and 12 inches in greatest length and breadth respectively, the thickness being about 3 inches. Several of these querns have been found at the place in question, but a circumstance which adds considerably to the interest of the present specimen is the fact that the upper stone or muller was found associated with it. This consists of an oval, round-topped stone of the same kind as the lower stone, having a circumference of 21 inches, and weighing a little over 5 pounds. The under side is worn absolutely smooth and

flat with use, while the concave surface of the lower stone has conspicuous striations running in circles, due to the friction, with a circular motion, of the muller. The second Neolithic relic was found near the quern, and at about the same depth, namely, at the point of junction between the top soil and the bed of gravel. It consists of a stag's-horn pick, of very similar type to the miner's picks found in the flint pits at Grime's Graves, near Brandon. The present specimen has been made from an antler which has been roughly broken off at a point 16 inches from the burr; the brow-tine, 7 inches in length, forms the "business end" of the implement, and shows at the tip evidences of considerable wear; the next two tines have been cut round with some sharp instrument (doubtless a flint) to the depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and then broken off. The portion of the handle between the two tines which have been removed has been worn quite smooth at one side, showing the tool to have been used by a left-handed man, or, at least, in the manner of one, with the left hand above the right."

The most important item in the latest issue of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (vol. xxxiii., part 2) is the first part of the "Diary of William King, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, during his Imprisonment in Dublin Castle," edited from the original manuscript, with a very full introduction and a wealth of notes, by Dr. Hugh Jackson Lawler. Dr. King was Dean of St. Patrick's when King James II., ejected from England, landed in Ireland in March, 1689. With a number of other Protestants he was imprisoned in Dublin Castle on the approach of Schomberg in July of that year, and was released in the following December. He was again sent to the Castle in June, 1690, and was freed by the victory of the Boyne. Later he became, in succession, Bishop of Derry and Archbishop of Dublin.

Among the illustrations in the October *Connoisseur* is one of "Shakespeare's Jug," which is in Taunton Castle Museum. The jug is described as of glazed German stoneware, made in Nassau. It is decorated with a kind of wheel pattern on both sides, and also by bands of chevrons and hearts in

relief, the interspaces being painted the usual blue and reddish-brown or maroon colour. The cleaning of the top of the pewter lid has revealed the following inscription slightly incised: "Wm. Shakspeare, 1602." The latter half of the surname is somewhat confused. The scratching has been pronounced by experts to be genuine, and Sir Augustus Franks, who examined it in 1895, gave his opinion that the inscription was coeval with the date of the jug.

The first part of the series of *Drawings by Old Masters in the University Galleries and the Library of Christ Church, Oxford*, selected and described by Mr. Sidney Colvin, will be issued from the Oxford University Press immediately. The most interesting examples in the two collections are to be reproduced by the collotype process, not only in almost their original values, but also in all their original colours. Drawings in black and red chalk, or in ink and bistre, can be reproduced as accurately as the simple silverpoint or sepia drawing, the reproductions being chromo-collotypes, not merely monotypes. At least four parts will be issued, each containing twenty drawings in a portfolio, and the subscription price will be three guineas net per part. The number of sets to be printed will be strictly limited.

Under the title *The Ancestry of Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., a Chapter in Scottish Biography*, the Rev. Adam Philip will shortly publish through Mr. Elliot Stock a history of the lineage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It will be fully illustrated with portraits and photographs of localities mentioned in the book.

In a letter to the *Guardian* of September 30, Mr. Charles Wise, of Kettering, says, advertising to the recent discovery of a fourteenth-century MS. in Peterborough Cathedral library: "It may, perhaps, interest your readers to know that there is preserved in Rockingham Castle a fine parchment roll containing the computuses of many of the manors belonging to the Abbey of Burgh in 1292 (the twentieth year of Abbot Richard London). This roll consists of twenty-two membranes, written on both sides. They

vary in length from 20 inches to 30 inches, and their average width is 11 inches. The writing (which was no doubt done in the scriptorium of the Abbey) is a beautiful specimen of thirteenth-century penmanship. The following are the computuses contained in this roll (most of them complete): Scotere, Walecote, Turleby, Stowe, Warmington, Ayston, Oundle, Biggin, Stanwick, Irthlingborough, Kettering, Cottingham, Easton, the Hundreds of Navesborough, Polebrook, and Hoby; two returns of money collected from certain manors and paid to the constable of Rockingham Castle as 'Castle Guard Rent,' and very interesting returns of the quantities of corn and malt supplied for the use of the Abbot during the year, and similar returns of corn and malt supplied to the convent. These computuses furnish the most minute details of the receipts and expenditure, and of the stock, etc., remaining in each of the above-named manors for the year 1292, and are rich in place-names, names of tenants, and examples of ancient local customs.

"In the year 1899 I published a transcription of the computus of Kettering, with introduction, translation, and notes, which anyone desirous of gaining an idea of the nature and value of these returns may see in the library of the British Museum and of the Universities, etc. At the present time I am engaged in the preparation of the computuses of Stanwick and Cottingham for publication in a similar form, but, being in my eightieth year, and the pecuniary results of the former venture not being very encouraging, it is probable this new undertaking may not be accomplished."

Towards the end of September two statues were placed on the new west façade of Hereford Cathedral. They represent St. Ethelbert and St. Thomas of Hereford, and are the gifts of the Duke of Newcastle and Miss Surtees Allnatt, of Hereford. They have been designed and executed by Mr. Fincher, sculptor, of Peterborough. They are partly reproductions of the mutilated effigy of King Ethelbert which is placed on a pedestal against the pier on the south side of the sacrum, and of the small figure of Sir Thomas de Cantelupe, which forms one of a group of mutilated figures over the tomb

of Sir Peter de Grandison against the north wall of the Ladye Chapel.

Another large and well-preserved section of old London Wall has been revealed in the course of the excavations on the site of the new Sessions House in the Old Bailey. The foundations of it are a fragment of the original Roman masonry, while the higher courses are probably of mediæval origin. Recent discoveries in the Old Bailey, in Cripplegate Churchyard, and elsewhere have made it abundantly clear that whenever diggings are made on the site of London Wall considerable sections of its footings are to be found. Mr. Douglas Sladen wrote suggesting that "the stones should be numbered, and the buildings re-erected on some suitable site, such as the Embankment Gardens." This suggestion was, of course, quite impracticable. The wall *in situ* is very strong and massive, but it is not of solid masonry. It is an amalgam of stones and mortar, bound together with the characteristic brick tiles of Roman building. Such a wall can be taken down, but cannot be put up again. In the *Morning Post* of October 10, Colonel Prideaux made the much more feasible suggestion that the Corporation should place "some memorial, for purposes of identification, on the site of this and other fragments of the wall and bastions erected partly by the Romans *circa* 360 A.D., and partly at later periods in the municipal history of London." The interesting fragment remained exposed for several days, and was visited by many antiquaries. The work of demolition was proceeded with on October 10.

It may be of interest to note that an illustrated account of the recent opening of a barrow at Lockinghead Farm, two miles from the British Camp of Worle, near Weston-super-Mare, appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of September 22. The same journal, in its issue of October 9, had pictures of the Roman baths uncovered at Silchester. The *Times* of September 26 had a long article on the "Excavations at Naucratis."

We have been looking with much interest through the recent reports of the Oxford

Architectural and Historical Society. The Society is evidently thoroughly alive and doing very good work. A useful feature in the reports is the chronicling of the architectural changes which take place from time to time in Oxford. The record has some melancholy features, but is certainly well worth making and keeping up to date. In the report for 1902 we notice that a scheme for a joint publication, under the title of *Archæologia Oxoniensis*, by various societies in the counties of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire, was under consideration by a select committee. This seems an excellent idea, admirably calculated to prevent waste and overlapping both of publications and of effort. We trust it may be carried out.

* * *

The Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A., is editing the *Church Bells of Dorset* for the Field Club of that county. The first instalment will appear shortly.

* * *

The Bristol Museum Committee have recently received from the Docks Committee a relic of interest which has come to light during the excavations at Avonmouth. The object referred to is a bronze dagger-blade or short sword, belonging to the Bronze Age. It measures $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and has two rivet-holes with the bronze rivets still in them. The haft to which it was riveted has perished, but traces of it remain upon the blade. A plain mid-rib runs down both sides to the point, which is still fairly sharp. The relic was found nearly 50 feet below the present level of the ground, in the fairway of what was once the North Channel, between Dumball Island and Avonmouth, but which is now silted up and forms part of the site of the new Royal Edward Dock. It was there found near the top of a bed of sand, upon which was the immense accumulation of mud and silt by which the filling up of the channel was effected. It had been thought quite probable that during the excavations some objects of the kind might be found, and it is satisfactory to know that this specimen will find its home in the civic museum.

* * *

Apropos of the approaching conversion of the Lyceum Theatre into a music-hall, it

may be noted that Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are to publish immediately Mr. Austin Brereton's *The Lyceum and Henry Irving*. This is a complete history of the famous theatre from its origin in 1772 down to the present day, and Mr. Brereton has been able to unearth some very curious details of its history, and many illustrations which have never appeared before. The book, which contains colour reproductions of Edwin Long's painting of Sir Henry Irving as Hamlet, and of Sargent's portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth, has a special chapter on the Sublime Society of Beef Steaks, which met at the Lyceum for sixty years, and which included many of the most noted men of the day among its members.

* * *

Mr. Walter Rye sends us, under the head of "Vandalism at Norwich," a severe indictment of the Dean and Chapter of that city with regard to recent works and alterations. The photographic illustrations given by Mr. Rye are certainly impressive. We have not space to reproduce his statement in full, but the chief points, summarized, are: (1) the destruction of a great length of the fine massive flint wall fronting Bishopsgate Street, and enclosing the Lower Precinct, which is probably 600 years old, and its replacement by a row of red-brick villas of depressing appearance; (2) the cementing over by the Dean of a great piece of the interesting flint house in which he lives; (3) the permission of the use of the precinct wall opposite St. Helen's Hospital as an advertising station—a shocking eyesore; and (4) the retention of an ugly corrugated zinc fence abutting on the west front of the Cathedral. Mr. Rye notes and illustrates other changes in the city which are much to be regretted. Can the local archaeological society do nothing to stop the frittering away of the charms of the delightful old city?

* * *

Students and antiquaries, says the *Athenæum* of October 10, who have occasion to consult the manuscripts at the General Register House, Edinburgh, will regret to hear of the retirement of Mr. Matthew Livingstone, I.S.O., the Deputy-Keeper of Records. When Mr. Livingstone was appointed to the post in 1892, the contents of the Register House were almost unknown even to the officials. Now,

through Mr. Livingstone's energy and enthusiasm, the vast material has to a large extent been classified, and is thus more easily accessible. Among the loose material were found some hitherto unpublished letters of Dunbar the poet, Smollett, Sir Isaac Newton, Samuel Parr, and Archbishop Sharp. It is anticipated that an official handbook to the records will be issued in due course.

It is reported from Queen's College, Oxford, that in the course of works in connection with the installation of the electric light throughout the college it was found convenient to pass a cable through the crypt underneath the apse of the chapel, which was erected in the north-east corner of the great quadrangle in 1714. On opening the crypt it was found to contain on a stone rest a leaden casket, with the remains of the founder, Robert Eglesfield, chaplain and confessor to Phillipa, Queen of Edward III., from whom the college derives its name. Eglesfield died in 1349, aged forty-three, and was buried in the college chapel. Cut deep in the lead on the top of the casket are the words, "Reliquiæ fundatoris," a peculiarity being that the letter "d" is turned backwards. No date accompanies the inscription. In front were laid coffins of Provosts Brown, Fothergill, Collinson, and in a recess to the right on entering were the coffin of Provost Smith and the remains of Provost Haltom. The latter was buried under the old chapel in 1704, but his coffin was removed when a new chapel was built a few years later.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* of October 5 remarked that Professor Dagobert Schönfeld, of Jena, had just started on an expedition to the Sinaitic Peninsula. The Professor was to leave Cairo towards the end of the month. He left his caravan there, in charge of a servant, last year, after his return from a journey to the Soudan. He will begin his new explorations with a thorough investigation of the mountain district of the peninsula, and then proceed northwards, via Petra and Kadesh Barnea, to Hebron, endeavouring to determine the line of migration and the halting-places of the Israelites. It may be remarked, however, that sufficient proofs of the Israelites ever

having been in the Sinai Mountains proper are still wanting; and the attempt to fix their line of migration on the assumption that the chosen people did traverse this region might easily lead to wrong conclusions. The Professor hopes to terminate his expedition by a visit to Damascus.

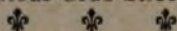
We note with regret the death, on October 11, of Mr. Robert Scott Fittis, the well-known Scottish historian and antiquary. Among his works may be named *Sports and Pastimes of Scotland*, *Romantic Narratives from Scottish History and Tradition*, *Heroines of Scotland*, and *Ecclesiastical Annals of Perth to the Period of the Reformation*. Mr. Fittis owned a fine library, which has been bought by Mr. Carnegie for presentation to the Sandeman Public Library, Perth.

Messrs. Macmillan have just published two new volumes in Professor Courthope's history of English poetry. The first opens with a chapter on English poetry after the Spanish Armada, and comes down to the Restoration. Much of the second volume deals with Shakespeare, and the great event which his coming was in the history of English poetry. Those who immediately followed him are written about individually.

At a recent meeting of the Hawick Archaeological Society, the Rev. Professor Cooper, Glasgow, read a paper on "The Laird's Loft" in the parish churches, in the course of which he remarked that he wished to direct the attention of antiquaries to a series of monuments of Scottish manners and Scottish art in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which hitherto had received less consideration than it deserved. The Professor said that "Laird's Lofts" were found in three different situations in the church. There was what he considered the best situation, along the south wall of the chancel, but the more usual situations were either the east end, where they often filled the chancel, or an aisle struck out opposite the pulpit, whose usual place was the middle of a side wall.

At the Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, a fund is now being raised for the restoration of the north wall of St. Giles's Church, and for the purchase of a site for a statue of

Milton, the gift of Mr. Deputy Baddeley. The poet was buried here in 1674, in his father's grave, having died, according to the parish books, "of consumption, fourteen years after the blessed Restoration." Much of Milton's life was lived in this neighbourhood. In 1640 he was residing in "a pretty garden-house in Aldersgate Street," and to this abode, he being then thirty-five, brought his girl-wife, Mary Powell, in 1643. After sojourns in Barbican, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Charing Cross, and Petty France, the poet, now blind, settled in Jewin Street, where he married his third wife. For the last ten years of his life he lived in Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields. St. Giles's Church already possesses a bust of Milton, placed there in 1793; and another tribute to his memory is to be found in the name of Milton Street, hard by, in which not everyone recognises the once notorious Grub Street.



Messrs. Methuen have in preparation for early publication an edition of each of the four Folios of Shakespeare, reproduced by photography from perfect copies. This will be the first time that the second, third, and fourth Folios have been reproduced. The Droeshout portrait will be given in each Folio. A thousand copies of each will be printed.



The Orpington Parish Registers.

By J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

(Concluded from p. 309.)



THE following entry explains the dwarfed and mutilated appearance of the tower :

June 21, 1771. It is this day agreed with Thos. Field, of Chislehurst, to take down the tower of the aforesaid church 44 feet, to take down the lead, the bell, and the two floures, and all the timber work, and to select the square stones and Bricks from the rubbish, and to make good all the tyling that shall be damaged by taking down the tower for the sum of thirty three pounds, and to begin the aforesaid work on Monday the 24 June, 1771.

June 12, 1772. Item, it is this day agreed on to build on the foundations of the old tower with brick so far as shall be required to hang the bell, and build a steeple to be cord with shingles thereon and to be built by measure and value by any workmen to whom it shall be lett, as witness our hands the Day and date above written.

The work of the 1772 rebuilding can be seen on the tower in the form of hideous brick quoins; if an old print can be trusted, the spire referred to was a fair specimen of the ordinary broach type. Another print older than the last shows the tower as embattled, and pierced by three lancet-shaped windows lighting the "two floures" removed in 1771.

In 1772 the old difficulty of indiscriminate relief money again came to the front, resulting in a vigorous resolution.

Oct. 4, 1772. Item, no poor person as Receives weekly pay shall be paid any longer than fourteen days from the date above except he she or they are in the poor house there to Reside (!) and to be Employed as the Inhabitants and Officers shall think proper to employ them in the aforesaid parish and if any poor family shall fall sick in the aforesaid parish they shall not be relieved any longer than one week or till a Vestry can be called to take or propose a method to provide for them as shall be necessary as witness our hands etc.

Oct. 18, 1772. Item, to appoint John Clark to keep the parish accounts in the room of Thos. Taylor who has declined that office.

Item, to find Bail till the next General Quarter session for Wm. Medhurst to Release him out of Bridewell.

On November 8 the sensible resolution with regard to relief money fell to the ground.

Nov. 8, 1772. Item, it is allowed of by us that those Persons who now are out of the Poor House and Receives weekly pay should have their pay as usual except further orders allow'd by Vestry.

In 1773 matters again took a fresh start in the question of relief, and a system of boarding out is mentioned.

Jany. 3, 1773. Memorandum. It is this day agreed at a Publick Vestry holden in the Parish Church of Orpington for and towards settling of the Poor of the said Parish now out of the workhouse at the following terms, viz. : That John Wesson doth agree to take and provide for his mother at eighteen pence per week allow'd him from the said Parish so long as she is able to keep his house. And on these considerations the s^d John Wesson shall be intitled to his Mothers Household Goods after her decease. And it is also agreed as above said that Mrs. Bristow, Dame Herrott, and Dame Stevens, shall have the sum of two shillings and sixpence per week each allow'd them from the

s^d Parish and also that Dame Wordman to be allowed from the same parish the sum of two shilling per week. And further also we agree to pay towards the relief of John Scrovins Children the sum of two shillings per week to Lady Day next, and the s^d John Scrovins the Father hath agreed to pay five shillings per week and the mother hath also agreed to pay one shilling per week and find them in cloathes as witness etc. More also. Memorandum, it is agreed and allow'd on that James Parkinson shall have the child that is at the workhouse home to his mother at eighteen pence per week. Also allowed a new Poor rate at sixpence in the pound full rents.

[Hitherto it had never been less than one shilling in the pound.]

So poor old Mrs. Wesson, after a long life, probably not one of the easiest, was offered a wageless home so long as she could keep house for her son, and when her poor old joints grew too crazy for manual labour that amiable individual had the option of turning her out of the house to again seek the charity of the workhouse. The register does not record that the said John Wesson was duly whipped as some slight recognition of his loving behaviour towards his mother.

The vestry next concerned itself with the unemployed.

Mch. 7, 1773. To allow the Overseer to get Jno. Hills a place, or an Apprenticeship as soon as conveniently can be gotten for him.

12 Apl., 1773. Item, to Nominate Collectors for the year ensuing for the land Tax and window lights.

May 23, 1773. To get some woman to nurse the wife of Jno Waller and to give the said Nurse the sum of four shillings per week.

But the wife of John Waller seems to have been far beyond the help of a nurse at four shillings per week, for on June 6, 1773, is :

To give John Waller a guinea towards the burial of his wife.

Soon after this the fabric of the church was again brought under consideration.

July 25, 1773. Item, it is this day agreed to build upon the old foundations of the tower a steeple of woodwork to be done in all respects according to the plan and proposals now given in the hands of the Churchwardens of the aforesaid parish from the hands of Henry Staples Carpenter of the parish of Bromley in Kent, and that the said Henry Staples doth agree to build upon the said old Tower in all respects to the Plan and Proposals given the Churchwardens of the above said Parish and that he the said Henry Staples is to have the timber now being upon the said Tower to be used towards building the said steeple and the said Henry Staples is to have the sum of one hundred and forty five pounds for building the steeple upon the Tower of the aforesaid Parish church and that the

said Henry Staples is to receive the sum of seventy seven pounds towards the payments above mentioned on Michaelmas day next, the remainder part at Lady Day next ensuing.

Mch. 5, 1775. Item, to allow of three guineas to be given to the choir of singers of this said Parish Church for to uphold the s^d choir.

June 4, 1775. To allow off some Shoes and stockings and shifts to be given to the children of W^m Simmonds having a large family.

The following is placed in the vestry minute-book instead of on the usual form for that purpose :

A copy of the late Examination of James Burston lately came into the parish of Orpington and are as follows.

9 Dec., 1775. Surrey. This Examinant upon his Oath said that he rented and lived in a house in King Street in the parish of Saint Mary Rotherhithe in the said county of Surrey for one year and upwards at the yearly Rent of Ten pounds and never against any subsequent settlement and further saith he hath a wife named Jane and one child by his said wife namely James, aged five years.

Again the church fabric is considered in want of repair.

May 17, 1789. Item, to allow of the inside of the church to be whitewash'd and also the steeple to be Paint'd.

Oct. 6, 1793. Item, to allow of the north side of the church to be newript so far as it may be hereafter found necessary, and also the south west side to be repair'd so far as may be thought and found necessary.

June 27, 1806. Item, we do agree that the outsid of the church is to be closed in in a workman like manner ; the sealing to be repaired, and the Body of the church Whitewashed, the buttress also to be Repaired, the holes to (be) stoped up, and the inside of the Porch repaired ; to lay a flower ; and build a new chimley in the Vestry room.

Feb. 27, 1807. N.B. the north side of the church newript and half the south side also Vestry Room Flower'd and chimley made the Body of the church Butified.

After this date the entries in the vestry minute-book are devoid of interest.

The Registers of Burials date from 1561, but beyond exhibiting some beautiful sixteenth-century handwriting, the entries record nothing of note.

An entry dated 1645 throws out some suggestion of scandal in the village.

1645.

James Iden of Bearsted in the County of Kent the foure and twentieth of August after sermon ended did desire the congregation to take notice that he did declare Ann Masterson of Bearsted aforesaid to be his married wife.

A few entries culled from the pages of a later register of burials may be of interest.

1755. Elizabeth Cooper very antient, Nov. 28.

1759. Robert Hall aged 41 years a sermon preached, Dec. 9.

This, of course, refers to those useful institutions the village clubs, of which the village balls and slate clubs are descendants. Three entries of the year 1761 are of persons aged 83, 86, and 80, or an aggregate of 249 years.

1763. Thomas Morice aged 30 frozen to death on Pauls Cray Common, Jan. 23.

This entry has a painful interest, as it shows the wild and uncultivated character of the country, even at so late a date as 1763. Owing to the growth of Chislehurst and the increased facilities for travel, this common, though still attractive in parts, has lost much of its beautiful appearance.

1768. A poor travelling woman, Jan. 14.

1778. Thomas Green brot from Herrow on the Hill or thereabout, Mch. 10.

1779. Thos. Foakes brot from St. Pauls Cray with the Coroners Warrant having been suffocated in a tan pit.

1782. Aged 45 Eliza Jane wife of — Fever from over-heating herself, July 14.

1783. Walker commonly called Lord Walker, Dec. 16.

1786. Eliz Stevens found in Long Warren Chelsfield almost dead with cold (which she did not long survive) in a severe night, Jan. 7.

The district round Chelsfield is even now a very quiet and secluded one.

1791. Eliz. Lert from her Fathers at Broomhill aged 30 a Decline said to be married to John Walker tho' not generally believ'd.

1794. Susanna Hall wife of — Hall from Crofton Pound Gamekeeper and looker to — Cope Esq. Dropsy, Dec. 23.

The term "looker" is interesting, and is usually associated with the marshy and grazing districts of the county. A "looker" is a man who has the care of the cattle on an estate.

1795. Mary Lissney, as you go up Broomhill Aged 73, Oct. 10.

Aged 6 months Thos. Wall of Thos. and Anne of a watery head, Oct. 26.

Memorandum, that Mr. Edward Oddey of ye parish of Epping in ye county of Essex came this present 21 day of September, being ye feast of S. Matthew ann dom 1703 and paid me three pounds to be distributed to ye poor of this parish that attend Common prayer at church a legacy left by ye honour-

able Mary Spinner distributed accordingly by me upon ye feast of St. Michail 1703 in ye vestry after prayer

Thos. Watts Vicar.

April, 1688. Collected upon his Majesties Brieves for ye distressd Ffrench Protestants the sum of nineteen shillings and a penny paid in at ye visitation at Ffarningham May ye 6th to Mr. Constable receiver for Mr. Thos. Coxton.

In the earlier register are two other briefs for damage by fire.

1668, Orpington.

Read this 27 day of July and one shilling and tenpence was collected for the fyre of (?) in the County of Devonshire (damage £6.400 and upwards). F. Gay. by mee
John Smith.

1668.

Forwarded this 2 day of August a briefe, and three shillings was collected for the parish of Newport in the County of Salop, the damage is twenty three thousand nine hundred forty eight pounds and upwards.

F. Gay.

Forwarded by mee.

Although the earliest register bears the date 1561, the first actual entry is probably that dated *circa* 1600. This is suggested by the following title-page to the book :

ORPINGTON REGISTER.

This booke of Regester ensuinge | agreeth in all things with the origin^l. | In testemonie whereof the minister | and churchwardens then beinge | haveinge diligently perused and exam^d | ined the same have [under every page ?] subscribed according to the constitutions ecclesiasticall by the Archbus | hop, bushopes, and the rest of the | Clargie agreed upon and — ? | in the Convocation house in London | the fift day of October in the year | of our Lord God, 1597^l.

And in the yeare of the Reigne of the | moste renowned prince and soverain | lady Elizabeth by the grace of God | of England, France and Ireland | Quene, defendris of the Faith etc.

XXXIX.

And was afterwards by her majesties | regall authoritie approved and | confirmed under the great seale | of England |.

Commandynge all and every her | subjects of every severall parish to have the | same Register of all the mariages and | Christinings and burialles as had | been since the beginninge of her | Majesties reigne written in parchment | and the same to be kepte in | a cheste with three locks and | keys under her — ? bear | inge date the xviii Janwary in the | yeare of her Greateous Reigne.

XL.

The earlier entries are of little interest, and are marked M., B., or C., in order to

denote marriage, burial, or christening. This awkward arrangement continued to 1600, when, to make matters worse, the initials were omitted, thus causing endless difficulty in searching. Under date 1620 the following quaint and interesting extract is written in a hand offering considerable difficulties in transcription :

1620.
Christopher Monckton bachelor of
Divinitie immediately succeeded
William Wood vicar of
Orpington in the said
Vicarage of
Orpington
being
initiated June the 12 instituted
October 31 and inducted
into the same Novemb.
the 9 all within
the year of grace
1620.
The said succeeding Vicar haveing
found this Register much neglected
has laboured inquisitivalie to
rectify the same, but
finding it a worke
too too intricate
and almost
impossible
was
enforced to beginne the rectification
thereof at his initiation ; the which
(in regard of his discontinuance
for some time by reason
of the universall ruine
of the whole Vicarage
house, not inhabitable
till wholly
repaired
and
that at his owne proper costes
and charges far exceeding his
present abilitie, yet in
short time performed
the same as was
urgentlie imposed
on him by
authoritie)
the
which rectification (I say) in
regard of his foresaid
(new ?) residence being
— ? — ? yet
by elaborate and
diligent enquire
he has (as
he said)
fully
performed
the same
and

whereas in the foregoing part of
this register the christenings
burials and marriages are
confusedlie intermixt,
causing difficultie
in the search
thereof
in

the following part they are all
disposed into such a distinct
order, as that the meanest
(if capable) may with
facilitie without
tedious search
instantlye
find out
ye
same
for

each ensuing page is numbered by
figures, and in the whole thereof
ther are 70 the christenings
beginne at the next page
and so forth to page 31
the burials beginne
at page 31 and
so forth to page 61
the marriages
beginne at
page 61
and so
forth to
the end
in

your search then you may observe
whether christening, buriale, or marriage
in ther proper planes in ther
distinct yeares, and by ther
Christian names each
Christian name being
foremost sett downe
over which casting
your eies, you
may quicklie
run over
many years
for annie
name
and
so upon (wanting ?) annie
(name ?) you
may speedilie
find what
you would
have
Monckton

Thus in the year 1620 came a scribe who
“laboured inquisitivalie” to rectify the
writings of his forefathers, and again, some
280 years later, came another scribe with
paper and pencil, and he, too, “laboured
inquisitivalie” to transcribe the work
of that author who rightly and quaintly

remarked that the register was "confusedlie intermixt." With all due respect to the reverend author, it cannot be said that his writing in the register is any great improvement on that of his predecessor, and which induced him to compose and set forth for the benefit of posterity the quaint and interesting document above printed.

The house which was in "universall ruine" still exists, and although no longer the property of the Church, it is valuable as being one of the few pre-Reformation clergy-houses left to us; it is extremely picturesque, and affords an interesting example of domestic architecture of the latter part of the fifteenth century.



The Museum of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society at Devizes.

BY THE REV. E. H. GODDARD, M.A.

THE county of Wilts suffers archæologically, as in many other ways, from being divided into two separate districts by the intervention of Salisbury Plain, and from the apparent determination of the Great Western Railway Company to make it as difficult as possible for dwellers in the outlying parts of the county to reach either of their county towns, Salisbury or Devizes. The consequence is a want of union in county matters which is regrettable, but is apparently inevitable, and which shows itself, archæologically, in the establishment of the two museums—the one at Salisbury, the other at Devizes. Of these the Salisbury Museum is the better known from the fact that the famous Blackmore Museum of stone implements is attached to it, and from the greater number of visitors who are attracted by the existence of the cathedral to that city. But for anyone who desires to study the archæology of the county of Wilts especially, there is no place where he can do it so well as at the museum of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society at

Devizes. That society celebrated the jubilee of its formation at Devizes in the present year, and is now issuing an appeal for funds for the enlargement of its premises in Long Street. This enlargement has been gradually growing more and more necessary each year, and last year the Society acquired the adjoining premises, which will give ample room for extension, if the necessary funds for building for which it is now appealing can be obtained. Unhappily, however, Wiltshire has comparatively few wealthy residents, and the difficulty in obtaining money is much greater than it would be in many other parts of England. At present the four rooms of which its premises consist are simply crammed with objects of interest, many of which cannot be exhibited properly at all. And these objects are by no means those which meet the eye of the visitor to the average provincial museum. It is true that when you enter the rooms you find an Egyptian mummy on the left hand, and a dried New Zealander's head (and a very good one, too) on the right, and that the inevitable South Sea Island paddles and clubs meet your eyes upon the walls; but as soon as you have penetrated beyond the vestibule you will find, whether in the Antiquities Room, the Natural History Room, or the Library, scarcely anything that has not a right to be there as being connected in one way or other with the county of Wilts. For many years past, indeed, the committee have resolutely set their faces against allowing the museum to become the *omnium gatherum* of "curiosities" from all quarters of the earth that the local museum is too apt to be—some things which had no *locus standi* in a purely Wiltshire museum have been advantageously exchanged, whilst on the other hand, so far as funds and opportunity have permitted, every endeavour has been made to increase the really local collections.

The geological collections are very extensive, and contain many specimens which are remarkable or even unique, a fact largely due to the fostering care in past years of Mr. W. Cunnington, F.G.S., and other members of the family, to whom the museum owes so much in all its branches. There is a very fair collection of local birds, including many rarities, and a considerable herbarium, whilst

collections of eggs and butterflies are now being formed. The *Antiquary*, however, is not concerned with such matters as these, and we must get on to the antiquities, in which, indeed, the chief strength and pride of the museum lies. It is true that in the matter of stone implements Devizes has nothing to show in comparison with the magnificent Blackmore collection at Salisbury, or the almost equally extensive Northesk collection at Winchester, though neither of these is in any sense a local or even an English collection. And the Roman section, though it has many interesting things in it, is nowhere compared with the amazing collection from Silchester at Reading, or with the contents of other museums in counties whose Roman remains are more extensive than those of the county of Wilts. But if you desire to study the contents of the grave-mounds of the pre-Roman population of Southern Britain, you will find more in the way of cinerary urns, drinking and incense cups, of bronze daggers and awls, of buttons and bosses and beads of gold and amber and jet and shale at Devizes than all the other museums of the South and West of England—Exeter and Taunton, Salisbury and Southampton, Winchester and Reading, Bath and Dorchester—can show between them. Indeed, outside of the British Museum itself there is probably no such series of Bronze Age objects to be found anywhere in England as there is in the crowded Stourhead Room at Devizes. For it is the Stourhead collection formed by Mr. W. Cunnington, F.S.A., of Heytesbury, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early part of the nineteenth century from the contents of the barrows of Salisbury Plain, that gives its special character to the headquarters of the Wiltshire Society, though even if that collection were left entirely out of count we should still have a series of these things which it would be hard to match from any of the neighbouring county museums. The Stourhead collection, after remaining in a somewhat neglected condition for many years at the house from which it takes its name, was removed on loan many years ago to Devizes, where it has remained ever since, having been purchased by the Wiltshire Archæological Society. Some years ago it was suggested that the British Museum would probably be

willing to purchase this collection from the local society for a good round sum, which might then be advantageously laid out in providing things to look at which would be more "educational" and better suited to the capacity of the provincials of Devizes. This was the British Museum point of view. The reply to this thoughtful suggestion was that the objects in question had never been out of the county for more than 2,000 years, and that so far as the Wiltshire Society was concerned they trusted they might not leave it for another 2,000 yet to come. Its present owners have so far justified their ownership by the careful arranging and labelling of the collection, and by the issue of a Catalogue in which every one of the 400 and odd objects contained in it is accurately and fully described, with 175 illustrations (from which the blocks illustrating this paper are taken), which may be obtained for 2s. 6d. at the museum; and it is intended, when funds permit, to continue the cataloguing of the exhibits not included in this collection.

Of *Palæolithic implements* the museum has a collection from the gravels of Milford Hill and Bemerton, near Salisbury—not very large in numbers, but containing first-rate specimens of the different types—and also a series from the newly-discovered site at Knowle Farm, Savernake, illustrating the very curious and as yet unexplained polish on some of the flints from that locality.

In *Neolithic implements* of the more ordinary types the museum is not very rich. It has, however, some very fine specimens, notably two magnificent orange-coloured celts $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found with a third at Crudwell, in the north of the county; as fine examples of ground flint celts as any to be seen anywhere. A large celt of gray quartzite, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, is also said to have been found in Wiltshire.

In the Stourhead collection are two remarkably fine broad-bladed daggers of thin gray flint, beautifully flaked, found in barrows on Salisbury Plain; also two sets of arrowheads, with tangs and barbs, the latter on one specimen being of extraordinary length.

In this collection there are also several examples of fine and well-made perforated hammer axes of diorite (Fig. 1) and other

hard stones, found in barrows. There is also a remarkable object of gray-green nephrite found at Winterbourne Monkton, somewhat irregularly shaped and polished all over, which may have been a hammer, but is not perforated. Other interesting specimens are several sandstone whetstones with a hollow groove (Fig. 2)—the British Museum has



FIG. 1.

similar examples, also from Wiltshire—precisely similar to North American stones used for the rubbing down of arrow-shafts. These hollow-grooved whetstones seem not to have been found elsewhere. Of flint, quartzite, and sarsen rubbers, or mullers, some globular, some flat, rounded and keeled, there is a considerable series.

The *Bronze Age* people of Wiltshire seem to have been more advanced or richer than the people of the same period in other parts



FIG. 2.

of England. At least, the Wiltshire barrows have yielded a larger proportion of gold ornaments and well-wrought bronze daggers, etc., than those which have been excavated elsewhere. The museum is not rich in the bronze looped and socketed spear-heads and swords which have been found frequently in other parts of England, though there is a good specimen of the latter and three of the former from various localities in the county. But in the Stourhead collection alone there

are no less than forty daggers and knives found in the barrows, more than thirty awls,



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

seven bracelets, ten celts or chisels, and a razor. And in addition to these there are



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

several other daggers found in recent years, notably a very fine tanged flat-headed spe-

cimen recognised as of the earlier type of dagger, found with a slate wristguard, in a barrow at Roundway, and measuring 10 inches in length. There is also another remarkable example from Winterbourne Bassett, a narrow pointed blade with three *iron* rivets,



FIG. 7.

resembling the daggers found in Switzerland and other countries rather than the ordinary British weapons. There is also a "razor" and a curious small narrow-bladed chisel found on Beckhampton Downs.

The daggers in the Stourhead collection

retaining the rivets by which they were attached to the handle. In addition to these fine weapons others deserve a word of description. One of these has a very broad flat, plain blade, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length (Fig. 4), and when found with a cremated interment in a barrow at Brigmerston, retained its wooden handle. This, however, on exposure to the air fell to pieces, but not before it had been drawn, and it has been carefully reproduced, with its thirty bronze rivets and the original bone pommel in position. Another remarkable weapon is a flat, thin-pointed blade measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with six rivets and a small tang, of which the handle, when found, was covered with a most curious "mosaic" of extremely minute gold pins. Of this work, unhappily, only a small fragment has been preserved. An example of unusual duck-billed form may perhaps have been formed from a rapier ground down.

Of the awls, one (Fig. 5) remains in its well-made bone handle, and two others have portions of their wooden handles still adhering to them.

Another handled implement to be noticed is the very small tanged chisel (Fig. 6), $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, in its handle of stag's horn, still perfect. This came from a barrow near Everley.

A curious bronze object from a barrow at



FIG. 8.

itself vary from small thin triangular flat knife-blades, only an inch and a half or a couple of inches in length, to powerful weapons, thickened in the centre of the blade and with sharp points, beautifully made (Fig. 3), ornamented with indented lines and minute dots on the surface, and still

Wilsford is that here figured (Fig. 7)—a fork with three links of chain attached to it, and characteristic Bronze Age hatching round the opening in the centre. As to its use no one has yet made even a plausible conjecture.

Of gold ornaments of Bronze Age date the

collection comprises some twenty-six specimens, including eleven beads or buttons formed like a minute drum of thin cylinders

doubt originally formed over a core of wood or lignite. From a barrow at Normanton came another series of objects, including



FIG. 9.

of gold, perforated at the side, with two holes, and closed at the ends with lids. These, with many of the other gold objects here mentioned, were found in the very rich barrow

another conical boss, a pair of earrings (?) discs of red amber set in borders of thin gold



FIG. 10.

at Upton Lovel. Amongst these were the ornament of thin gold leaf, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long (Fig. 8), originally covering a wooden plate ;



FIG. 12.

(Fig. 10), a bronze ornament in the shape of a pair of horns (Fig. 11), plated with gold ; a disc of bone, covered with gold leaf ; a very



FIG. 11.

the large conical boss of lignite (Fig. 9), covered or plated with thin gold, and two gold "boxes" with conical lids, also no



FIG. 13.

singular small bronze blade set in an amber handle (Fig. 12), bound with gold bands ;

and a couple of well-made gold beads. Three other gold ornaments were found in another burrow at Normanton, two of them lozenge-shaped plates of thin gold (Fig. 13), the third a plate of gold with a hook attached, possibly some portion of the sheath of the dagger with the handle of gold-pin mosaic mentioned above.

A circular object of thin gold leaf, pierced with two holes in the centre, and with a roughly engraved cross-shaped decoration, was probably an ornament for attachment to the dress.

(To be concluded.)



Notes from the Nile, 1902.

BY JOHN WARD, F.S.A., OF BELFAST.

II. A PREHISTORIC CEMETERY—GIRGEH—ABYDOS.



I had a strange experience of weather for Egypt, which is generally supposed to be a rainless land—overcast sky, heavy rain for an hour, intense cold (at least, so it seemed by contrast with last week's almost tropical heat), and, what I have not seen in Egypt before, dew at night. This freak of the Egyptian meteorological department was a curious state of affairs, but has passed away, and the sky is blue as lapis-lazuli, the hills orange-brown again, and the strip of golden green along the banks as brilliant as before. All the time, however, we had a good north wind, and our great sails were well filled, and we made great progress.

We anchored opposite an ancient cemetery of some long-lost city. There are no ruins near, but, as the ancient burial-place covers about a square mile of rocky desert, with majestic cliffs of warm brown-tinted limestone rising behind, which are perforated with thousands of tomb-chambers, there must have been a great and populous city somewhere near. After climbing up the bank of stepped Nile mud, and walking through fields of onions, beans in blossom, and wheat already a foot high, we emerged on the desert margin. Here were hillocks

of rotten limestone rock, pierced with pits—horizontal, vertical, and angular—all leading to tombs underneath. Crowds of native workmen and boys were hiving about like bees, coming down the slopes with panniers full of rubbish, and returning by another ascent to refill their baskets. Clouds of fine white dust rose up like smoke. Among the crowd a nice-looking gentleman was soon found, who is a distinguished professor of Harvard University, U.S.A. A rich American lady has obtained permission to dig for antiquities in this district, and the professor and his assistants are directors of the works.

All that they find is submitted to the Egyptian authorities, and can be detained for the Cairo Museum; all that is not so kept they can carry off to America.

They have opened many thousand tombs. These are so enormously ancient that they are certainly mainly prehistoric. Every shaft had at least one interment in it; some had several. Most of them had no inscriptions whatever, but in some cylinders and scarabs were found, with inscriptions so old that it will require great study to decipher their meaning. Most of the remains are mere skeletons, and have never been mummified. These are generally found lying on their side, their face to the east, their knees drawn up to their chins. I remarked that nearly all of the poor old skulls still possessed excellent teeth.

In some of these primitive burials were found exquisitely-formed alabaster dishes and vases, not turned in the lathe, but exquisitely wrought by hand. In one tomb were found several engraved cylinders of hard black stone, inscribed with characters as yet unread. The date of these may be about 5,000 B.C. But in yet another tomb a cylinder of solid gold was found, and in a golden case. Nearly all the tombs had been tunnelled into by robbers thousands of years ago, but in a few cases the thieves of old had left something behind for the thieves of to-day. Many of the tombs were of the sixth dynasty (5,000 years ago), and in some of these the older occupants were expected to make room for the deceased of the eighteenth dynasty (3,500 years ago). These later interments were generally in stout wooden coffins, and contained mummies at full

length, with beads and scarabs in some cases, which told their date. The wood was quite sound, and of sycamore-tree, such as still grows in the country. Few of these coffins had inscriptions, but in the chambers stone steles were often found, with the name of the deceased. In one tomb a fine papyrus was discovered; the owner had it buried beside him that he might peruse it at his leisure in the future state. It was a portion of the Egyptian Bible, the *Book of the Dead*. Many of the larger tombs had façades built of brick, with one or two chambers outside the rock-cut portion. Others were closed by hut-shaped erections over the mouth of the shaft, and it was very extraordinary, on descending one of these shafts, to see several lateral chambers cut in the crumbling rock, each with its ghastly occupant, placidly lying on the side, its hand up to its head, or else with the knees drawn up to the chin.

But the most curious style of burial, and one that has never been seen before, I was told, is the following: Numbers of boxes were found, especially in the northern part of the huge cemetery, about 3 feet by 2 feet, and 9 inches deep. In each of these there was found a complete adult skeleton. How the ancient folk were doubled up into such small space passes belief, and yet they had been boxed up with the flesh on their bones. Some similar boxes were found, but made of red baked clay.

But we have had enough of these gruesome details, so I will tell how we climbed up higher, and found that the professor and his pretty young wife had built a long range of brick huts to house themselves, their friends, and their treasure-trove. Here we were regaled with tea and excellent cake and pleasant conversation. The situation of this little colony of scientific body-snatchers was well chosen: An elevated terrace of rocky debris, looking down on the vast cemetery below, the surface for a mile and more pitted with tomb shafts. Beyond that the cultivated strip, now of emerald brilliancy, and the wide Nile flecked with many white-sailed boats; further still, a wide stretch of cultivated land, encircled by the mountains of the Libyan Desert. Behind us a semi-circle of perpendicular yellow cliffs, pierced

with innumerable portals of tombs of the nobles and magnates, while below reposed the ordinary mortals who had inhabited the lost city for a period covering at least three thousand years. Above, the azure of Egypt's usual blue, the clouds of yesterday being dispersed. We have got our proper climate back again.

January 8, 1902.

Girgeh is the Coptic for George, the patron saint of ancient Christian Egypt (as he is of our own British Empire). This is still a great Christian district; and, as I have already said, the Copts are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, all of whom were Christians before the Moslem invasion. Girgeh is one of the most picturesque towns on the Nile, as seen from the river. When we land we find the town rather a dirty place, with narrow streets. But it is a place of well-to-do people, and nearly all are of the Christian faith. Since the laws are made equal for all sects, the industrious Christians flourish, and the Mohammedans gradually disappear.

We knew of great antiquarian discoveries in the Western Desert, ten miles away, and secured donkeys for the journey. Our way led through richly cultivated fields in the brilliant green of spring. The fields were crowded with men, women, and children, and with many donkeys, camels, buffaloes, and oxen; also flocks of black-haired sheep, with many lambs. Herds of picturesque goats and kids were tended by the women and children, and many shelters of dhowra stalks sheltered families and animals, for the distances are too great to return to town at night. So where there is pasture for cattle the families who tend them at this season live an *al-fresco* life. The little groups were most picturesque, all comfortable-looking, well-fed, and well-clothed. Nobody looked at us from morn till night. We never heard the word "backsheesh," and we never saw a beggar; for this district is unvisited by tourists. Wherever they go, the natives become demoralized, and one is pestered with demands for backsheesh, or worried by "antica" vendors. For the last five miles we rode through fields of beans in blossom, the scent of which is very agreeable. It was a brilliant sunny morning, and a pleasant

breeze came off the distant Libyan Hills. In due time we arrived at the desert, two hours of quick riding for donkey travel. Then we had to cross the desert, and found our friends. By good luck they were coming to meet us, although we were not expected for some days. Alone in the wide waste of sand, any white face is welcome, and we, as members of the Egypt Exploration Fund, were warmly received. That day a promising tomb had been found, and we were taken to see the first excavations.

There was no city here. The numerous cemeteries along the desert margin are all supposed to have been peopled from the ancient city called This, the beginning of such things in Egypt. Menes, the first King, was from This, and there was a long line of Thinite Kings. But the city is lost; no one knows where it was exactly, though its cemeteries are on both sides of the Nile, at intervals, for ten miles. The tomb we went to see was, like the others I will briefly describe, a mastaba, which is a very ancient mode of burial, much earlier than either pyramids or rock-hewn sepulchres. The earliest are made of sun-dried brick, and are parallelograms of close compact structure, with sloping sides, and from 10 to 30 feet high, and seem gradually to have been increased in height, and led to the invention of the pyramid.

Our host, Mr. Garstang, explained the nature of the tomb he was working at, and showed us heights and hollows in the desert plain which, he believed, would disclose other tombs when the sand was cleared away.

We then started to walk across the desert to the scene of last year's work. Mr. Garstang had been excavating for the Egypt Exploration Fund, and his work for the season was nearly done. But he had often viewed with curiosity an old mass of brickwork about 200 feet by 50 feet and 25 feet high standing up in the desert sands. It was said to be a Coptic convent in ruins; but other travellers named it a Roman fort. Mr. Garstang had other ideas, and thought it ancient Egyptian work. So he turned his men and boys on it, and found an entrance, cleverly hidden. This led down by stepped passages for a length of 94 feet, and then

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there was a descent into the earth for 54 feet more. The steps were covered with beautiful alabaster bowls and vases, and pottery objects of the greatest antiquity—third dynasty work, about 4,200 B.C. These had been votive offerings at the shrine of the deified King entombed within. The King's chamber, deep beneath the centre of the mastaba, had been robbed in Roman times, and its contents burned. These early marauders had effected their entrance by a tunnel from the outside. Mr. Garstang reached it by clearing out the original passages, which were in several places arched over with true vaults of brickwork. It was a very risky process to penetrate into the tomb chamber. The horizontal passage had been blocked up with bricks and liquid Nile mud, which had set like concrete. In order to prevent ingress to the tomb, five shafts had been made from the summit, reaching the bottom passage. Each of these was provided with a portcullis of stone. One of these measures 19 feet by 12 feet. These were dropped from above after the interment was made, and thus the entrance was sealed in five places. Mr. Garstang had to burrow under or round these, and it was dangerous work, for the sand kept pouring in like water. Any moment the roof might fall. Besides all this, gold or treasures might have been found, and Mr. Garstang did not trust all his men. He was the only European there, so he sat on the steps, his revolver in his hand, to "encourage" them, and went down, step by step, as they advanced their work. There was nothing left within but the King's skeleton. But many wine-jars lay about, each bearing the royal occupant's title, so the adventurous explorer had added a new name—Neter-Khet (4012 B.C.)—to the royal lists.

I need not give detailed descriptions of the three other tombs found by Mr. Garstang; one of them contained the bones of a giant, Hen-Knecht by name. He is a historical personage mentioned by Manetho, and was supposed to be mythical, but his bones are now in Cairo for all the world to see, after being hidden for 6,000 years.

We had fine wind and lovely weather, and progressed next day as far as Baliana, whence we rode through rich fields (there and back fifteen miles) to Abydos, where Sety's

2 U

magnificent temple is visited by all Egyptian Nile tourists. Here Professor Petrie has been at work for several seasons, and has made wonderful discoveries. His quarters have been moved this year, and we had to seek him about a mile from Sety's temple. We got a warm welcome from the explorers. They have been only a month at work, but great progress has been made, and, if Professor Petrie discovers all he expects, this season should even surpass the last. There are in this great cemetery the ruins of buildings and tombs from 7,000 years before our era. At one time there must have been temples without number. All these have been ruined save Sety's splendid fane. But the explorers hope to find their foundations, and to unravel the lost plan within the teinenos of the great Temple of Osiris, which has not been seen for 3,000 years. The walls of this enclosure are about a mile square, and still standing, although of sun-dried brickwork of the early empire in most part. We were hospitably entertained by our hosts in their modest huts. From what we saw and heard, the subscribers to the Egypt Exploration Fund will reap great benefits from this year's work. All this labour is the fruit of voluntary subscribers of £1 per annum, and it certainly is profitably spent for the members by these unselfish workers.



The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

VIII.

AS we are only just entering on Iter IX., it will be as well to repeat the mileage from the last article :

Item a Venta Icinorum Londinio	mpm. cxxviii.
Sitomago	mpm. xxxii.
Combretonio	mpm. xxii.
Ad Ansam	mpm. xv.
Camoloduno	mpm. vi.
Canonio	mpm. viiii.
Cæsaromago	mpm. xii.
Durolito	mpm. xvi.
Londinio	mpm. xv.

Having vindicated, I hope, the claim of Norwich to be *Venta Icinorum*, I proceed to the next station, *Sitomagus*, another subject of controversy. Reynolds's choice, Stowmarket, may be dismissed as throwing out the mileage of the stages and of the total. No one, so far as I can find, has followed him. There must have been a considerable deflection eastward or westward, and the latter is the earlier view, that of Sir Thomas Browne, Camden, and Gibson. Desirous of etymological help, Camden accommodated the river Thet with an alternative name, Sit, thus connecting Thetford with *Sitomagus*. Gibson, though adopting the location, conclusively upsets the derivation. Doubtless, in itself, Thetford would suit well enough, but there is the evidence of Peutinger's *Tabula* against it, for *Sinomagi* and *Convetni* (the depraved forms of *Sitomagus* and *Combretonium*) are intended to be placed near the coast, each with a mileage XV. attached to it.

Mannert and Lapie, apparently, were convinced by the *Tabula*, placing *Sitomagus* at Southwold and Saxmundham respectively, very fair guesses for those without local information. Neither town, however, can lay much claim to consideration. For many centuries the former was only a chapelry to Reydon, and the latter does not afford sufficient deflection to account for the distance towards London. No location seems more reasonable than Dunwich, renowned in early ecclesiastical days, with a mint of its own at one time, fortified against Robert, Earl of Leicester, by Henry II., but the greater part swept away in Elizabethan days, as Camden puts it, "by a private pique of Nature." Ichnography will be found to favour the connection of Dunwich with Norwich on one side, and with Burgh, near Woodbridge, on the other, while the claimed "intermittently straight road" through Earl Soham, Peasenhall, and Weybread will be found very intermittent indeed, and otherwise without trace of Roman origin.

The stage with which we are dealing is only thrice exceeded in length in the British Section of Antonine. Two thirty-five mile stages have come under our notice in the obscure Iter V.; and in the last route we shall have a thirty-six mile course in West Dorset and East Devon, and these alone

exceed the thirty-two miles between *Venta Icinorum* and *Sitomagus*. And, in addition to its length, the way could not have been easy or pleasant. Three rivers, of no great magnitude truly, but liable to floods—the Tase, the Wanney (or Waveney, as it is now called), and the Blyth—had to be forded. On the west lay the old forest on the boulder clay, which in some parts extended over the sea side also; nor were the lighter lands free from thicket and scrub, good cover for plundering bands. Also, the road, as far as record goes, was “no thoroughfare,” no way entering Norwich, save this, being named in Antonine.

Ber Street and Bracondale take us to Trowse, through the Conisford or King's Ford Ward. The very name of the crossing, Trowse, reminds us of the Welsh Traws, derived from Trajectus. I am inclined to think that the route was by Bergh Apton—where there is a small earthwork—Mundham, and Thwaite, to Belsey Bridge, near which little crossing, in September, 1862, some poor specimens of urns were found.

The passage of the Waveney must have been fixed by Nature from the days of primeval man. Narrowness of marsh and shallowness of bed combine at what is known now as Wainford in a remarkable manner. The first is caused by a twofold patch of alluvial gravel called Pirnough Street. There can be no doubt as to the origin of the name of Wainford. The Hundred called Wangford cannot take its name from the village in Blything Hundred. It is called *Wanneforda Hundret* in Domesday Book, and in old maps this spot is called *Wanneford*. The ford, being a place of common concourse, would be convenient for a Hundred-mote.

Early in August, 1889, I examined the southward course between this ford and the church of Ilketshall St. John's. The old road ran to the east of the present maltings, and here, in 1856, Roman coins were found. Since my visit two more were discovered in 1893: one of Philip the Arabian, and one of T. Antoninus Pius, with a flint arrow-head.

Leaving the valley, there runs southward a water course road, probably lying west of the Roman track. Reaching the plateau, we find a well-defined double elbow, the middle about 50 yards long, a dead level, at right angles to the general direction of the road,

arranged for a good rest before or after working a bad hill. This is described in deeds as Wangford Street. Then we have another double elbow before the little stream at Ilketshall St. John's, where the road bears the high title of Stone Street, a really fine causeway, the course of which is very straight to the fork at the little inn called the Triple Plea, where the parishes of Halesworth and Spexhall join. Here lately was found a little silver Trajan, now in my hands, and as I write a similar Lucius Verus comes in from Dunwich.

Passing over further detail,* I regard the course to Dunwich as by Holton and Blythford, and so over the heaths to Dunwich, where there is a sharp turn to the south-west, the way running by Westleton, Fordley, and Saxmundham to Burgh, though not easy to identify. At Farnham the churchyard stands in a little camp, about twenty-five passus square. The vallum is visible in places, and there are a few suspicious bricks in the north wall of the church. The Thetford theory, helped by etymology, naturally induced Camden to place *Combretonium* at Brettenham, in West Suffolk, but there seems to be little or no evidence of occupation. Later commentators—Reynolds, Mannert, Lapie—took respectively Stratford St. Andrew, Woodbridge, and Ipswich. But measurements indicated Burgh, near Woodbridge. When I pointed this out in 1889, I had no idea of the success which would have crowned the operations of the Woodbridge Field Club at Castle Field in Burgh, too ample for our space. Stratford St. Andrew, between Dunwich and Burgh, is the first paved ford to be crossed. Fifteen miles from Burgh, and after crossing the Ore at Marlesford, we reach the second, Stratford St. Mary, the *Ad Ansam* of Lapie, and of most men since his days. Of the three derivations of *Ad Ansam*—at the Market, at the Buckle, at the Creek—the first is confirmed by the existence of Chipping Hill, hard by, and seems the most probable; the second is suggested by the union of ways, represented very roughly in the *Tabula*; the third by one of the meanings of the French *anse*. Now another problem awaits us: the relations of *Camolodunum* of Iter IX. and *Colonia* of Iter V. Each is fifty-two miles

* See *Archæologia*, xlvii. 9.

from London, yet from *Cæsaromagus* there is a difference of three miles. *Camolodunum* is twenty-one miles off, *Colonia* twenty-four. That the two were practically one may be inferred from the union of the names in the two places in which they occur in the Annals of Tacitus (xii. 32; xiv. 31), but the view of Prebendary Scarth and others, that the former was the British town, and the latter its Roman offspring, is highly probable.

My friend Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., whose local knowledge and sound judgment are well known, traces the Roman road through the Decuman gate at the top of Balkern Hill, the Grammar School playground, West Lodge Road (near which the grand memorial of the centurion, M. Favonius, was discovered), and the back of Lexden Heath. He gives good reasons for not regarding the present site of Lexden as the old British town, suggesting the extensive earthwork at Stanway. For the minute detail I would refer the reader to his paper.

Stanway village brings us to the modern London road, which, for aught we know to the contrary, may be mainly along the line of our Itinera.

Caunonium, marked *Caunonio* in the *Tabula*, with a mileage VIII., is placed by Reynolds at Canewdon, not far from Rochford, certainly to be recommended only from the first syllable of the name. Mannert and Lapie are for Kelvedon, not far enough from *Camolodunum*. The position of Witham seems more suitable, and Roman brick is mentioned as in the wall of the parish church, but I do not feel myself on safe ground. *Cæsaromagus*, as I noted in my fifth article, is doubtless the station marked *Baromaci* in the *Tabula*, with a mileage XII., corresponding to this Iter. Billericay, with its discoveries, is an important suggestion, and its lying off the present road would account for the extra three miles between it and London, which distinguishes Iter IX. from Iter V. The present town is, however, too far from Witham, but the exact site may be sought in the vicinity. Hence we travel by *Durolitum*, about three miles east-north-east of Romford, over the third of the paved fords, at Stratford-le-Bow, to London.



Warwick Castle and its Earls.*

SO much has been written, good, bad, and indifferent, about Warwick Castle, and we are all so well acquainted with the realities or the representations of this prince of feudal homes, that to some it may be almost a weariness to learn that two new volumes of considerable size have just been published on this well-worn theme. But any such feeling, however, could not fail to be immediately banished from the minds of those who take up these two beautiful volumes, for the originality and sustained brightness of the letterpress fully equals the attractiveness of the typography and illustrations.

Lady Warwick has undoubtedly had, from her position, special facilities and opportunities for writing such a work as this, but at the same time the whole book displays rare and discriminating industry, combined with much literary skill and a happy power of diction. The title of the work, to be precise, might almost with advantage have been turned round, for it is in the first place a chronicle of the Earls of Warwick, the account of the castle and its various rebuildings, changes, and embellishments, being cunningly interwoven into the different sections of the narrative. "Warwick," as is said by the late Mr. Clark in his standard work on military architecture, "was one of the greatest and far the most famous of the Midland castles—famous not merely for its early strength and later magnificence, but for the long line of powerful Earls, culminating in the King-maker, who possessed it and bore its name."

In the Conqueror's days the strong Saxon burh on this site was materially strengthened, but it was not, probably, till later than his times, in the twelfth century, that a walled castle of stone was erected. Of the Norman castle but little remains; it can be traced in part of the curtain wall adjoining Guy's Tower, and in the basement of the undercroft by

* *Warwick Castle and its Earls*. By the Countess of Warwick. With 2 photogravure plates and 172 illustrations. London: Hutchinson and Co., 1903. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. xvi, xv, 882. Price 30s. net. We are indebted to Messrs. Hutchinson for the loan of the blocks that illustrate this notice.

the riverside. During the period when the Beauchamps were Earls of Warwick the castle was materially enlarged, strengthened, and almost entirely rebuilt in what is



CÆSAR'S TOWER.

generally termed the Edwardian style. They erected the long undercroft with the hall and chapel, the gatehouse, and the curtain walls with their great defensive towers. Cæsar's Tower was built about 1350, and Guy's, which was the last, in 1394. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and brother of the Earl of Warwick, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, upon whom she heaped untold wealth, spent the then huge sum of £60,000 on restorations and improvements of the Castle of Kenilworth; but his brother of Warwick had a comparatively small income, and only effected certain limited improvements when the Queen visited him at Warwick in 1572.

The embellishing and rebuilding of much of Warwick Castle was left to Fulke Greville,

who was much appreciated by James I. The King gave him the then much-ruined castle in 1605, and between that date and the King's visit in 1617 he had spent £20,000 in improving the buildings and grounds and providing rich furniture. The castle in its main features is now much the same as it was left by Fulke Greville. He was a man of considerable taste for the time in which he lived. Not a few of the nobility and men of means in the days of Elizabeth and James ruthlessly swept away ancient houses or historic castles to make room for palatial homes of English Renaissance, new throughout from chimney-top to basement; but Warwick Castle is a most happy exception, considering its continued occupation. As Mr. Clark has justly said:



BATTLEMENT STEPS.

"Warwick, so remarkable on many accounts, is especially so for the skilful manner in which it has been made suitable for modern habitation without materially obscuring its

ancient parts." George Greville, the second Earl of Warwick of the house of Greville, was a great virtuoso, and during the time of his holding the title (1773-1816) did much for the embellishment of the castle and the improvement of the estate. The discovery of a most valuable bed of coal on the property provided him with the necessary funds. The pictures, marbles, and furniture that he provided were not only exceedingly valuable, but of rare merit. The most celebrated and priceless work of art of his collection is the great "Warwick Vase," for which he built a special conservatory; it is an

vast and priceless collections were rescued from the flames, and were mostly restored to their original positions after the damaged portions had been rebuilt.

The illustrations of this volume are admirable, numerous, and varied. Besides beautiful photographic reproductions of almost every part of the castle and facsimiles of old views, there are many copies of pictures of the Earls and their kinsfolk, as well as of charters and seals. A particular charm about the details of Warwick Castle is the number of relics associated with famous individuals. For instance, the breastplate of Guy Beau-



CROMWELL'S HELMET.

exquisitely carved marble of the fourth century B.C., found in a lake at Tivoli.

A sad disaster befell this old historic pile in December, 1871. The writer, in common, doubtless, with not a few of his readers, well remembers the feeling of consternation and dismay with which, on December 4, he read the headline in the daily papers, "Great Fire at Warwick Castle," for every one of taste and historic feeling cannot but take an almost national interest in this castle, although private property. The great hall and several of the apartments on the river front were gutted; but though not a few works of art perished, and others were much injured by fire or water, the majority of the

champ, Earl of Warwick; part of the armour of the Black Prince; the mace of the King-maker; a saddle and a viol of Queen Elizabeth; Oliver Cromwell's helmet; Prince Rupert's trumpet; and Izaak Walton's marriage-chest, all form part of this catholic collection, and they are all illustrated in this work. There are some good and useful pedigrees at the end of the second volume; almost the only thing missing—it is a rather serious omission in so thorough a book, and ought to be remedied in a second edition—is a plan of the castle, which might with advantage be hatched according to the dates of the component parts.

The general scheme of the book, upon

which there is only space to comment in the briefest manner, is to follow up the fortunes of the five great families that successively held the title of Earls of Warwick, namely,



PRINCE RUPERT'S TRUMPET.

the houses of Beauchamp, Neville and Plantagenet, Dudley, Rich, and Greville. These are all brought before us after a vivid fashion, the salient points of their lives being strikingly presented, with powerful and singularly

fair criticisms of their respective lives and influence. The least noteworthy group, so far as national history is concerned, is that of the house of Rich, and yet Lady Warwick manages to invest this part of her story with singular interest. The founder of the Rich family, Lord Chancellor Rich (149-61567), was an odious and unscrupulous time-server and mean tool of Henry VIII. and Cromwell; he was a bad and cruel man, as Lady Warwick fully admits. But some of his name were cast in a very different mould. Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick, who died in 1678, was a most remarkable woman, of a kind heart and of the deepest piety, genuine but narrow-minded, in days of much licentiousness. Of her life and actions Lady Warwick writes several chapters of fascinating interest. She naïvely admits that Mary Rich "was really a very interesting woman, though one cannot help feeling that one would rather not have seen too much of her"; but, all the same, the writer has a keen appreciation of her manifold merits, concluding that "it was a beautiful life and a beautiful death for those who have the sympathy and the imagination to see it."

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



Rackstrow's Museum.

BY G. L. APPERSON.

MANY exhibitions and shows have been held from time to time in Fleet Street and the neighbourhood, but of none, probably, save Rackstrow's Museum, could it be said that the name of the proprietor had been enshrined in two English classics. A freak of fortune has bestowed that honour upon Mr. Rackstrow.

He appears in Lamb's *Essays of Elia*; and in Boswell's *Life of Johnson* figures in a curious relation to the lexicographer. In the course of his London life Johnson was once drawn to serve in the militia, the trained bands of the City of London, and his Colonel was Mr. Rackstrow. Johnson did not serve in person—it is difficult to imagine him in

uniform practising the goose-step—but he went so far as to provide himself with a sword and belt and musket, which warlike accoutrements Boswell says he had seen hanging in the great man's closet. The allusion in *Elia* is more casual. Lamb for a while wrote paragraphs of a humorous kind in the *Morning Post*, and in his essay on "Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago" recalls how he was transferred from the office of the *Post*, by change of property in the paper, "to the office of the *Albion* newspaper, late Rackstrow's Museum, in Fleet Street." "What a transition," exclaims Lamb, "from a handsome apartment, from rosewood desks and silver inkstands, to an office—no office, but a *den* rather, but just redeemed from the occupation of dead monsters, of which it seemed redolent—from the centre of loyalty and fashion to a focus of vulgarity and sedition!" This took place at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but Lamb's connection with the office established in the former quarters of Rackstrow's Museum did not last long, for the *Albion* died in August, 1801.

Rackstrow opened his show at 197, Fleet Street, about the year 1736. In those days every shop, whatever might be the commodities dealt in, had its sign, so Rackstrow, who was a stone-cutter by trade, and who claimed a scientific value for his medley collection, put the head of Sir Isaac Newton over his door by way of a sign.

Rackstrow was also a dabbler in scientific experiments. In 1748 he printed a pamphlet of seventy-six pages with a very long title, beginning, "Miscellaneous Observations, together with a collection of Experiments on Electricity, with the Manner of performing them. Designed to explain the Nature and Cause of the most remarkable Phenomena thereof," etc. This was "Printed for the Author in Fleet Street," and was sold at eighteenpence. It contains a record of numerous experiments, and has some value as a memento of the early days of electrical science. Rackstrow was keen upon the curative power of electricity, and prints a long account of the successful treatment of a curious case of disease by means of the electric current, which bears a strong family resemblance to the kind of narrative-adver-

tisement which at the present day infests the provincial newspapers with a view to puffing pills and other nostrums.

On page 58 of the pamphlet Rackstrow advertises his business as that of a "Figure Maker and Statuary, at Sir Isaac Newton's Head in Fleet Street, London." "Takes off Faces," he continues, "from the Life, and forms them into Busts to an exact Likeness, and with as little Trouble as sitting to be shav'd: Makes all sorts of Figures in Plaster, with Ornaments for Doors and Chimney-pieces in the neatest Manner, to represent either Marble, Stone, or Terracotta. N.B. He likewise makes and mends leaden Figures, Vases, etc., for Gardens and Fountains."

The Museum contained natural curiosities and anatomical figures. As to the latter, perhaps the less said the better. Some of the things in this part of the show were harmless and interesting enough. There was, for instance, as described in a handbill issued about 1761, a model in which the "Circulation of the Blood is imitated (by Liquors resembling the Arterial and Venous Blood, flowing through Glass Vessels whose Figure and Situation exactly correspond with the natural Blood Vessels), also the Action of the Heart and Motion of the Lungs as in Breathing. The whole making a most wonderful and beautiful Appearance." Visitors could buy for sixpence a little treatise on the circulation of the blood, with a description of this remarkable figure. Most of the other anatomical figures in the Museum were not of this kind. They were obviously intended to minister to a diseased curiosity, and were not meant for purposes of serious study. This section of Rackstrow's collection was, in fact, akin to certain other "museums" of later date, more notorious than useful.

But besides this doubtful element Rackstrow had a somewhat large collection of things which, judged by the tolerably low standard of his day, might fairly be called "a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities." The largest thing shown was the skeleton of a whale, more than 70 feet long. Waxwork figures made an imposing show. There were waxen effigies of His Majesty King George II. and other persons of importance. A mummy, described as that of

Pharaoh's daughter, must have duly impressed country visitors. Then there were figures of Bamford, the giant, and Coan, the Norfolk dwarf; skeletons of beasts and fishes; minerals; birds and birds' eggs; automatic figures; and many other things, some of which have long ceased to be curiosities in any sense of the word.

The show must have gained considerable popularity, for it remained one of the stock sights of Fleet Street for very many years. In 1748 the charge for admission was one shilling; later it was raised to two shillings, and again to half a crown. Rackstrow himself died in 1772, but the Museum retained his name till 1798, when it was dispersed, after an existence of more than sixty years.

It was succeeded by another exhibition called the "London Museum," which was run by one Donovan, a naturalist. This, however, did not last long, and the house became the office of the *Albion* newspaper, as already described. At the present day the site of the house which once contained Rackstrow's Museum is occupied by the Law Courts Branch of the Bank of England, immediately west of Chancery Lane.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A CANTERBURY PILGRIMAGE IN 1415.

IN the disputed length of the journey of the Canterbury pilgrims in Chaucer's day the roll of the expenses of the King of Aragon's Ambassador in 1415 throws new light. He reached Winchester from the sea on July 21, Basingstoke on July 22, Hartford Bridge and Windsor on the 23rd, and Brentford and London on the 24th. At London he stayed till the morning of Wednesday, July 31, when he started for Canterbury, probably with two or three attendants. He lunched at Deptford and supped at Rochester, the day costing £1 18s. 8½d. On Thursday, August 1, he lunched at Ospringe and supped at Canterbury for £1 17s. 0½d.; on Friday, August 2, he must have seen the shrine—if not on the night before—for he lunched at Sittingbourne

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and supped at Rochester for £1 17s. 1½d. On Saturday, August 3, he lunched at Deptford and supped at London for £1 17s. 11d., having done his pilgrimage in four days at a cost (to our King) of £7 10s. 9½d., including horse food, but not horse hire, since the Ambassador and his suite rode their own Spanish horses. No doubt these were faster ones than Chaucer's pilgrims could hire, but the latter may have travelled longer hours. At any rate, this journey increases the probability of the pilgrims having got to Canterbury in two days.

As to the fare on the road, we take that of Friday, the fish-day, August 2, at Sittingbourne: For breakfast or lunch (*prandium*), white bread, 1s. 2d.; beer, 2d.; eight flagons and a quarter of wine at 6d., 4s. 1½d.; butter, 3d.; fuel, 4d.; salt and mustard, 4d.; eels, 4s.; four mullet at 11d. each, 3s. 8d.; fresh salmon, 3s.; salt fish, 11d.; shrimps, 7d.; pears, 4d.; spices, 4d.; hay, 1s. 4½d.; horsebread, 1s. 11d. For supper (*cena*) at Rochester: White bread, 1s. 0½d.; eight and a half flagons of wine at 6d., 4s. 3d.; eggs, 4d.; salt fish, 1s. 1d.; salt (no sum); fuel, 4d.; beds, 4d. [?]; hay, 2s.; litter, 4d.; horsebread, 1s. 7d.; and for four and a half bushels of oats at 6d., 2s. 3d. Total, £1 17s. 1½d., according to the MS. The whole account will be published in due course by the Chaucer Society. Dr. Furnivall is indebted to Dr. J. H. Wylie for calling his attention to it.—*Athenæum*, October 10.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft, says the *Athenæum*, have issued two new volumes of their reports dealing with the results of their excavations in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Dr. Borchardt states that he has now traced out the connection between the temple of death of King Ne-woser-re (2500 B.C.) and the neighbouring pyramid, and has exposed several tombs of great interest from an architectural point of view. In the Greek cemetery, which last year yielded the papyrus of Timotheus, wooden coffins were found, containing fruit, flowers, and coloured ribbons. There is also a very interesting account of excavations at Fara and Abu Hasal, five days' journey from Babylon, the ruins of which contain remains of a period considerably earlier than Nebuchadnezzar. Different modes

2 X

of burial were discovered: the body was placed in a clay sarcophagus, forced into a clay vessel, or wrapped in a mat. A number of valuable clay tablets with inscriptions were also found.

A discovery of great interest has been made at King's Lynn, twenty-five skeletons of giant stature being unearthed during excavations for the foundations of a new Grammar School. All the skeletons are in a fine state of preservation, and are mostly over 6 feet in height. The remains lay in rows one above another facing east, and it is believed that a burial-ground attached to an ancient monastery has been unearthed. There are no traces of coffins, but some coins have been found, and further interesting discoveries are anticipated.

At Stevens's auction-rooms on October 6 a number of relics of the First Napoleon were sold. A court coat worn by the Emperor was knocked down at 19½ guineas, and a lock of his hair, bequeathed to his daughter by Lieutenant R. Hayne, made £1. The black ebony round a small picture-frame was part of the ornaments on Napoleon's coffin. Ten guineas was the highest bid, and as the reserve was £75 the lot was bought in.

An interesting discovery has been made during the progress of the restoration work now going on at Teynton All Saints' Church, Spilsby. An outer casing of brick and a whitewashed interior did not give the church a very attractive appearance, but now it has been found that each of the walls, which were 3 feet thick, contained a complete arcade buried in brick and sandstone. That on the south is of four bays, each over 10 feet in width, with two pillars of limestone with moulded capitals, which are believed to be of early fourteenth-century origin. On the north side there are five bays, each over 9 feet wide, and apparently dating back 200 years earlier than the south side. The north bays are of Norman origin, which is rare in the neighbourhood, and therefore the discoveries are of a particularly interesting character.

The *Builder* of October 3 had a careful study, with several illustrations, of the fine old parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, of Titchfield, the ancient market town in the Hampshire valley of the Meon. It is one of the churches which show traces of Saxon work. About two years ago, as the writer points out, the Rev. Dr. Cox suggested that the lower part of the small unbuttressed western tower was of fairly early Saxon work, and later investigation has confirmed the suggestion. The church and the adjoining ruins of what was once the Abbey of Titchfield, and later the residence of the despoiler, Sir Thomas Wriothesley, are both of considerable interest.

SALES.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON concluded on Friday, at their rooms, 47, Leicester Square, their first book-sale of the season, the more important lots

including the following three editions of John Milton: *Poems*, with the songs "set in musick by Mr. Henry Lawes, of the King's Chappel," first edition, 1645, with the portrait by Marshall, inlaid throughout to quarto size, £20 (Robson); *Poems*, 1673, £5 15s. (Dobell); and *Paradise Regained*, first edition, 1671, £23 10s. (Robson); a copy of Lord Vernon's fine edition of Dante, 1858, £9 10s. (Sotheran); a set of the Harleian Society's publications from Vol. I., 1869 to 1895, with the Register section, 55 volumes, £20 (Bannerman); Gilbert White, *The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*, 1789, first edition, £9 10s. (Hill); *History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, Westminster, etc.*, Ackermann, 1816, with coloured plates, £21 (Sotheran); and *The Gallery of Fashion, 1794 to 1800*, seven volumes, with finely coloured plates of costume, £35 (Robson). —MESSRS. HODGSON AND Co. also concluded on Friday at their rooms in Chancery Lane their first book-sale of the season, the more important lots comprising the following: G. Whitney, *A Choice of Emblems*, 1586, first edition, printed at Leyden by Plantin, £10 (Lewine); S. Butler, *Hudibras*, 1663, first part, first edition, with leaf of imprimatur, £11 (Maggs); and W. Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, 1897, Kelmscott Press edition, £10 15s. (Sotheran). —*Times*, October 13.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received the *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archæological Society for 1902 (vol. xxviii.). Besides the usual business reports and accounts of excursions, with some charming illustrations, there are three papers. Mr. F. B. Andrews, whose careful work is well known to readers of the *Antiquary*, writes on the "Mediaeval Seals of Worcestershire." After a preliminary note on the custody of the seal in monastic houses, Mr. Andrews describes a large number of examples, many of which are illustrated. The paper is of permanent value. Of more general interest is "Manners and Minstrels," in which Mr. W. Hall pleasantly retells a fairly familiar story. The third paper is of solid historical value. In it Mr. F. S. Pearson discusses the descent of the "Manor and Castle of Weoley"—a little-known manor in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. The paper is illustrated by five plates—portraits of various Jervaises—and a folding pedigree.

The *Journal* of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, vol. xxv., has reached us. It is edited by Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., and contains much matter of unusual interest. The longest paper contains an account of "Bradshaw Hall and the Bradshaws," the hall being described by Mr. E. Gunson and the history of the family—made memorable by the member who presided at the trial of Charles I.—being written by Mr. C. E. Bradshaw Bowles. There are a number of good plates, including a portrait of the historic John Bradshaw. It is worth noting that Bradshaw has never been sold out of the family, but has passed by descent alone from the days of Henry III. to its present owner,

Mr. Bowles, who here traces the descent of his family. The Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., is responsible for several contributions, the principal being a paper on "The Church of Norbury," a subject which the writer has made his own. Two shafts of beautifully ornamented pre-Norman crosses were found in the course of the repair of the chancel of Norbury Church in 1902, and these are here described, with excellent illustrations, by Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Lord Hawkesbury contributes an illustrated "Catalogue of the Pictures at Hardwick Hall," to which is appended an account of the heraldry in the various rooms and on the tapestry at Hardwick. But we have not space to give in detail the other contents of this valuable and well-illustrated *Journal*. Among the contributors we note many well-known names—Mr. W. J. Andrew, Mr. George Bailey, Mr. T. May, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. I. C. Gould, and others.

Yet another excellent volume is the *Transactions* of the East Riding Antiquarian Society for 1902, vol. x. The contents are all good, and there is no padding whatever. Mr. W. Brown contributes and annotates some "Holderness Wills." Mr. T. Sheppard sends an "Additional Note on the Roos Carr Images," and the Rev. Dr. Cox writes on "William Stapleton and the Pilgrimage of Grace." "Ancient Fonts on the Wolds of East Riding" are described by the Rev. E. M. Cole, and Mr. Mill Stephenson has an illustrated note on "An Incised Alabaster Slab in Harpham Church" of unusual interest. Lord Hawkesbury contributes a useful list of "East Riding Portraits." "An Account of the Discovery of Roman Remains at Langton" is given by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, while Mr. A. S. Ellis, in his series of papers on ancient East Riding families and their arms, deals with the de St. Quintins. This enumeration is sufficient to show what excellent work the East Riding Society is doing.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The quarterly meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held in Dublin on October 6, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding. In the course of the day visits were paid to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Marsh's Library, and the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. At the evening meeting Mr. John Wardell and Mr. T. J. Westropp submitted a paper jointly on the subject of "The History and Antiquities of Manister-na-Cailliagh, or the Convent of St. Catherine of O'Conyll, County Limerick." The opening part of the paper was read by Mr. Westropp, and it was excellently illustrated by lantern slides. The abbey, which is in an extraordinary state of neglect, lies not far from Foynes. It is still a remarkable and beautiful building, though knocked about and repaired in later times. The name might be translated into "The Monastery of the Black Nun." It was founded for Augustinian nuns in the thirteenth century. Views of various parts of the building having been shown, Mr. Westropp pointed out that the church was the great object of interest, and it contained some beautiful examples of thirteenth-

century work. Mr. Wardell followed with a short historical sketch of the abbey, in which he dealt with records that have been preserved of the building.

On September 25 the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at picturesque Saffron Walden for a tour about the town and neighbourhood. Members wishing to inspect the castle, museum, church, and other points of interest in Walden were asked to do so on the previous day, for upon the assembly at the railway station they at once drove to view the remains of an ancient fortification, known as the Repell Ditches, and the site of the supposed Saxon burial-ground, by permission of Miss Gibson, and under the guidance of Mr. I. C. Gould, who read a short paper. After luncheon the party drove to Great Chesterford, the ancient Iceanum. The quaint village and its handsome church were inspected, and the site of Lord Braybrooke's discoveries of Roman remains was gone over with great interest, and described by the President, Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A. At Little Chesterford the excursionists found the small but ancient church of great interest, with its several old tombs. The manor farmhouse, with its early arches of masonry and a fine Tudor room, was also inspected, by permission of Mrs. Bartlett, who kindly provided tea. From here the drive was to Littlebury, where the parish church, described by Mr. Chancellor, and an ancient manor house were visited, and on to Audley End.

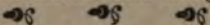
The annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at York on September 28 and 29, under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury. The report showed a satisfactory financial position. After the business meeting two papers were read. The first was by Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., on "Richard Rolle, of Hampole," the author of the *Prick of Conscience*. In the second paper Mr. J. R. Mortimer described the discovery of some Romano-British remains made at North Grimston Brow, near Malton, about a year ago. It seems that in June, 1902, while a labourer was engaged planting a fence near some chalk pits on Lord Middleton's estate, he came across some human bones, two iron swords, some bronze and iron rings, fragments of other articles of the same materials, and portions of a jet ring. The discovery was made on the chalk escarpment, about a quarter of a mile from Luddith House Farm, North Grimston. Further excavation revealed a grave in which there were the remains of the greater portion of the bones of a body in an advanced state of decay, together with those of a pig, leading to the belief that the entire animal had been interred in the same tomb, a practice frequently attending the burial of the ancient Britons, the Romano-Britons, and the Anglo-Saxons, which, during a certain period of superstitious culture, appears to have been universal. Other fragments found in the tomb included a jet article, three rings, and some remains of the scabbards of the two weapons. He explained that the bronze handle of the sword was a beautiful piece of work, the pommel being in the form of a human head and shoulders with uplifted arms, while, seemingly, a pair of splay-

legs formed the guard and lower end of the handle, the grip between representing the body of the person. He concluded that the rings and half tubes of bronze also found suggest the equipment of an equestrian, a soldier of distinction supplied with two swords, a long and short one, enabling him to fight either as a horseman or on foot. Mr. Mortimer thought that the jet rings had probably been worn as charms. The skull had been submitted to a craniological expert, but the description gave no clue to the period, as it belonged to types of ancient Britons both of the Bronze and the early Iron Ages, and also the Romano-British and the Anglo-Saxon periods. They were compelled to rely almost entirely on the mode of interment and the articles found with the body in determining the period, and Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, who had examined the swords, said he thought they might roughly attribute them to the beginning of the Christian era. He himself was inclined to the Romano-British period, strong evidence in its favour being that the body was placed in the grave at full length. He knew of no instance in East Yorkshire of an interment of the Early Iron Age in which the body was other than much flexed. He also adduced, as additional support for that view, the fact that the remains of two detached Roman villas had been discovered, one mile and one and a half miles respectively, northwards of this interment. He advocated further investigation.

On the second day the members, under the guidance of Mr. J. R. Boyle, visited eight of the York churches to see the ancient stained glass.

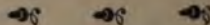


At the conclusion of the business part of the proceedings at the general meeting of subscribers to the CAERWENT EXPLORATION FUND, held at Caerwent on August 24, Lord Tredegar presiding, the works then in progress were inspected, the most interesting features being some Roman houses near the school, with a later house overlaying one of them. Of what date this later house was it is impossible to say, but it is not Roman, and it includes a curious small subterranean chamber or cellar, built largely of Roman material. The line of pipes which was traced near the north gate was again discovered in this field, with the addition of a small concrete culvert, and some interesting portions of streets have come to light. The additions to the museum, even apart from the remarkable inscription found in the spring, have been quite as interesting as usual, and altogether this fourth year of the work appears to be likely to produce results even more important than those of last year. Subscriptions, which are still urgently needed to complete this year's work, may be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. A. Trice Martin, Bath College, Bath.

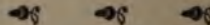


The summer season of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY concluded on September 22 with a meeting in the Andover country. The first place visited was Penton Mewsey, where Mr. Shore read notes on the history of the church and parish. Next came Weyhill Fair Ground, the party walking along some of the ancient rows of wattle buildings, and then on to the church, where an ancient sculptured stone fixed in the outside of the

north wall of a comparatively modern transept was the subject of considerable speculation. Mr. Shore pointing out there were Egyptian symbols carved on it; and the Rev. G. W. Minns expressed the opinion that it probably was an incised slab covering a coffin. Inside the sacred edifice Mr. Shore read some notes on Weyhill, and gave a history of the fair. The Rev. G. W. Minns described an ancient custom of the fair. The visitors then proceeded to Quarley Hill, an eminence of about 500 feet above Ordnance datum, and on the top of which is one of the largest Celtic camps in Hampshire. From the hill a move was made to Quarley Church, which contains remains of very early—some probably Saxon—Norman and Early English work. On the north side, slung on a covering resting on the ground of the churchyard, are two bells, one inscribed "Sancta Maria ora pro nobis," and the other bearing the date 1636, and the injunction, "Love God." The bells are of very sweet tone. There is a third bell lying near—of which better care might be taken—and this Mr. Dale said was cracked by a blacksmith. Inside the building Mr. Shore read some notes on Quarley, and the Rev. G. W. Minns pointed out some of the features of the church. The party next visited Kimpton Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. F. G. Holbrooke, took them round the building, which has many remains of Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles of architecture, much of which was revealed as the result of restoration. These include a very interesting low-set window in the south chapel and a piscina near, two hagioscopes, a piscina at the east end, and on the other side an Easter sepulchre or a canopy of a recessed tomb. There is an ancient cross on the eastern wall in memory of a Larbrooke, of mid sixteenth-century date. There is a very fine Communion table, with elaborately worked legs, and Mr. Dale said he believed it might be dated back to the time of Edward VI. The Vicar, explaining the restoration work in detail, said there was only one of the original oak beams of the roof remaining. The roofing was of the best English oak, and the four new beams were cut from a single tree grown in a lady's park near Newbury.



The annual meeting and dinner of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 2, Mr. Butler Wood presiding. An increase in the membership was reported, and the statement of account showed a substantial balance in hand. An attractive programme of lectures for the session has been issued. The first takes place on November 13, when Mr. S. H. Hamer will give "Notes on the Token Coinage of the United Kingdom."



At the September meeting of the WESTMORLAND AND CUMBERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY Mr. Little, of Chapel Ridding, Windermere, exhibited several very old wine-bottles, four of which came from Westmorland. They had lain in a dusty heap, time out of mind, at Townend, Trontbeck, a dwelling which dates from the reign of Henry VII. The present head of the old "statesman" family still residing there, Mr. George Browne, had kindly placed

the bottles at Mr. Little's disposal. There are no marks nor dates upon them, but by careful comparison with similar bottles in the Guildhall Museum in London and others, the dates of which are known, it was possible to fix their approximate ages. Having traced the history of vessels for containing potable liquors from the primitive skin bag to the earthen jar, and thence to the hooped cask, Mr. Little exhibited a "leather botell" of the time of Charles II., so highly lauded in the song of that period. He then explained the "felt want" of a less porous receptacle for liquors, and the consequent introduction of the glass bottle in the seventeenth century. Of the four bottles from Troutbeck, the oldest was of Dutch make, round and squat, and in all probability it was one of the many which came over with William of Orange filled with Schiedam "schnapps." The second was of the reign of George I., also squat and probably of Dutch make. The third, of more cylindrical shape, belongs to the reign of George II.; whilst the fourth, unmistakably English, was made to hold the port our grandfathers loved "when George the Third was King."

The RUTLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY met on October 3, when two papers were read. The first, by Mr. Crowther-Beynon, dealt with the "Evidences of Prehistoric Man in Rutland." The second paper, by the Rev. M. Barton, was on "An Unnoticed Battle," and gave a most interesting account of the fifteenth-century Battle of Hornfield or Empingham, as well as of the events which led up to and followed this important engagement. Mr. Barton described the estrangement which had sprung up between King Edward IV. and the great Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," owing to the former's secret marriage to Elizabeth Woodville when Warwick was negotiating on his Sovereign's behalf a union with Bona of Savoy, as well as to other causes. By the end of 1469, however, an apparent reconciliation between the two had been effected. That this was no lasting peace is evident from the events of the following year. An insurrection in Lincolnshire, wherein the chief mover on the insurgents' side was Lord Willoughby (formerly Sir Richard Welles), was reported to the King, who was then in London. The latter at once sent injunctions to Warwick and Clarence to raise what troops they could and join him at Stamford. Leaving London on March 6, he reached Stamford on the 11th, this town and also the eastern part of Rutland being in favour of the Yorkist side in the long struggle of the Wars of the Roses. Sir Robert Welles (son of Lord Willoughby) had been called upon to surrender, but had decided to try conclusions with the King's forces; but before the struggle took place a dastardly deed was perpetrated by the King. The aged Lord Willoughby, who was in the King's hands, having been decoyed thither by deception, under promise of personal safety, was beheaded in front and in full view of his son's army, Sir R. Dymocke, a kinsman of Lord Willoughby, sharing the same fate. Before, however, the insurgents had fully realised the outrage the Battle of Hornfield had begun. A heavy artillery fire was followed by a furious charge, and the troops of Sir Robert Welles fled in panic. The destruction

wrought by the artillery fire has given the name of Bloody Oaks to the site of this battle, a name which is familiar to the followers of the local packs of foxhounds. The other name by which the fight is known is that of "Losecoat Field," in allusion to the hurried flight of the insurgents, who threw off their distinguishing surcoats in the hope of escaping unnoticed.

At a meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held in Chetham's Hospital, Manchester, on October 9, Dr. W. E. A. Axon delivered his presidential address. The address was, in effect, a survey of the history of antiquarian research in Lancashire and Cheshire. He mentioned that the Society was formed in 1883, under the presidency of Dr. Boyd Dawkins, and that the results of its labours are recorded in the *Transactions*, which now fill "a shelf of goodly volumes." It might be asked, he said, if the various societies which had been actively at work in the nineteenth century had left anything in the way of antiquarian enterprises for the twentieth century to accomplish. Those engaged in antiquarian study, at any rate, knew that there was still an almost unlimited field before them. Much, indeed, had perished for lack of observation. If, for instance, in the seventeenth century there had been a systematic examination of all that was then to be seen of Roman and mediæval Manchester, our knowledge of the city's past would have been infinitely greater. And the same thing might be said of every district in the two Palatinates. There was all the more reason, therefore, why in the present day they should carefully glean and garner what remained. There was great need for the systematic arrangement of the results of antiquarian research.

A short paper was read by Mr. Ernest Axon on "Walter and Margaret Nugent," the founders of the Nugent Charity, which is "the oldest and almost the smallest of the numerous funds which go to make up the Lord Mayor's Charities."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE LIFE OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By William Roper. With a portrait and notes. London: Alexander Moring, at the De La More Press, 1903. Small square 8vo., pp. xvi, 192. Price 1s. 6d.

This tastefully prepared edition of Roper's *Mirror of Vertue in Worldly Greatnes; or, The Life of Sir Thomas More, Knight*, is fitly included in the "King's Classics" which Mr. Moring is issuing from his press. The filial history of his father-in-law, probably written by Roper in Queen Mary's reign, together with the father's own pathetic letters to his daughter, which are here included, together present a

lively picture of a noble career. More pursued the right as he saw it "in the storm of consequence." In Roper's pages we read at close quarters of this fearless civil servant, Lord Chancellor of England, "whom in sixteen years and more, being in his house conversant with him, I could never perceive as much as once in a fume." We see him working at Lincoln's Inn and in the Courts of Chancery, where the integrity of his judgments is as admirable as the beautiful courtesy which he showed to one of the judges of the King's Bench, his own father. And the familiar tale of his tragic resistance, for conscience sake, to Henry's presumptuous claims can never be better told than in the brave, sad letters which he wrote from his prison in the Tower, sometimes with a coal, to his beloved daughter, "Mistress Roper." A worthy reduction of a Holbein portrait and a small but useful "apparatus criticus" (which is so up to date as to refer to New Inn as formerly "on the site of the Aldwych constructed in 1903") enhance the charm of a volume which should be as gratefully received by students of history as by lovers of good literature put forth in a comely dress. It is a pleasure to find a classic which is both cheap and well printed.—W. H. D.

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THE CHRONICLES OF CANNOCK CHASE. By Frederick W. Hackwood. Limited issue. Lichfield: *Mercury Office*; and London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. 8vo., pp. iv, 138. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This book resembles in general style and plan Mr. Hackwood's previous works dealing with Midland history and topography. The matter has been passed through the pages of the *Lichfield Mercury*, and is here reprinted direct from the newspaper in double columns of small type. The appearance of the book and the reader's eyes suffer thereby; but Mr. Hackwood prefers this plan to the alternative and laborious method of obtaining subscribers for a book which can appeal to but a limited public. As to the work itself, we can gladly bear testimony to the industry and care of the author. Cannock Chase, with its towns and collieries, is nowadays a very different district from the old woodland wilderness which Drayton celebrated in *Polyolbion*, though it still retains not a few of its native beauties. Mr. Hackwood traces the history of the Chase from prehistoric times through Roman occupation and Saxon settlement, under the reign of the forest laws of Danes, Normans, and later rulers, with chapters on family, ecclesiastical, parochial, and mining history, down to the present time. If not very attractive in form, the book contains a mass of matter, carefully collected and competently presented in a series of readable chapters. The book should appeal to students of forestry and forest history, as well as to all interested in the topographical history of the Midlands.

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BAPTISM AND CHRISTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY. By Clement F. Rogers, M.A. Many illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1903. 8vo., pp. iv, 123. Price 5s. net.

This is a most able treatise on early Christian baptisms, profusely illustrated from all the pictures and sculptures of the sacred rite in primitive times. It is not written in a controversial spirit, but simply

with the object of elucidating the truth as to the usual mode of baptism in the first centuries of the Christian era. The result is that a mass of evidence is brought to light on the subject of baptism by submersion or by affusion, proving that "no other method but affusion was adopted till the general introduction of infant baptism in the early Middle Ages made submersion possible." This volume cannot fail to prove of high worth to ecclesiologists as well as to theologians.

* * *

CUNNIE RABBIT, MR. SPIDER, AND THE OTHER BEEF: WEST AFRICAN FOLK TALES. By Florence M. Cronise and Henry W. Ward. Illustrated by Gerald Sichel. London: *Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. viii, 330. Price 5s.

These tales were collected by Miss Cronise in the Sierra Leone Protectorate, and are told "in the dialect used by the people in their intercourse with the English." It is an appalling dialect. There is a brief vocabulary at the end of the volume, but we have found the reading of the stories a difficult and laborious task. Many of them show traces of European influence, but there is much that must be characteristically native. They are nearly all animal stories, and, like most such narratives, show a considerable degree of humour. Although the dialect is terribly unreadable, the book is a useful contribution to West African folk-lore. The introduction is sympathetic and suggestive. Mr. Sichel's drawings are quaintly effective.

* * *

DONATELLO. By Lord Balcarras. With 58 photographic illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xiv, 211. Price 6s. net.

"Donatello bequeathed nothing to posterity except a name, his masterpieces, and a lasting influence for good." For which relief from the *personalia* of biography Lord Balcarras is evidently not ungrateful, being left free to dwell in observation and criticism among the works of the master without trouble as to the peccadilloes of their author. It is enough to remember that, born about 1385, Donatello lived to be eighty, that Andrea della Robbia was a pall-bearer at his funeral, and that, however superior in intellectual power, Michael Angelo himself owed something to his art. Donatello's destiny was to innovate with new forms of artistic expression in sculpture. Blitheness and courage were his characteristics rather than austerity and technical perfection. For instance, as Lord Balcarras puts it, the bronze "David" in the Bargello at Florence (so unlike Michael Angelo's) was "probably the first free-standing nude statue made in Italy for a thousand years," but it wins admiration by its debonair vitality rather than by anatomical accuracy or nobility of ideal expression. As one would expect, it was chiefly in the portrayal of children that this Florentine found his soul's delight, and this side of his work is in this volume generously appreciated by the author and abundantly illustrated by the excellent illustrations. From the shy deference of the adoring angels who support the "Tabernacle" in St. Peter's at Rome to the merry romping of the children who dance on the famous Singing Gallery at Florence, he portrays the whole range of their psychology. "He watched the coming generation,

and foresaw all that it might portend: tragedy and comedy, labour and sorrow, work and play—plenty of play; and every problem of life is reflected and made younger by his chisel." Truly, the relief of so much buoyancy which Donatello brought, sometimes in the closest collocation (as in the pulpit panels in San Lorenzo at Florence), to the tragedy of human affairs is a large part of his greatness. But the variety and copiousness of his work also serve to show forth the power that was in him.

We heartily extend to all concerned in the production of this volume the same praise which we offered to Mr. Holroyd's "Michael Angelo," with which this fresh series of art-books was commenced. Neither too expensive nor too cheap, they are scholarly in their literary matter, while the plentiful illustrations are as good as photography can make them.

W. H. D.

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THE THAMES. By Sir Walter Besant. Frontispiece and map. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1903. Small 8vo, pp. viii, 136. Price 1s. 6d. net.

The charm and variety which belong to all moving water, whether of sea or tidal river, are reflected in the latest volume that has reached us of "The Fascination of London." Like the Thames itself, it links together many of the other parts of the great city dealt with in this laudable series of books of London topography, and, although edited up to a date subsequent to his death, is the own handiwork of the originator of the series. Probably Sir Walter Besant, with his intimate knowledge of Westminster and Southwark, felt the attractions of the river and its banks to a peculiar degree. At any rate, this volume seems to be of especial interest and value, both for the story itself and for the manner of its telling. It deals with the river from Hammersmith to the East India Docks, (in passing, we regret that the map, which is excellent so far as it goes, and so modern as to show the new Gaiety Theatre in the Strand, does not run further west than Westminster Bridge). Naturally, many pages are devoted to the tale of London Bridge and its vicissitudes. Concerning both this and the other modes of crossing the famous stream, and about the endless buildings, from Duke's palaces to Limehouse alleys, which line its banks between the *termini* we have named, there is an abundance of curious and accurate lore which should interest every Londoner. Space forbids our quotation of details, but we would heartily endorse the eloquent appeal (at pp. 54 and 55) for a well-organized and efficient service of passenger boats, whereby the river may become not merely a part of London, but a part of the life of the London citizen.

The accuracy, and, considering the nature of its contents, the literary form of this volume on "The Thames," mark such an advance upon others of the series that we hope the better standard will be maintained in those still to come.

* * *

We have received vol. xxxiv. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (vol. x. of the new volumes), which completes the great work, the concluding, or index volume, having already been published. The volume before us contains the maps, and is one of the most valuable of the whole issue. There are no less than

124 maps, each covering two pages, but they are so carefully mounted that the fold interferes but very slightly and in one or two instances only, with convenience of reference. They appear to be mostly, if not entirely, of American origin, and, consequently, the various States of the Union are given on such a scale, and with such a multitude of details, as to be unparalleled by any atlas previously issued on this side of the Atlantic. This is no drawback, but, on the contrary, in view of the ever-growing communications between the two countries, a great recommendation. The principal cities of the world and some specially interesting districts are shown in greater detail by the use of inset maps. The printing throughout is very clear, and the colour-work extremely good. Following the atlas comes an index, giving the name, with sufficient reference, of every place marked on the maps, down to the smallest village shown in the large scale State maps. This index contains no less than a quarter of a million entries, and is certainly a marvel of careful, accurate work. The projectors and conductors of the supplementary issue of the *Encyclopædia* are to be congratulated most heartily on the thoroughly successful completion of their great and most useful undertaking.

* * *

From Reading (Bradley and Son) comes an excellent little *Guide to the Silchester Collection*, price 1d., written by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., the honorary curator of the museum. It will be invaluable to all visitors to the museum, and for others is a handy summary of the results of the excavations. We have also received Part I., price 1s., of *G. A. Fothergill's Sketch Book* (Darlington: James Dodds), to be completed in six monthly parts, containing many vigorous and amusing sketches. Mr. Fothergill has a keen eye for sport and for the humorous aspect of things.

* * *

We offer a hearty welcome to the first number, October, of the *Scottish Historical Review* (price 2s. 6d. net; Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons), which is a new series, on wider lines, of the well-known *Scottish Antiquary*. The latter quarterly has done excellent work under the editorship of Mr. J. H. Stevenson, but the new *Review*, which is also a quarterly, will cover a wider field, and will deal especially with British literature as interrelated with British history. The conductors have secured the support of a very large number of the leading scholars and writers of both England and Scotland, and the new venture should command widespread support. The initial issue is distinctly good. In the opening article, "The Lives of Authors," Professor Raleigh gives a most readable survey, illustrated by several portraits, of the earlier collections of printed biographies. Mr. Lang sends a letter from William Stewart to the Regent of August 5, 1569. Dr. T. G. Law writes on "Lislebourg and Petit Leith"—Lislebourg being a French name for Edinburgh largely used in the latter half of the sixteenth century. Among the contributors are Mr. A. H. Millar, Dr. Joseph Anderson, Mr. J. T. T. Brown, Mr. J. M. Bulloch, Dr. George Neilson, Miss Bateson, and other well-known names. Perhaps the contribution of most permanent value is "An English Letter of Gospatric," by the Rev.

James Wilson. This letter or charter has been found among the muniments of a North-Country nobleman, and throws new and considerable light on the state and history of Cumberland and the surrounding district before its conquest by William Rufus in 1092. This important document is given in its original Northumbrian dialect and in translation, and is fully annotated. Besides the articles, the reviews, notes and comments and queries are prominent features. The *Review* is excellently printed, sufficiently illustrated, and well got up in sober brown wrapper.

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In the *Reliquary*, October, Mr. Heneage Legge has a fresh and most interesting subject in "Purses." Another attractive article is "The Mediaeval Chapbook as an Educational Factor in the Past," by Mr. I. G. Sieveking. Mr. A. C. Jonas describes "Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon"; Mr. W. G. Collingwood comments on "Some Pre-Norman Finds at Lancaster"; and Mr. F. Grayling writes on "St. Mary's, Reculver." All the papers and notes are well illustrated. The frontispiece shows the curious Sun Image—a small bronze horse dragging a circular disc inlaid with gold, both horse and disc being placed on wheels—which was found at Trundholm, Denmark, in the autumn of last year.—The *Burlington Magazine*, September-October, contains the usual variety of matter and abundance of excellent illustrations. Among the subjects treated are Hispano-Moresque Pottery, English Eighteenth-century Drinking-glasses, and Pewter. Mr. R. Nevill has a first article on the delicately frivolous work of "Fragonard," and Mr. B. Berenson the first part of a study of Stefano Sassetta, described as "A Sieneze Painter of the Franciscan Legend." The plates are far too numerous to mention in detail. Many illustrate the article on Sassetta; others the papers on pottery, glass, etc. A beautiful Chinese porcelain dish is reproduced in colours. The frontispiece is a fine portrait by Frans Hals.

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One of the best edited and most useful of the local quarterlies is *Devon Notes and Queries* (Exeter: J. G. Commin). The new part, October, contains the usual variety of interesting Devonshire notes, with several good plates, including one of the strange celestial passports issued by Joanna Southcott. An appendix contains the continuation of the "Accounts of the Wardens of the Parish of Morebath." The *Essex Review*, October, is a capital number. Miss Vaughan gives an account, with good illustrations, of Spains Hall, a fine Tudor mansion near Finchingfield, and tells the story of William Kempe, "the Silent." The Rev. Dr. Clark writes on "The Manor of Lyons Hall, Great Leighs," and also sends "Notes on the Knightbridge Pamphlets." Mr. Gurney Benham contributes "A Roman Official connected with Essex," and Miss C. Fell Smith has a charming sketch, "In Harvest Time." The other varied contents are outside our province. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, October, contains the "Town Book of Gunby, 1588," showing the agricultural condition of the parish before the era of enclosures.

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The most attractive item in the *Architectural Review*, October, is a first article on "The Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester," by Mr. Basil Champneys, with

fine photographic illustrations. The other contributions, all excellently and freely illustrated, are chiefly of architectural interest. The *Genealogical Magazine*, October, gives prominence to the prospects of the newly-formed British Numismatic Society. "G. A. S." writes on "Two Northern Earls," dealing first with George, Fourth Earl of Caithness. The frontispiece is a view of the ruins of Ballybeggan Castle, near Tralee. We have also on our table the *Architects' Magazine*, September and October, *East Anglian*, June, and *Salé Prices*, September 30.



Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the Torre MS. at York, under the heading of Wollaton (Notts), it states that a certain Richard Willoughby bequeathed to the church there "one jocale of silver-gilt with a beryll in it for to carry and show the Sacrament. . . ." Can you inform me what a jocale is? I can find the word in no dictionary.

In the same church, in a shield with many quarterings of the arms of Willoughby (Lord Middleton), one of the quarterings I think may be a "water-gate." If so, can you tell me what family bears such arms?

GEORGE FELLOWS.

EARLY-DATED BELLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your correspondent may like to know of two early-dated bells abroad. One is dated 1358, and is in one of the corner turrets at the base of the dome of the Sorbonne Church, Paris. The other is of 1500, with inscription and date "MD." It is at Kiedrich, near Eltville, on the Rhine, and is hung in the *dachreiter* or *flèche*, over the chancel arch.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

Wimbleton,
October 12, 1903.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

At a meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, held on November 13, Sir John Evans in the chair, after Professor Petrie had described the work at Abydos, Dr. Grenfell remarked that they had discovered a rich Ptolemaic necropolis at Hibeh, about 100 miles south of Cairo, and among the finds they had come upon fresh 'Logia,' all of them being prefaced with the words, 'Jesus saith,' and many of these sayings were new. The ends of the lines, he regretted to say, were lost throughout. The interpretation of the text showed that they were words which Jesus spoke to Thomas and, perhaps, another disciple. One saying was, 'Let not him that seeketh cease from his search until he find, and when he finds he shall wonder: wondering he shall reach the Kingdom (of Heaven), and when he reaches the Kingdom he shall have rest.' There were other sayings—the answers of Christ to questions put to Him by His disciples. He was of opinion that the fragments were part of the same collection of sayings already published. They were of enormous interest, because they disclosed variations from the accepted texts. One variant was of especial value. The verse in Luke xi. 52 read: 'Woe unto you lawyers, for ye have taken away (or ye have hidden) the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered.' The papyrus had: "Ye have hidden the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and to them that were entering ye did not open." One papyrus

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was an interesting memorial of the Decian persecution of Christians in A.D. 250, and there was one of the declarations which suspected Christians had to make, showing that they had sacrificed at the pagan altars.



All lovers of the engraver's art should see the very interesting show at the gallery of Messrs. Vicars in Old Bond Street, where is gathered what is practically a complete set of Samuel Cousins's mezzotints. The greatness of Cousins as an engraver is indisputable, and this admirable show will enhance his reputation. It includes not only all his known plates, but some others which have not hitherto been recorded in the lists of his works.



The work on the excavations at Silchester closed for the season at the end of October. Wet weather considerably interfered with the operations, but some most interesting discoveries were made, particularly the public baths of the city, including the apodyterium, or undressing room, etc.; the frigidarium, with its cold bath; the tepidarium, sudatorium, and caldarium, all complete, except for the floors. Five small houses of the usual type were also found, and various objects of bronze, iron, pottery, etc., including a small altar, uninscribed, the first found on the site. The committee gave the usual supper to the men and others connected with the work. Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., took the chair.



The Clarendon Press announces for early publication Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, with illustrations by George Cruikshank. These drawings, twenty-five in number, were made on wood presumably in the fifties, and have not previously been published. The complete list is as follows:

PART I.—Christian breaks out with a lamentable cry; Christian flies from the City of Destruction; Help lifts Christian out of the Slough of Despond; Evangelist finds Christian under Mount Sinai; Christian at the Wicket-Gate; The Dusty Parlour in the Interpreter's House; Christian loses his Burden at the Cross; Christian receives his Roll; Christian passes the Lions in the way; Apollyon falls upon Christian; The

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Flight of Apollyon; The Valley of the Shadow of Death; Christian passes by Giant Pope; Vanity Fair; The Cruel Death of Faithful; The Pilgrims see a strange Monument; Giant Despair beats his Prisoners; Christian and Hopeful in the King's Vineyards; The Pilgrims passing through the River of Death.

PART II.—Christiana instructed by Secret; Mercy at the Gate; The fight betwixt Grim and Great-heart; The Monument of Christian's Victory; Giant Slay-good assaulted and slain; Giant Despair slain and Doubting Castle demolished.

We record with deep regret the death, on October 26, at Cirencester, of Mr. Wilfred J. Cripps, C.B., F.S.A., who was well-known as the leading authority on old English plate and cognate subjects. His *Old English Plate*, first issued in 1878, and many times reprinted, is the indispensable companion of collectors and dealers. It includes 2,600 facsimiles of plate-marks. Mr. Cripps also issued *Old French Plate* in 1880, and *Corporation and College Plate* in 1881.

Dr. Hume Brown, Fraser Professor of Ancient Scottish History and Palæography, delivered the first Rhind lecture of the season at Edinburgh on November 9, the subject of the course being "Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary." Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance; but to many of those present the lecturer was, unfortunately, inaudible. Among the distinctive features of Scotland at the period named, Dr. Brown mentioned the general absence of timber—Sir Anthony Weldon declared in 1617 that Judas could not have found a tree in Scotland on which to hang himself—the numerous mosses, lochans, and even lochs which have long since disappeared, and the total absence of enclosures or fences throughout the length and breadth of the country. But we should be greatly mistaken if we imagined the Scotland of Queen Mary to have been a land of swamps and stony wildernesses, which knew not the diligent hand of man. Even by the reign of David I. we know that the process of bringing the land under cultivation had been strenuously begun, and from his day

onward legislation and private enterprise had gone hand in hand in prosecuting the good work. "It was unlucky for Scotland," said Dr. Brown, "that some of its most productive districts adjoined its 'old enemy of England,'" and he proceeded to enumerate and describe the parts of the country which were remarkable for high cultivation and great fecundity of soil. The second lecture, delivered on November 11, dealt with the condition of the Scottish towns and villages and highways in the sixteenth century.

The *Builder* of October 31 contained an article of considerable interest to ecclesiologists on the Church of St. Michael, Braintree, which has suffered more than one drastic "restoration." "The north chapel," says the writer, "opening into the chancel, at the east end of the north aisle, was built between 1380 and 1404, as is known from three most beautiful heraldic bosses taken down from its roof at one of the unhappy restorations, and now carefully preserved at the vicarage. These oak carvings possess so high an artistic merit that the South Kensington authorities have recently had casts taken from them for the Victoria and Albert Museum, and they were exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries in 1895. In each case the shield is surrounded by admirably treated vine trails. One of the bosses is charged with a chevron with a label of three points, which are probably intended for the arms of Hanningfield; another bears on a bend doubly cotted three eagles displayed, for Badewe; and the third seven mascles conjoined within a bordure, the arms of Robert de Braybrooke, Bishop of London from 1381 to 1404. This north chapel was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and was a chantry foundation."

Fifty prehistoric dwellings with ovens, broken pots, stone implements, etc., have been discovered at Biesdorf and Kaulsdorf, on the Wuhle River, near Berlin. From the character and ornamentation of the relics, it is supposed that they date from the sixth century B.C. The cemetery, which was doubtless in the neighbourhood, has not yet been found. Near the neighbouring village of Mahlsdorf, a cemetery for the ashes of cremated bodies has been opened,

and a number of urns were discovered, containing ornaments made partly of iron alone, and partly of iron and bronze. Twenty urns in all, together with their contents, have so far been dug up and placed in the Märkische Museum.

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A British Numismatic Society is being formed for the study of the coins, medals, and tokens of the English-speaking race throughout the world. Included in the subjects to be considered are the various series of the Ancient Britons, Romano-Britons, Anglo-Saxons, Normans, English, Welsh, Scots, Irish and Anglo-Gauls; also those of the colonies and dominions comprised in the British Empire, and of the United States of America, so closely connected with our history in the past, and still allied to us by ties of language and descent. The new society will issue an annual publication, entitled the *British Numismatic Journal*. The subscription will be one guinea per annum—at first without entrance fee. The address of the Hon. Secretaries is 43, Bedford Square, W.C. Sir John Evans, the President of the existing Numismatic Society, has expressed the opinion that there is not room for both societies, but as the adhesions to the new organization already nearly equal the number of members of the old society, and that although the prospectus has not yet been fully circulated, Sir John will probably see reason to revise his opinion. It seems to us that there is no reason at all why both societies should not do good work and flourish. We wish the new enterprise all success.

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The *Illustrated London News* of November 14 contained a number of sketches of the excavations on the line of the Antonine Wall at Roughcastle, near Falkirk, including the very interesting "military pits," each of which is 9 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4 feet deep.

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Mr. Elliot Stock will issue shortly, at the price of 5s. net, a second and much enlarged edition of Chancellor Prescott's translation of the *Statutes of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle*, with introduction and notes. It will be illustrated and provided with appendices and full indices.

A number of deeds, some nearly 600 years old, deposited in an iron box, was found in one of the houses in Holywell Street recently destroyed in connection with the Strand to Holborn improvement, and handed over to the London County Council. On examination they proved to be of little actual value; but seventeen, mostly in Latin, ranging in date from 1433 to 1709, were found to be of some interest. They were all connected with the history of a small property at Taplow, Bucks, and they include quit claims, copies of Court Rolls, one obligation or bond, one surrender of reversionary interest, and one permit for the felling of timber. As they are of considerable topographical interest, containing very definite and minute specifications of the land-strips, the London County Council, having ascertained that the Buckinghamshire County Council would be glad to have the opportunity of adding the documents in question to the local records, has handed them over to that body for preservation, with a request that, in the event of opportunity offering, it will reciprocate by forwarding to London any documents relating to the Metropolis which may come into its possession.

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The antiquarian literature of Devonshire has just received an interesting addition by the publication of *Barnstaple Parish Register* from 1538 to 1812. The completion of this work has entailed several years of research and labour upon the editor, Mr. T. Wainwright, the curator of the North Devon Athenæum.

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The total cost of the Shrewsbury Battlefield celebration in July was £2,000. There was a deficit of £50, which was met by subscriptions.

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On November 6, Mr. D. MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot., lectured before the Greenock Philosophical Society on "A Voyage to Siberia in 1653." The subject was De la Martinière's *Voyage des Pais Septentrionaux*, published at Paris in 1671, wherein the author relates his experiences as a member of the Danish expedition which sailed from Copenhagen in 1653 for the purpose of exploring the

northern coasts of Europe as far as Siberia and of engaging in trade with the natives. The lecturer, in pointing out that Martinière's veracity has been called in question by the Swedish explorer Nordenskiöld, stated that all the specific charges made by the latter are based upon misconceptions. For example, he alleges that Martinière peoples Nova Zembla with imaginary inhabitants, whereas the district to which Martinière refers is really Zembla, or Zemlia, a name (signifying in Russian "land" or "territory") attaching to the north-eastern coasts of the province of Archangel, and also to the Yalmal Peninsula. Nordenskiöld further accuses the traveller of representing a walrus as "a fish with a long horn projecting from its head," without noting that Martinière, whose notions of a walrus were certainly vague, afterwards corrected himself by adding that the horns supposed by him to be those of a walrus "were believed to be narwhals' horns," as they obviously were. Similarly, the "penguin" to which Nordenskiöld objects is really the great auk, as an examination of the passage shows. The illustrations of this bird and of the narwhal are full of quaint error; and, indeed, most of the pictures in the book, drawn by Parisian artists from the author's sketches, do not accurately interpret the meaning of the text, and their effect is often decidedly comic. Several interesting pictures, representing the idols of the Lapps and the Samoyeds, and the nature of the sacrificial rites practised, were thrown upon the screen. These descriptions, obtained from Martinière, Scheffer, Linschoten, Von Düben, Nordenskiöld, and Jackson, show that the same religion was once prevalent from Lapland to Siberia. And the fact is brought out that the chief image formerly worshipped in Lapland, if not in Siberia, was that of the god Thor. Another important fact which is revealed by Martinière is that the skin canoes of the Samoyeds, noticed by Stephen Burrough in 1556, were actually the same as the kayaks still used by the Chukches of Eastern Siberia and by the North-American Eskimos. Especially noteworthy is Martinière's description of the "tandem" kayak, having two man-holes, a form now only seen among the Aleutian and Alaskan Eskimos.

In his *Text-book of North Semitic Inscriptions*, recently issued by the Clarendon Press, the Rev. G. A. Cooke says: "The only Hebrew inscription of considerable length earlier than the Exile is the one found at Siloam; besides this, specimens of the old Hebrew writing are furnished only by the few words engraved upon seals and stamped upon fragments of pottery. . . . Besides their value as specimens of language and writing, the North-Semitic inscriptions possess considerable importance for the historian. . . . The inscriptions cover a long period, more than a thousand years, from the ninth century B.C. to the third century A.D.; and in the course of it the history which they record is not, as a rule, the history of great events or of striking figures in the drama, but the history of the every-day life: its business, its honours, its religion, its commemoration of the dead. . . . The North-Semitic races possessed none of that genius for civic order, or for administration on a large scale, which made the Athenians so careful to inscribe their public documents 'on a pillar of stone,' and the Romans to plant the memorials of their government in every part of the empire. . . . A broad comparison between the North-Semitic religion and that of the Old Testament shows clearly enough the depths and heights which it was possible for different peoples to reach who were bound closely together by race, by neighbourhood, and by a considerable stock of common ideas."



The great interest taken in the works of old miniature painters of late years has induced Messrs. Dickinson, of New Bond Street, to prepare for early publication an important work upon this subject. It will be in two large volumes, the first dealing with British and the second with foreign miniature painters and their works. The author is Mr. J. J. Foster, whose previous book on *British Miniature Painters*, which was published in 1898, went out of print on publication, and is now at a large premium. The new contribution to the subject is on a much more elaborate and extensive scale than the previous work. The illustrations are, necessarily, an important feature, and in the better editions several will be coloured by hand.

The author has also added an exhaustive dictionary of artists reputed to have executed miniature paintings. *British and Foreign Miniature Painters* will be issued in three sumptuous and limited editions.



A grandfather's clock recently sold for fifteen guineas at an auction-room in Edinburgh has a curious and remarkable history. About a century ago there lived at Bannockburn a widow named Betty Wilcox, who in her youth was deserted by her father, an English soldier, on his way south after the Battle of Culloden. She married a man named Duncan, and their only son, who was a sailor, was captured during the war with Russia by a cruiser of the Czar Alexander I. The mother knitted three pairs of fine stockings and sent them to the Czar with a letter praying for her son's release. The Czar was greatly moved at the mother's petition, and at once set the sailor free, despatching to Betty a handsome sum of money. With part of the money she bought the clock, and had painted on it scenes illustrating her son's captivity.



The Architectural Antiquities of Heysham.

BY W. BAILEY-KEMPLING.

THE quaint, old-fashioned village of Heysham lies clustered on a rocky promontory overlooking Morecambe Bay. It takes its name from Hessa, a powerful Saxon, who settled here possibly about the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century, and whose followers, being converted to Christianity, are believed to have been the architects and builders of a tiny chapel. The remains of this edifice, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, whom toilers in the Irish Sea invoked when at the mercy of the tempestuous billow, show that it was constructed of native stone, held together by a cement or mortar, made, as some believe, of burnt sea-shells, which rendered the whole almost as indissoluble as adamant. The sacred area measures less than 27 feet in length and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in width; and

the only means of entrance was by a low, narrow doorway, still remaining, while to the south a tiny single-light window shed a kind of "darkness visible" upon the altar.

Immediately adjoining this Saxon chapel are a number of stone coffins (so-called) on the surface of the cliff. These receptacles for the dead are hewn out of the solid rock, six of them in one row being intended for full-grown bodies, and two, hard by, for those of younger persons. Four of the former have semicircular ends at the head, the fifth is an elongated oval, and the last a plain-cut oblong. One exhibits a groove, as if intended to support a lid, though possibly each would have a stone covering before the earth was finally piled on. In the majority a small square hole is to be noticed above the head, no doubt for the purpose of receiving a cross or other simple memorial. Each is about a foot deep, and they have been ascribed to both the seventh and the fourteenth centuries.

Descending the rock some 50 feet we come to the parish church of Heysham, an interesting old edifice of mixed architecture, with traces of an earlier Saxon foundation. It is dedicated to St. Peter. The Norman nave dates from about the middle of the twelfth century; the chancel is Gothic, and contemporaneous with its south aisle—*i.e.*, fourteenth century; the north aisle, however, is quite modern, belonging to the "Restoration" period of 1864-1866. The quaint, slender belfry carries two bells of doubtful age; but the tradition of an earlier bell-tower having been pulled down, and the chimes carried off to Hornby, may be regarded as worthless. Inside, the Saxon remains are noticeable in the old and now walled-up doorway of the west end, the chancel arch with its unique *cabled* architecture, etc. The south aisle arch is a sturdy piece of Norman work, with bold rude capitals. There is an ancient tomb now enclosed in the north aisle; in the chancel a monumental brass, bearing date 1670; and in the south aisle, built into the wall, may be seen the remains of an old chalice which was discovered during the alterations of 1864. The glass is all modern.

In the churchyard are several relics of antiquity. First, a Saxon doorway, which,

with the help of an inscription close by, tells a portion of its own story:

This doorway, of undoubted Saxon work, was discovered when the north wall of St. Peter's Church, Heysham, was taken down, in 1864, for the addition of an aisle on that side. It was hidden by a massive buttress, and was five feet from the north-west angle of the wall; its threshold was two feet five inches below the surface of the present church. It was re-erected on this spot, under the careful direction of the late Rev. John Boyds, rector, every stone being placed in its original position.

The next object of interest and importance is a Saxon tombstone of the hog-back type, a unique specimen. It is, as may be expected, dateless, and bears no inscription, though, on the other hand, it is covered with carvings of the most grotesque and uncommon kind, as well as a zig-zag moulding. The much-obliterated figures are intended to represent animals of various kinds, and groups of men; the subject, in all possibility, being the "Death of Adam," the opening scene of the "Legend of the Holy Cross," incorporated by Jacobus de Voragine in his *Legenda Aurea Sanctorum*. On the western side Eve and Seth are depicted in the purlieus of Eden; and on the east the bliss and restfulness of Paradise is shown. This memorial of ancient days is one of the most precious of its kind, if not entirely so. About a century ago was discovered an iron spear-head a little way from the surface under this tomb, but no signs of a body were in any way traceable.

There are several other ancient memorials—crosses for the most part—one being indubitably of Saxon origin, having but the base and a portion of the shaft left. Many of the later stones are decorated with the cross fleury; one assumes cross, sword, and harp, while a third design exhibits two cross-beams at the head of the shaft.

The earliest historical document connected with this place was a charter, by which a burghage house in Lancaster was granted as a hospitium for the use of pilgrims resorting to the chapel of St. Patrick, Heysham. Soon after the compilation of Domesday Book the Church of St. Peter, together with several others, was given to the ecclesia of the new priory at Lancaster, in the patronage of which, and then of its successor the nunnery of Sion, this church remained until the Disso-

lution. It was valued at that time as worth £8 per annum, and in the reign of Elizabeth, when it became alienated from the Crown, its value had reached £12, since which time it has been bartered and transferred to many authorities.



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

BREADSALL PRIORY.

TO trace the devolution and evolution of old houses is often a very interesting as well as instructive study, of which this priory will be found to be an excellent example. The priory was founded in the thirteenth century, about 1262, in Henry II.'s reign,* but the exact date is uncertain. At the dissolution by Henry VIII., his visitors wrote "Fundator Jôhes Dirik."† This could only mean that the Dethicks then held Breadsall Manor, the then holder being John Dethick, who married a daughter of Richard Illingworth, grandson of the Judge, who brought to him the "Nether-Hall" portion of the estate, so combining the families of Illingworth and Curzon with his own,‡ he being a descendant of Sir William Dethick, who had married Cicely Curzon, daughter of Thomas Curzon of Breadsall. Thomas was a descendant of Henry Curzon, who had married Joan, daughter of Hugh de Breadsall, in the reign of Henry III. It was the above-named Henry Curzon who gave land for the priory out of the Manor of Breadsall about 1262, consequently he was the founder; but William Dethick, of the reign of Henry V., in the third year, 1415, gave some land at Mugginton. At first a small body of friars—hermits—were established there, and after a time they were changed for Canons Regular of St. Augustine. Numerous small endow-

* Pilkington, vol. ii., p. 253, and Glover, vol. ii., p. 151, note.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 523.

‡ Page 172, ante, Fig. 4, an error occurs in footnote on that page, where "*Churches of Gloster*" should read "*Glover*."

ments were added from time to time, given by various people, in order that the monks might pray for their "good estate while living, and for their souls when dead." Dr. J. C. Cox gives some particulars from a document in the British Museum, dated 1453, of the precise words of the prayers enjoined to be said daily for the souls of members of the family of Statham, who at that time lived at the neighbouring village of Morley, and in the fine old church there are numerous memorials of them. The revenue of the priory was always small, and it never flourished. At the dissolution there was only one monk there, and the income was then £10 17s. 9d. per annum. The priory continued to be Crown property from 1536 until 6 Edward VI., 1552, when it was granted to Henry Gray,* of Bradgate Park, Leicestershire, Duke of Suffolk, and father of Lady Jane Gray. That unfortunate lady, together with her husband and father, was beheaded for aspiring to the Crown. The Duke, however, disposed of the property the same year to Thomas Babington, of Dethick and Kingston; he was grandfather of Anthony, who was decapitated in 1586, being implicated in a conspiracy to release Mary, Queen of Scots, from custody in Wingfield Manor, which still remains, but only as a ruin, though retaining abundant evidence of its ancient grandeur. It was destroyed in the Parliamentary War, after Sir John Gell had retaken it from the Royalists, but the damage done by the "Roundheads was not much compared with that of the Blockheads," as a local historian quaintly remarked, for they took down some of the best parts to build an ugly house in the valley close by. The priory, however, had changed hands before Anthony's time, for Thomas sold it in 1557 to Thomas Hutchinson; he did not keep it long, for in 1573 it had passed to John Leake, only brother of Elizabeth—who was the mother of the Countess of Shrewsbury called "Bess of Hardwick"—and he sold it, towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to Sir John Bentley, of the Ashes, near Leek, co. Stafford, who married, first, Francisca,

daughter of Nicholas Bagshawe, of Farwell, co. Stafford, and widow of Thomas Sutton of Over - Haddon; and, second, Maria, daughter of Thomas Legh or Leigh, of Adlington, co. Cheshire, by whom he had two daughters—Maria and Elizabeth. He appears to have taken up his residence at the priory about the time of his second marriage, because there is still remaining there a large carving in stone of his arms, impaling those of his new wife. Fig. 1 was copied from it; of course, the stone does not give the colours, but they were as follows, as nearly as we have

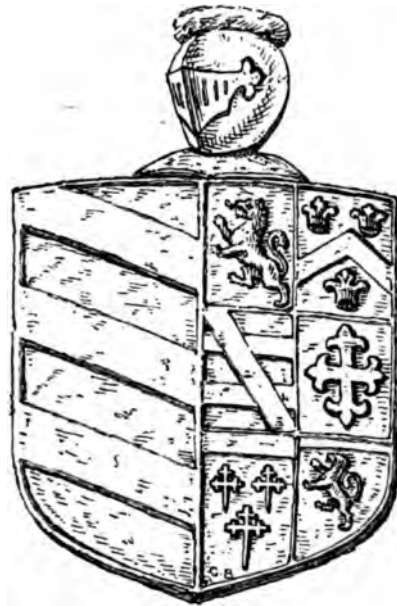


FIG. 1.

been able to ascertain: Or, three bends sa. for Bentley, impaling, quarterly of six: 1. Arg., a lion rampant gu., langued az., for Legh of High Leigh. 2. Az., within a bordure arg. three ducal coronets or; in centre point a plate. These were the *ancient* arms of Legh of Adlington. The carved stone does not show either the *bordure* or *plate*. 3. Az., two bars arg. debruised by a bend componé or and gu. for difference, which are Legh of Adlington. Other Leighs bore these with the bend sa., or gu. The old stone at the priory gives one of them, but in the absence of colour it is not possible to say which.

* A photo was taken of his head when the alterations took place in St. Peter's Church in the Tower of London. There is a good deal of grim expression on the face.

4. Arg., a cross flory sa., for Legh of Cheshire.* 5. Gu., three crosslets fitchée or; a chief of the last, for Arderne. 6. Or, a lion rampant gu.; in chief a fillet (?) This is probably for Legh of West-Hall, but we cannot account for the fillet or the turning in of the lion's tail, unless for difference. Sir B. Burke's *Landed Gentry* gives interesting information about this important family, but makes no mention of this marriage of Sir John Bentley. It is, however, to be found in Sleight's *History of Leek*, where there is a pedigree of Bently of Ashes (p. 146). Agnes de Legh, only daughter and heiress of Edward de Leigh, married, first, Richard de Lymm, son of Hugh de Lymne, lord of a moiety of Lymm† in 1258: they had a son, Thomas, who took the name of Leigh, and had the West-Hall estate, High Leigh; second, William de Hawardyn, by whom a son Ralph; third, William Venables, by whom a son John, who also took the name of Leigh, and resided at Booths: he married and had a son; he married again and had another son, Robert, of Lyme, Stoneleigh, and Adlington, etc. Sir Peter the first of Lyme was beheaded at Chester, by order of the Duke of Lancaster, in 1399, and his son and successor, Sir Peter, knight-banneret, fell on the field of Agincourt. This is enough to prove that the Leighs were persons of importance in that day, and they still remain so. Though the old stone shield at the priory may be bad heraldry, there was, nevertheless, some sort of reason in it.

Sir John Bentley continued to reside at the priory until his death, which occurred in 1621, and he was buried at Stanley, not far away, and the following inscription on brass records it:

Here lyeth the body of Sr John Bentley, Knight, when he lived, of the Priory of Bredsall Parke, uppon

* Elizabeth, a great-granddaughter of Sir John Harpur, of Rushall, Staffordshire, who was referred to earlier in these papers, was in 1498 the wife of William Leigh, one of the Leighs of The Ridge, Cheshire. Rushall thus passed to the Leighs, and a Colonel Leigh, a Parliamentarian, took a prominent part in the Civil War (*Notes on Rushall*, by W. H. Duignan). See also *Old W'ednesbury*, by F. W. Hackwood.

† In the early part of July, 1902, Lord Newton showed some fine examples of Elizabethan ewers and basins, with the many-quartered coat-of-arms of the Leghs of Lyme emblazoned upon them in coloured enamels, at an exhibition of old English plate in London.

his right hand lyeth his mother and on his left hand Charles y^e sone and heire of Gervase Cutler Esq^r by Elizabeth his wife, the younger daughter of the said Sr John, which Sr John departed this life the first of February 1621 anno ætatis sue 67.*

Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Sir John, became first wife of Sir Gervase Cutler, † of Stainborough, Yorks; she died in 1624. Sir Gervase married second, Lady Margaret Egerton, and he was slain in the siege of Pontefract Castle in 1645. By his will, made in 1638, he left his body to be buried in the choir of St. James's, Silkston. Mary, his daughter and heiress, was married to Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., of the Hoogh, Manchester, and he dying in 1655 without issue, the title became extinct, and he devised his estates to his cousin, Sir Edward Moseley, of Hulme, Kent, who died in 1695. He gave his only daughter and heiress, Anne, in marriage to Sir John Bland, of Kippax Park, Yorks, to whom Sir Edward in his lifetime assigned the priory in 1698, and Sir John Bland sold it in 1702 to Thomas Leacroft, of Wirksworth. The said Thomas in the next year disposed of it to Andrew Greensmith, of the same place, and it was in possession of the Greensmiths until 1788, when it passed to the Beard family, who were his relatives, and of them it was purchased, in 1799, by Erasmus Darwin, Esq., who lived but a short time after, and left it to his father, the distinguished physician, philosopher, and poet, Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S. He appears to have gone to live at Breadsall about 1801. He was born at Elton, near Newark, Notts, ‡ December 12, 1732. He took his M.B. degree at Cambridge in 1755, and his M.D. at Edinburgh; from thence he went to reside at Lichfield, and at twenty-five he married Miss Howard, whose age was eighteen. He soon rose to eminence in his profession, keeping his poetical work in the background in the meantime, "lest its very merits should hinder his practice." He lost his wife in 1770, and eleven years after married the widow

* See *Churches of Derbyshire*, Glover, and also Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

† There were several portraits of the Cutlers formerly at Ashbridge Abbey, the Duke of Bridgewater's seat, Bucks, viz.—Mrs. Francis, daughter of Lady Margaret—and Lady Magdalen, wife of a Sir Gervase Cutler (*Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 149, etc.).

‡ Dr. Spencer Hall in *Sketches of Remarkable People*, p. 4.

of Colonel Sacheverel Pole, of Radborne. That lady did not like Lichfield, so they removed to Derby. In the year 1781 or thereabout he published the first part of *The Botanic Garden*, and the second part— *Loves of the Plants*—in 1789.

His latest work, *The Temple of Nature; or, The Origin of Society*, he wrote at the priory in January, 1802, but it was not published until 1803, after his death, which took place on April 19 of the former year, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. At the time of his seizure he was engaged in writing a letter, and before a surgeon could be brought from Derby he was dead. Miss Seward thus wrote: "Yet thus in one hour was extin-

aisle.* The germs of all the speculations which have distinguished by their development the writings of his grandson Charles, especially that on *Origin of Species*, etc., may be found in the numerous poems of his grandfather.

The Darwins continued to hold Breadsall Priory after the death of Sir Francis until 1858. It was then sold to Francis Morley, who claimed to be a descendant of the ancient family of Morley of Morley in Derbyshire. He made considerable additions to the alterations that had been made by the Darwins. The latter had closed in two of the gables on the left, leaving that on the right, which Mr. Morley turned into a



FIG. 2.

guished the vital light, which the preceding hour had shone in flattering brightness, promising duration—such is often the 'cunning flattery of Nature'—that light in which penury had been cheered, in which science had expanded, to whose orb poetry had brought all her images, before whose influence disease had continually retreated, and death had so often turned aside his levelled dart!"

It was thought Dr. Darwin left at his death another unpublished work, "with which the admirers of learning and genius may at some future period be favoured." So wrote the Rev. D. P. Davies, but this never appears to have been done.

He lies in Breadsall Church, where there is a mural tablet to his memory in the north VOL. XXXIX.

tower, adding a small turret at each corner, and a central tower, the ancient dovecote seen in the sketch (Fig. 2)† having long been removed to make place for the additions to that side by Dr. Darwin and others. The dovecote was a wooden structure of four overlapping stages, with a cupola on the top. At St. Augustine's, Canterbury, there was formerly a similar erection of three similar stages; it was used as a detached belfry. It is still in use for that purpose at St. Augustine's, Brooklands, Kent.

When Mr. Morley died, his executors

* We examined this tablet on Tuesday, November 3, 1903, and found it much in need of having the lettering refilled. The inscription was unreadable.

† From Blore's engraving of 1790. §

sold the Priory to Mr. Wood, and he, after making further alterations, sold it in 1892 to Captain Rothwell, who spent a large sum in improvements, and, finally leaving the county, sold it to its present owner, Sir A. Seale-Haslam, Knt., M.P., who has still further improved the house by the addition of a new wing. As all these alterations have been carried out on the same line, there is nothing incongruous, and it now presents a picturesque and pleasing appearance. The monks had a happy way of selecting pleasant situations, and even when, as in this case, the owner of an estate gave a portion of it for religious purposes, it was generally on one of the best parts. The estate was well wooded;

can be seen, but at the back of the house the corresponding ones are still there. When this addition was made, a large arch had to be cut through the very thick wall, and it is above that arch, on each side of it, that these bits of shallow carvings on stone panels remain (Fig. 3), and between these appears to have been Sir John Bentley's achievement, removed when the wall was cut through; and quite recently—May, 1902—some stones of the priory chapel have again been found, and Fig. 4 was made from them. Mr. A. Victor Haslam is having these stones fixed up so that they can again be seen,—but for their brokenness—very much as they were when first found by



FIG. 3.

a small stream ran through it, which by being dammed up formed ponds for fish. One of these has been enclosed and a fountain added; it is full of large carp. And below in the valley there is a brook running on the west, of which the water collects in the valley and forms a large pool, which was painted by A. East, R.A., and exhibited at the Royal Academy some years ago; it was called "The Monks' Pool," and is now at the priory.

We give here two bits of carving from one of the bedrooms. They are on what used to be the outside wall of the centre gable seen in Blore's view (Fig. 2). Extensive additions have been made along the entire front and beyond, so that none of those three gables

Sir Francis Darwin. We have been favoured by the sight of a letter from Miss Darwin, of Leamington, written to Mr. Haslam, from which we have had permission to gather the following interesting particulars: There has long been thought to be a subterranean passage running somewhere from under the middle gable at the back of the house, and the late Sir Francis Darwin began excavations with the object of finding it, when he came upon "the foundations and sedilia of the chapel. These latter he recovered entirely, and set them up against the back of the dining-room wall. Two of the arches were perfect as I now draw them [here came a rough sketch, showing the three arches with their supporting pillars, built up of

separate stones, and not solid pillars, the capitals and bases of two remaining; these at present have not been found again]; the third was not complete. Of course, the stones were found lying about, but my father, with the assistance of Mr. Fox, Rector of Morley, put them all exactly in their places, and very beautiful they looked." After finding these stones, no further attempt was made to find the "secret passage," and it still remains a *vexata quæstio*. These sedilia, which Sir Francis had taken so much care to preserve, were pulled down and thrown aside by Mr. Morley, and now that they have come to light again they are found very much broken and defaced, the cusps being

Where were the Councils of "Chelsea" held?

By HAROLD PEAKE.

DURING the early days of the Saxon rule the ecclesiastical synods and the assemblies of the witan—which were, perhaps, the outcome of the former—were held in various parts of the kingdom or kingdoms—wherever, in fact, the presiding monarch happened to be lodging at the time. This custom, it is true, lasted for many centuries after the Norman Conquest, and was revived by King Charles I.,

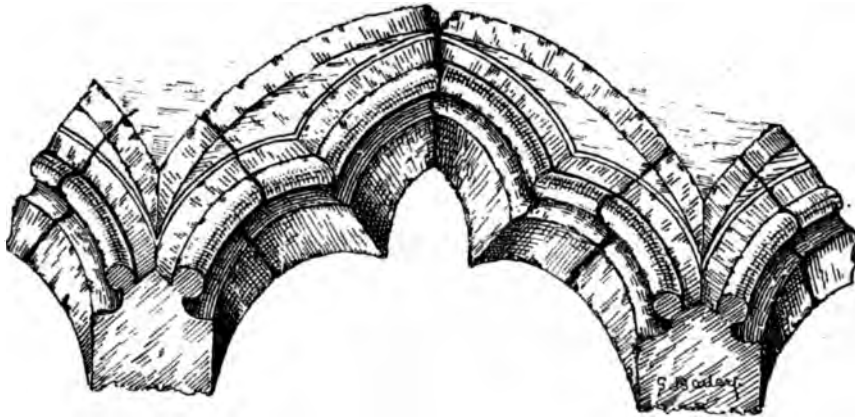


FIG. 4.

broken, and the joints also. A further passage in Miss Darwin's letter gives the following story: "There was an old butler in the service of Dr. Erasmus Darwin. When my father (Sir Francis) was a boy, he was told by this man that *his* father knew of this secret passage, and *had been in it*; also that he himself in his boyhood had seen the stone, with a ring in it, in the cellar which gave access to it. The floor of the cellar has doubtless been raised since then. My father took up some of the flags, and found faint traces of a second floor, but no stone or ring."

This concludes our ramblings for the present.

under stress of circumstances, during the Civil War; and, indeed, the meetings of the Privy Council in our own day, at whichever royal palace the monarch happens to be residing at, are but a survival of the same idea. The migratory habit of these councils was more conspicuous in early times, and many are the places at which the assemblies were held. Two localities, however, are more frequently met with than the rest — *Cloveshoo* and *Celchyth*.

It is with the latter that I now wish to deal. At this place it would appear, from the scattered evidence that has come down to us, seven councils at least were held, six between the years A.D. 785 and A.D. 816, and one in A.D. 996. Where was *Celchyth*, the meeting-place of the nobles and eccle-

siastics of the land, where laws were enacted and a bishop raised to metropolitan rank? Many have been the answers to this question, and yet I will venture to add one more. But let us first examine the conditions under which these councils met, and the evidence that they took place.

The sources from which we obtain our information are: the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, the *Chronicles* of Henry of Huntingdon and Florence of Worcester, the Cottonian MS. Vespasian XIV., and many of the charters printed in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*. Accounts of the acts of these synods have been collected by Wilkins and Spelman, and later by Kemble¹ and Haddan and Stubbs.² In the two latter works may be found summarized all that is known on the subject, and though the two authorities differ on some minor points, they are substantially in agreement.

The following table will give succinctly the material there set forth, and the sources from which the authors drew their information, and to them I must refer those who would go more deeply into the question:

DATE.	PRESIDENT.	AUTHORITIES.	HADDAN AND STUBBS.	KEMBLE.
785 or 787	Offa	A.S.C., Flor. Wig., Hen. Hunt.	iii. 444-462.	ii. 246.
788	Offa	K., C.D., cliii.	iii. 446.	ii. 246.
789	Offa	K., C.D., clv., clvi., clvii.	iii. 465, 466, 468.	ii. 246.
793	Offa	K., C.D., clxii.3	iii. 478-480.	ii. 247.
796	Egferth	A.S.C.; K., C.D., clxxii.3, clxxiii.3	iii. 505, 506.	ii. 247.
799	—	K., C.D., mxxxi.iii.	iii. 528.	—
799-802	Cenwulf	K., C.D., cxvi., mxxiii.4	iii. 530, 531.	ii. 247.
815	Cenwulf	K., C.D., ccviii.3	iii. 579.	ii. 249.
816	—	MS. Cott., Vesp. xiv., 147, 151.	iii. 579-585.	—
906	Æthelred	K., C.D., dxcvi.	—	ii. 257.

Such are the councils, and such is the evidence that they took place, though we need not assume that, because a charter in its present form is spurious, the council to which it refers is necessarily imaginary. But neglecting the doubtful cases, we have sure evidence of at least seven synods, said to have been held at Celchyth.

¹ Kemble, *Saxons in England*, ii. 246-257.

² Haddan and Stubbs, *Concilia*, iii. 444-585.

³ Considered spurious by Kemble and Haddan and Stubbs.

⁴ Considered questionable by Haddan and Stubbs.

Many historians have endeavoured to identify this site, and various theories have been advanced, of which the following are the most important:

Gibson,⁵ following Archbishop Parker,⁶ suggested *Culcheth*, in Lancashire; Joyce⁷ thought that it was *Challock*, near Charing, or *Chalk*, near Gravesend; Haddan and Stubbs⁸ consider *Chelsea* as the real site, following a theory first put forward by Alford⁹; while the Rev. John James, Rector of Avington, Berks, in 1873, says of it: "... a place of debatable locality, but now, from a MS. of the fifteenth century in the writer's hands, ascertained to have been a spot on the Oxfordshire side of the river Thames, in an outlying part of the Berkshire parish of Sonning."¹⁰

With regard to the first of these suggestions, Spelman has shown "that the council of Celchyth must have been held in Mercia, and not in Northumbria, because a Mercian King would not have summoned a council in another kingdom."¹¹ The Lancashire site has therefore been abandoned, and the same argument may be brought against Mr. Joyce's suggestion of Chalk, near Gravesend.

Kemble, without making any fresh suggestion, shows that it was not Challock in Kent, for the Saxon name of that place was *Cealfloca*.¹²

The theory put forward by the late Rector of Avington I am unable to deal with, as I can find no further reference to the MS. then in his possession.

It remains only to discuss the Chelsea site, which is that most generally accepted, and is adopted by such eminent authorities as Haddan and Stubbs. The chief arguments in favour of this are:

1. The various forms of the word "Celchyth" closely resemble the early spellings of Chelsea.

2. "Any site near London, which was regarded as locally in Mercia, would be a

⁵ A.S.C., app. 18.

⁶ *Antiqq.*, p. 93.

⁷ *England's Sacred Synods*, p. 127.

⁸ *Concilia*, iii. 445.

⁹ *Annales*, ii. 647.

¹⁰ *Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club*, ii. 75.

¹¹ Spelman, *Concilia*, i. 313.

¹² *Saxons in England*, ii. 15.

good place of meeting for the West Saxon, Kentish, and Mercian bishops."¹³

Let us examine the first of these. The various spellings of the word "Celchyth" are:

1. *Celchyth*, A.D. 788, 789, 793, 796 (K., C.D., Nos. cliii., clv., clvi., clvii., clxii., clxxii.,¹⁴ clxxiii.¹⁴).
2. *Calchythe*, A.D. 799 (K., C.D., No. mxxxiv.).
3. *Calichyth*, A.D. 799-802 (K., C.D., No. cxvi.).
4. *Celchithe*, A.D. 796-816 (K., C.D., No. mxxiii.¹⁵).
5. *Celichyth*, A.D. 815, 816 (K., C.D., No. ccviii.¹⁴; MS. Vesp. xiv., 147, 151).

Later writers, such as the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Henry of Huntingdon, and Florence of Worcester, spell it *Cealchythe* or *Cealchide*, while more recently it has been rendered *Chalk-hythe* and *Calcuith*.

Neglecting later forms as less trustworthy than those contained in contemporaneous documents, it must be admitted that the latter appear to resemble closely the early forms of Chelsea, which, according to Newcourt, are "written in old records in the London Registry various ways—as *Checheth*, *Chelcheheth*, *Chelchyth*, *Chelchith*, *Chechithe*, *Chelseth*, *Chelsith*, *Chelsyth*, and not *Chelsey* till the year 1554."¹⁶ Unfortunately, Newcourt does not mention the dates of the entries he refers to, and we are thus left in uncertainty as to whether the forms that he quotes are the earliest available.

It is well, therefore, to look elsewhere before drawing our conclusions. Bosworth¹⁷ gives *Ceoles-ige* as the Saxon form of Chelsea, and quotes the passage from Somner¹⁸: "Insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat." The word occurs in two of the MSS. of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* in the forms *Ceolesige*¹⁹ and *Ceolesege*,²⁰ and again in a charter printed in the *Codex Diplomaticus*, where the passage reads: "land at *Wealingforda* the he geboht *Celewærde*, and hofer his doeg into *Ceolesige*."²¹ The

mention of Wallingford in conjunction with this place would lead us to suspect that Cholsey, in Berkshire, not Chelsea, was referred to, and the passage in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*²² where the Danes are described as going to Wallingford, then to *Ceolsige*, and then along Ashdown to Cuckamsley Hill, seems conclusive on this point.

Faulkner,²³ in speaking of Chelsea, asserts that "the earliest mention we find of this place occurs in a charter of King Edward the Confessor. It is there called *Cealchylle*." Let us examine this charter,²⁴ which Kemble gives as genuine. In it King Edward, confirming a donation of Thurstan, the governor of his palace, grants to Westminster Abbey "prædium istud quod est in *Cealchylle*," and further adds, "iumentarium fructuum qui nascuntur in sylva proxime ad Kyngesbyrig sita." From this it may reasonably be gathered that *Cealchylle* was situated near a place called Kingsbury. Where, then, is Kingsbury near Chelsea? Faulkner thinks that it must be the old name for Knightsbridge, but this can hardly be so, for Knightsbridge is mentioned in a charter of the same period by a name differing little from that it bears now. Moreover, Domesday records the Manor of Chelsea as belonging to Edward de Sarisberie, while the Manor of Kingsbury (*Chingesberie*) is included among the estates of the "monasterie of Westminster."

But there is a place in Middlesex, not far from Hendon, bearing the name we are in search of, and I find on a map published fifty years ago—and for aught I know it may be found on others more recent—near the west end of Kingsbury reservoir, a house called Chalk Hill House. Surely, this Chalk Hill, and not Chelsea, is the "*Cealchylle*" of Edward the Confessor's charter.

If we are right in assuming that *Cealchylle* does not refer to Chelsea, but to Chalk Hill, we must conclude that several of the early mentions, which have been thought to allude to the former, perhaps, too, some of later date, in reality pertain to the latter place.

²² Sub. ann. 1006.

²³ *Historical Account of Chelsea and its Environs*, p. i.

²⁴ K., C.D., No. dcccxlili.

¹³ *Concilia*, iii. 445.

¹⁴ Considered spurious by Kemble and Haddan and Stubbs.

¹⁵ Considered questionable by Haddan and Stubbs.

¹⁶ Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 583.

¹⁷ *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.

¹⁸ *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.

¹⁹ MS. Cott., Tib. i.

²⁰ MS. Cott., Tib. iv.

²¹ K., C.D., No. dcccxvi.

This is unquestionably the case with the charter of Thurstan, and the confirmation of the said gift by William the Conqueror, in which it is called *Chelchea*.²⁵ These must be eliminated from the evidence adduced in favour of Chelsea, as must the grant to his mother by Gervase de Blois of the Manor and village of *Chelchethe*²⁶ a century later, for undoubtedly they all refer to the same lands. So, too, the Manor of *Chelsith*, which, with the exception of Westbourne and *Kingsholt* (no doubt the Kingsbury Wood mentioned above), was leased to the Abbey of Westminster in 1368 by Robert de Heyle, must, like the others, be, not Chelsea, but Chalk Hill.

Thus it appears that the compilers of the early history of Chelsea have been misled from one false step at the commencement, and have in consequence attributed to this place many records which should rightly belong to Chalk Hill, near Kingsbury; and until the matter has been carefully thrashed out we must look with some suspicion on many of the early spellings of Chelsea cited by various authorities. Domesday, it is true, calls it *Cerchede* or *Chelched*, but it is not wise to place too much reliance on the spellings found in this otherwise most accurate record.

I might argue that, as chalk is conspicuously absent from the neighbourhood of Chelsea, while gravel is abundant there, the name is more probably derived from *Cesol* than from *Caalc*, and that the former, though it might be corrupted by time and the Norman scribes into the *Chelc* of Domesday and later records, is scarcely likely to have taken the form of *Celc*, still less of *Cælc*, as early as the eighth century. But I trust I have said enough to show that, though not impossible, the theory that Celchyth is an old form of Chelsea is not as obvious as it would at first sight appear, and we shall pass on to consider the next argument.

It is considered by the learned authors of the *Concilia* that proximity to London would be a sufficient reason for fixing upon Chelsea as the site of the Mercian synods,²⁷ but it must be admitted that our present capital

was far from being in those days the most important city in the land, and Chelsea, a gravel bank by the river, almost surrounded by swamp, an unlikely place for such a meeting. Is it not more likely that the King would hold his councils at one of his royal palaces—Tamworth, for instance, where several synods are known to have met—or in some leading town in his kingdom, such as St. Albans, where others were held, than in an obscure country place, the most that could be said for which was that it was within five miles of a rising commercial city?

Having now disposed of, or thrown grave doubts upon, all former conjectures as to the site of the Council of Celchyth, let us turn to a new theory. Some leading Mercian town would be a more likely place of meeting than those already discussed, but is there any such whose name bears any resemblance to Celchyth? We have seen that this word is spelt in contemporary documents *Celchyth*, *Calchythe*, *Calichyth*, *Celchithe*, and *Celichyth*. That the word is composed of two parts is more than probable, and subsequent writers have usually divided it into *Celc*, *Calc*, or *Cælc*, and *hyth* or *hithe*, translating it as "Chalkhithe," or the "Chalk Landing-place." Is it not possible that they have divided the word at the wrong place? May not *lchyth* be a contraction from *lichyth*, which occurs in two forms? And, lastly, may not the word be of Celtic rather than of a Saxon origin?

A few years ago this latter statement would have occasioned no little surprise, for historians, following in the wake of the learned author of *The Norman Conquest*, were agreed that the Saxons banished where they did not exterminate their British predecessors, and that Celtic elements in place-names were an impossibility. Canon Isaac Taylor,²⁸ it is true, recognises that they may be met with in rivers, sometimes, too, in hills; but even he ventures but rarely to seek for them in the names of towns or villages. But our ideas on this subject have been modified much of late, and we recognise now how much we have inherited from the earlier occupiers of the land. If, then, we are indebted to them for laws and agricultural

²⁵ Dart, *Westmonasterium*, p. 19.

²⁶ Dugdale, *Monasticon* (ed. 1817), i., 269.

²⁷ Haddan and Stubbs, *Concilia*, iii. 445.

²⁸ *Words and Places* (ed. 2), p. 193 et seq.

methods,²⁹ why not sometimes also for the names of our towns? In the case of some of the cities mentioned by Ptolemy, or occurring in the iters of Antoninus, this has been admitted, for the evidence was overwhelming; but this apparent exception was explained away, the Celtic elements in the names of these so-called Roman cities too often ignored, and the idea was current that all other places were freshly named by the Saxon invaders.

I am going to suggest that the original form of Celchyth was Cælchyth, or Celichyth, to divide it into the two sections *Cæ* or *Ce*, and *lichyth*, and to endeavour to find a satisfactory derivation from a Celtic source.

Cæ or *Ce* suggests at once to anyone, even slightly familiar with the language, the Welsh word *cae*³⁰ = a field. The old form of this word was *cai*, and, according to Professor Rhys,³¹ its pronunciation in earlier days would have been *cl*. How would the Saxons have rendered this phonetically? Surely, by the letters that we are dealing with, *Ce* or *Cæ*. *Lichyth* is more obscure, and is probably corrupted, though I shall have something to say as to its meaning later on. Now, we know that in Welsh, as in French, the adjective frequently follows the noun, though in Saxon, as in English, the substantive is placed last. We should, for instance, render "Champs Elysées" into English by "Elysian Fields," and the Welsh "*Cae Glas*" would become "Green Field." If, then, the Mercian conquerors desired to translate "Ce-lichyth" into their own tongue, and were uncertain of the meaning of the latter syllables, they would naturally call the place "Lichyth-feld."

It may be supposed, however, that the invaders were not in the habit of rendering barbaric names into their own language, or that, if they did so, it would be only when they were enabled to translate the whole word. But this does not appear to have been the case. The name of "Hinton," which occurs commonly in nearly every English county, seems to be derived from *Hen* (Welsh) = old, and *ton* (Saxon), and to be merely a partial translation of *Hendre*,

a form of common occurrence in Wales. "Henbury" would likewise appear to be *Hen* (Welsh) = old, and *byrig* (Saxon), a rendering of *Hen dinas*, which occurs near Oswestry. Bledlow in Buckinghamshire suggests *Bleiddig* (Welsh) = a wolf, and *hlæw* (Saxon) = a hill, for *bryn bleiddig*³²; while not far from this place is a spot known as "Cadmore End," which I imagine is from *Coed* (Welsh) = a wood, and *mawr* (Welsh), great—that is, "the end of the great wood," a supposition supported by the fact that not far distant is a large wood still known as "Great Grove." These instances will suffice, though many more could be cited, but we must turn our attention towards identifying the site of *Lichyth-feld*.

The Venerable Bede in his ecclesiastical history, written A.D. 731, says: "Chad, having received the bishopric of the Mercians and Lindisfarne, . . . had his episcopal see in the place called *Lyccid-felth*, in which he also died";³³ and King Alfred, in his English version, written about the year A.D. 900, calls the place *Licid-feld*. That the place here referred to is Lichfield in Staffordshire, the centre alike of the early Mercian bishopric and the modern see, admits of no doubt, and many other early spellings may be found bearing a close resemblance to these.

I will give a few of the most important, extracted from the *Concilia* and other works:

"Hugibrechtus Episcopus *Lichtenfelsæ* ecclesiæ," etc.³⁴

"Ut Archiepiscopalis sedes in *Licidfeldensi* monasterio," etc.³⁵

"Ego Adulfus *Licetfeldensis* Episcopus consensi."³⁶

"Ego Adulfus *Licidfeldensis* ecclesiæ epis."³⁷

"Ad episcopalem sedem electus *Licetfeldensis* ecclesiæ."³⁸

Here, surely, we have a place bearing a name which closely resembles the *Lichyth-feld* for which we are searching.

²⁹ Cf. Tyddyn Bleiddyn, near St. Asaph, and Bleddyn's Bank, near Hanmer, which, however, may refer to St. Lupus, who was known to the British by this name.

³⁰ Bede, *Hist. Eccl.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

³¹ *Magdeb. Cent. cent.*, viii. 575; *Concilia*, iii. 461.

³² K., *C.D.*, No. clxxxv.; *Concilia*, iii. 543.

³³ K., *C.D.*, No. clxxxvi.; *Concilia*, iii. 549.

³⁴ K., *C.D.*, No. mxxiv.

³⁵ Reg. Cant., A. i., fo. 286; *Concilia*, iii. 607.

²⁸ Cf. Seebohm, *English Village Communities*.

³⁰ Pronounced like the Greek *kai*.

³¹ *Welsh Philology*, p. 136.

We have seen that all the councils in question, save that held in A.D. 996, were summoned by a King of Mercia, who presided over the deliberations, and whose signature appears on all the documents there drawn up. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*,³⁹ too, informs us that at the Council of Celchyth, held in A.D. 785, or, as others have it, in A.D. 787, Egferth, the son of Offa, was consecrated King during his father's lifetime. The chief business of these councils appears to have been the granting of lands by the Kings of Mercia to noblemen and religious foundations,⁴⁰ while, above all, it was at the first Council of Celchyth that the dignity of the Archbishopric of Canterbury was impaired, and the See of Lichfield raised to metropolitan rank.⁴¹ These arguments alone are enough to justify the assertion of Spelman⁴² that the council must have been held in Mercian territory.

I have already pointed out that such councils would in all probability be held at a royal palace, or in one of the chief cities of the Mercian kingdom, and in corroboration of this we find that synods met at Tamworth, a royal vill of the Kings of Mercia, and St. Albans, the ancient Verulam, one of the leading cities of the province under British and Roman rule; and what more likely than that others should be convened at Lichfield, which had already become the capital of the Mercian kingdom, the seat of the Mercian bishopric,⁴³ and the burial-place of one, at least, of the Mercian Kings.⁴⁴

So far a careful examination of the word "Celchyth," in the various forms in which it occurs, has led us, I trust logically, to a conclusion which is in full agreement with the historical—and, I may add, political—probabilities of the case. Let us now endeavour to put the hypothesis to the test of experiment. Let us inquire further, if possible, into the early history of Lichfield, to discover whether it will corroborate or militate against our theory.

The almost universally accepted derivation of the word "Lichfield" is from the Teutonic

lich or *lych*, a corpse—i.e., the field of corpses—and the first syllable is compared with the German *leich*=a corpse, and the first portion of *lychgate* and *lykewake*. Canon Isaac Taylor gives the argument in full, and compares the name to that of Leichfeld,⁴⁵ near Augsburg, while he refers to Fuller's account⁴⁶ of the martyrdom of the early Christians. Green,⁴⁷ while rejecting the story of the martyrs, accepts the derivation as referring to an early battle. Camden⁴⁸ is cautious, and avoids committing himself, but refers to this meaning and the tradition as put forward by Rosse, of Warwick. The Rev. William Beresford, in his *History of the Diocese of Lichfield*,⁴⁹ goes more fully into the question, and gives Warton⁵⁰ as his authority for adhering to this view, though he admits that the theory was first advanced by "John Rous, of Warwick, a herald of Edward IV.'s time," in a MS. for which "as much as 200 years ago Dr. Plot searched in vain."

I am not desirous of undervaluing traditions, which often contain a truth, even though much obscured, but traditional accounts of the meanings of place-names are, above all others, unreliable, and in this case nearly twelve centuries elapsed between the supposed event and the first mention of it in a MS., which in its turn has long disappeared. Under these circumstances we may treat the theory as one of little value, and look to another source for the explanation. If we are right in considering *Celichyth* as the early form, *lichyth* must be of Celtic, if not of Latin, origin, and the termination *yth* or *ydd* favours the former idea.

But have we no trace of an earlier mention of the place among the documents relating to Britain during the period of Roman occupation?

In the itineraries of Antoninus⁵¹ there is

⁴⁵ *Words and Places* (ed. 2), p. 300. Augsburg, however, is on the River Lech, known to classical writers as the *Licus*. May not this be the origin of Leichfeld? If so, like the *Vindelici*, through whose land this river flowed, *Leich* must be Celtic.

⁴⁶ *Church History*, i. 34.

⁴⁷ *Making of England*, p. 84.

⁴⁸ *Britannia* (ed. 1637), p. 585.

⁴⁹ P. 7.

⁵⁰ "Ex Archivis Ecclesie Lichfeldensis," i. 459.

⁵¹ *Iter*, ii.

³⁹ *A.-S.C.*, sub. ann. 785.

⁴⁰ *K., C.D.*, *passim*.

⁴¹ *A.-S.C.*, sub. ann. 785.

⁴² *Vide supra*.

⁴³ Bede, *Hist. Eccl.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

⁴⁴ *A.-S.C.*, sub. ann. 716.

mention of a station, *Eto-cetum*, which has long been identified with the village of Wall, five miles from Lichfield; but Camden, who visited the site, found remains, which he took to be those of the Roman station, but one mile south of the present town.⁵² Again, in the seventh century, the anonymous author of the *Cosmography of Ravenna*; in his list of towns existing in Britain at that date or earlier, mentions *Lecto-cetum*, which Horsley says "is rightly thought to be Wall, near Litchfield, called *Eto-cetum* in the itinerary."⁵³ If the latter is right—and the available evidence certainly points in that direction—we have the syllable *Lect* applied in the seventh century to a Romano-British town, which, according to Camden, was but a mile distant from the spot where Chad erected the mother-church of his new Mercian see.

Lastly, is there any real connection between *Lect* and *Lichyth*, and can they be shown to be of Celtic origin? I think I may answer in the affirmative. I am no Celtic scholar, and so fear to rush into a subject filled with pitfalls for the unwary; but I would mention that among current Welsh words are to be found the following, which seem to bear upon the subject:

Llech=a flat stone, a flag, a slate, a tablet.

Llechen=a flag, a slate.

Llych=what is flat.

Crom-lech=an incumbent flag.

Mr. Blackie, in his *Etymological Geography*, also gives:

Llech (Cym-cel), *Leac* (Gadhelic)=a flat stone. Cf. lapis, λίθος.

Clack, *Cloch*, *Clough* (Gadhelic)=a stone.

It is not for me to endeavour to explain the connection between *Lecto-cetum* and *Eto-cetum*, though I have my ideas on the subject; but I must leave this to be elaborated by someone better versed in Celtic lore. I trust, however, that I have shown that the great meeting-place of nobles and bishops under the Mercian Kings was at the Mercian capital, though in so doing I have been compelled to destroy the beautiful legend of the martyrdom of a thousand Christian converts at that spot in the reign of Diocletian.

⁵² *Britannia* (ed. 1637), p. 582.

⁵³ *Britannia Romana*, p. 504.

The Museum of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society at Devizes.

BY THE REV. E. H. GODDARD, M.A.

(Concluded from p. 335.)

IF amber there are from the barrows a considerable number of beads, and several plates pierced transversely, which together with the beads formed elaborate necklaces, of which the best-known examples, also from Wiltshire, are those acquired a few years ago by the British Museum from the Lake collection.

Of bone and ivory and horn objects of this age there are four examples of well-

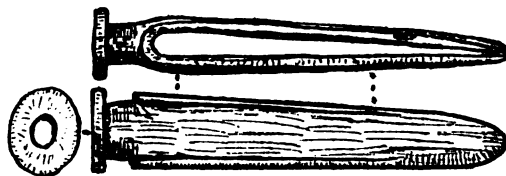


FIG. 14.

made tweezers (Fig. 14); the pommels of two dagger-handles, and the handle of another implement; a large number of pointed and pierced implements, of which sixty were found in one barrow at Upton Lovel; a curious ivory hook (Fig. 15); a deer's horn pick-head pierced for a handle, which may, how-

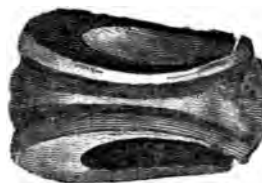


FIG. 15.

ever, be of earlier date; and a necklace of wolves' or dogs' teeth pierced.

Of Kimmeridge shale, lignite, and jet there are the cores of the gold ornaments already described, a number of beads of various shapes, conical buttons, some of very large size, and well-made "pulley-rings" (Fig. 16), probably used for fastening

the dress, though it is not quite easy to see how.

There are a number of long beads of greenish-blue glass, notched into sections. These are found in barrows in Wilts and Dorset, but seem to be rare or unknown in



FIG. 16.

other counties; nor have they been found abroad. They are associated with beads of amber and shale. One necklace consisted of *Dentalium* shells strung together, of which several are preserved in the museum. There are also portions of the incisor teeth



FIG. 17.

of the beaver, found in a barrow at Winterbourne Stoke.

Amongst the most notable objects in the museum, however, is the large collection of Bronze Age Pottery from the barrows. Of cinerary urns there are twenty-nine, of

"drinking-cups" eighteen, of incense-cups, etc., twenty-seven, and of other vessels ten.



FIG. 18.

The largest urn in the museum, $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height (Fig. 17), is the straight-sided tub-



FIG. 19.

shaped vessel known as the Stonehenge urn. This vessel, however, stands alone, the

majority of the urns being of the type with narrow base and moulded rim and wide mouth (Fig. 18), or of the more ordinary type, with wide overlapping rim and small base, the rim and sometimes the shoulder of the vessel being ornamented with hatchings of impressed cord ornament.



FIG. 20.

Fig. 19 is a small vessel, which in size would be ranked with drinking-cups, being only $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and is the most elaborately and carefully ornamented vessel in the museum, but in shape it exactly conforms to the last-mentioned type of urn. Of



FIG. 21.

the globular urns found commonly in some parts of England there is only a single example in the museum, from a barrow near Salisbury. A very large urn, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with wide overhanging rim, decorated with impressed herring-bone pattern, has

the unique feature of a series of piercings through the inner side of its rim, presumably for the purpose of fastening some cover over the top.

The drinking-cups include many highly-ornamented vessels (Fig. 20) of better clay and make, as a rule, than the urns, often covered with patterns of impressed cord, etc.

Of the "incense-cups" the most remark-



FIG. 22.

able are the "grape-cups," so-called from their surface being studded with knobs (Fig. 21), which in one case at least have been made separately and inserted into holes in the side of the vessel. These little cups, of which the museum possesses four, seem to be almost peculiar to the barrows of Wiltshire. Another remarkable little vessel has its exterior covered with an impressed Vandyke pattern, with its projecting



FIG. 23.

shoulder pierced with three pairs of holes for suspension (Fig. 22). (These holes are quite distinct from the pair of holes penetrating the side of the vessel which are present in almost all the incense-cups, the use of which is such a puzzle.)

There is a good example of another type of cup with expanded rim (Fig. 23), of which the British Museum also possesses Wiltshire specimens.

Others, again, are more or less bowl-shaped, with various impressed ornaments on their exterior, whilst one takes the form of two shallow cups, divided by a partition, back to back, so as to be reversible. The usual two holes are found in each half of this vessel. Yet another has open slits all round its sides.

Of other vessels the most remarkable is a round-bottomed vessel found at Crendon (Bucks), with loops for suspension on its sides (Fig. 24), unlike, apparently, any other vessel known to have been found in England.



FIG. 24.

This is of well-made and carefully-tooled ware. There is also a smaller round-bottomed vessel, with loops for suspension, of thick coarse ware, evidently a cooking vessel (Fig. 25), found in a barrow near Kingston Deverill.

Other objects of the Bronze Age are flat oblong tablets of stone or bone, pierced with holes at each end, supposed to have served to guard the wrist from the bow-string; of these there are three or four in the museum.

Of objects of the Late Celtic or Iron Age the museum possesses a few interesting specimens. From dwelling-pits on Oldbury

Hill come certain saucepan-shaped pots of a reddish ware, a good deal polished on the outside, which were probably of this period, and from the same locality a fine penannular bronze fibula and bronze gouge. There are also several small bronze fibulæ, with the end of the catch turned back like a duck's



FIG. 25.

bill to meet the bow, all made in one piece. These were found at different localities in North Wilts, from which neighbourhood came also two similar specimens in the British Museum. These fibulæ greatly resemble on a smaller scale specimens found with Gaulish interments in France and



FIG. 26.

Switzerland. Another interesting object is a small triangular earthenware stamp, which, though found with Roman remains at Great Bedwyn, bears characteristic late Celtic ornament on it. The principal object of this date, however, is the well-known Marlborough bucket (Fig. 26), a sepulchral vessel of wood,

with iron hoops and handles, and broad bands of bronze reliefs of heads, animals, etc. It measures 21 inches in height and 24 inches in diameter.

Coming to Roman and Romano-British times, the Westbury Ironworks have produced a considerable collection of the objects usually found on Roman sites. There is a good deal of more or less perfect pottery, including Samian, with makers' marks, though there are no complete specimens of this latter ware; a series of sarsen mealing-stones with rounded rubbers; loom-weights of chalk and earthenware; a bronze ewer and two pateræ; a small painter's palette of marble; the sole of a lady's sandal; and a number of quern-stones. One of the most interesting things, perhaps, in this Westbury collection is the iron edge of a wooden spade.

From Broomsgrove Farm, near Pewsey, come several unusually large Romano-British urns, found in what appeared to be a kiln, and from the site of a Romano-British settlement at Cold Kitchen Hill, near Warminster, a series of small articles—bone buttons, earthenware sling-stones (of which other examples are in the museum from a dwelling-pit at Beckhampton), a very perfect white-metal spoon, a bone needle with central eye, bronze fibulæ with the loop at the end characteristic of provincial make, beads, counters, etc., not the least interesting thing being a little branch of red coral, which must have been brought from the Mediterranean, and is very rarely found with Roman remains in England.

From the settlement at Baydon there are iron implements, including a curious carding-comb; and from the site of a villa at Great Bedwyn a little gold ring and a diminutive figure of a cock in bronze.

The recent excavations at Box Villa have contributed a fine moulded capital, a small altar without inscription, and the central portion of a good figure in a niche—a huntsman returning from the chase with a hare on one shoulder and a bird on the other. There are also several frames of painted plaster, much of it imitative of various marbles, stone hypocaust pillars, and other objects from the same site.

From Rushall Down and other localities

there come a number of fibulæ, keys, buckles, pins, the leg of a *jointed* bronze figure, a bronze plaque with the figure of Minerva in relief, and several remarkably fine querns. There is also a quantity of pottery from Pans Lane, Devizes.

The bone catch and mounts, and the iron-work of a crossbow, found with an interment at Southgrove Farm at Burbage, are interesting and uncommon finds.

In Saxon antiquities the county and the museum are not rich. The best things are a massive ivory armlet and a long-handled bronze patera from a barrow on Salisbury racecourse, and some of the beautiful gold jewellery set with garnets, etc., found in a barrow on Roundway Down.

In the way of Medieval and later antiquities there are but few things, the most important, perhaps, being the fine gilt brass pax with crested top found at East Grafton, a much smaller and meaner one from Avebury, a gold locket with portrait of Charles I., and the gold medal presented to John Britton by the King of Prussia.

Stonehenge.—At the present time there may be seen at the museum the whole of the objects found during the recent excavations at Stonehenge, lent by the kindness of Sir Edmund Antrobus; and here may be seen portions of the worked face of the monoliths and the flint implements and huge quartzite mauls, weighing from 40 to 60 pounds, as well as the smaller quartzite hammers with which it is supposed these worked surfaces were produced. The society also possesses a collection of fragments of the Stonehenge rocks and of microscopic slides prepared from them, of its own, as well as models of the structure itself.

The Library.—As with the collections of the museum, so, too, with the Library attached to it. The object of the Society has been to make it in the first place a treasury where all manner of Wiltshire matters in any sort of way connected with the history of the county—and the modern history of the county is by no means neglected in favour of its past—may find a home. Already there are over sixty bound volumes of "Wiltshire Tracts," containing pamphlets and excerpts from magazines or books, either bearing directly on the county in some

way, or written by natives or residents in it; whilst the collection of drawings and prints fills some twenty-four large scrap-books; and there is also a growing series of big volumes in which newspaper-cuttings and scraps find a home.

The one great need, alike of the Museum and Library, at the present moment, is money to provide the absolutely necessary additional room.



Notes from the Nile, 1902.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A., OF BELFAST.

III. KARNAK: THE CITY OF THE HAWKS.

LUXOR, *January 20, 1902.*

OUR way here we encountered contrary winds at times, for the Nile winds about, and what is good for one bend is bad for the next. One day we had to anchor for an entire day at the edge of a pebbly desert. It was a lovely day, with a fine healthy breeze, and we landed and walked many miles across the shingly waste. But we passed many little heaps of sand and gravel, every one denoting that tombs were below. These were what is known as prehistoric, though they can be dated by the pottery which is always found with them. There is now a demand for these "prehistoric" periods' relics, and so the natives, alive to the occasion, rifle the tombs, undisturbed for 6,500 years, and many bones of old humanity (from their great age as light as cork) are ruthlessly scattered about. There was one tomb, possibly of the Third Dynasty, with steps leading down to an arched doorway of brick-work, which had been robbed and left open. And this was in the lonely desert; only an experienced eye could have detected that the surface, covered with wind-swept sand and pebbles, had ever been a place of sepulture. The desert extended for miles. In the distance Denderah's Temple reared its pylons over the mounds that mark the ancient deserted city. Around us were

scattered innumerable flint flakes. We picked up arrowheads, hatchets, and hammers thousands of years older than the prehistoric tombs. These, the only records of battle or of the chase, were dropped on the desert by their owners in ages past.

In due time we reached Thebes, sailing as we could, now east, now west, as the river's course diverges. Anchoring off the Temples of Karnak, we visited M. Georges Legrain, the courteous engineer in charge of the works of restoration and discovery now going on for the Department of Antiquities. It will be recollected that eight or nine of the great columns of the hypostyle hall fell about two years ago. M. Legrain has had all the debris collected and marked and numbered. Each column now lies extended on the ground, the pieces arranged in order, and the greater part of them will be rebuilt this year. There were jerrybuilders in Thebes in the good old times, and perhaps Rameses II. had his great temple built by contract. He must have had more temples on hand than his commissioner of works could attend to, for his grandiose erections are found in all parts of Egypt. Some of the columns at Karnak were built on the ground without any foundations at all! As they were 12 feet in diameter, and 40 feet high, the wonder is they stood so long. Others of the pillars have fairly good foundations. The very low Nile of two years ago left the soil unusually dry. Then came a slight shock of earthquake, and the columns that had no foundations tumbled one against the other, and the grand old hall became a confused heap of ruins. It seemed hopeless to remedy, but M. Legrain set about the task to save what remained erect and gather up the fallen fragments. He is now confident in the success of his efforts of reconstruction. Already the standing columns have been underpinned, the handsome blocks tied ingeniously with steel rods, which, being unseen, do not injure the general effect of the magnificent forest of shafts. Where these huge beams were cracked (many are 16 feet long and upwards) a steel rail is placed on top, thin rods pierce the blocks vertically, and are secured by washers underneath. This system has saved dozens of the great lintels from destruction.

M. Legrain has been seven years conserving engineer here, and during this time has practically rediscovered Karnak. Under the northern rubbish heaps he found one of the city gates, and near it a lovely little temple dedicated to Ptah, and within it a perfect statue of the deity. He has ingeniously restored the roof of the little temple, so that only the dim religious light penetrates, and some of the old effect is reproduced. Under M. Legrain's talented exploration the many temples of Karnak are gaining a new interest, and more nearly approach their original arrangement. The great obelisks now stand out with their ancient effect. The hall of audience (which was prepared by Ptolemy for Alexander IV., son of Roxana) still contains the name of the unfortunate boy, done into an Egyptian cartouche, and spelt out in hieroglyphics. Beside it is a part of the library buildings of King Thothmes III., the walls of which are covered with sculptured pictures of the rare plants acclimatized in the Royal Botanic Gardens of that Monarch. Dr. Schweinfurth visited there with us, and could tell the botanical name of nearly every plant of these "Kew Gardens" of 1500 B.C.

While we were at Thebes M. Legrain made a great discovery. Turning over the ruins of a fallen temple, he found a slab with the name of Usertasen I., of the Twelfth Dynasty. This made him look for more, and under the soil he found many similar blocks covered with sculptured story of 1,000 years earlier than was known to have existed at Karnak. These were the ruins of a palace of Usertasen, which had been destroyed by the Hyksos, or shepherd kings. Long afterwards the great Thothmes, not knowing of their existence below, levelled the ground and erected a temple of inferior art, though still a fine structure, above the more ancient building.

On the western bank of the Nile we visited the excavations now being made by Mr. Newberry. There he has uncovered the floors of a summer palace of Amenhotep III. The floors only are left, but they are wonderful, bearing fresco paintings of sporting scenes in vivid colours, as fresh as when painted 3,500 years ago. A very similar painted floor was discovered ten years ago

200 miles down the river, where the son of this same King had founded a new city. (This was described fully, with engravings of the designs, in *Pyramids and Progress*.) Many other interesting things may be found here. When we visited it only a week's work had been done.

January 25, 1902.

The sail from Thebes to El Kab was pleasantly made with a strong north wind all the way, which carried the *Istar* along against the current at the rate of ten miles an hour. Ement and Esneh, both flourishing towns, were passed, and through a fertile country, with every sign of prosperity, we arrived on the second day at El Kab.

El Kab is seldom visited. There is no town, not even a village, and, though there is a little station on the railway some miles off, nobody seems to stop there. And yet it is a most wonderful place, and has found employment for several eminent savants for many years. Professor Sayce and Mr. Somers Clarke have been here for many winters, and yet have not nearly completed their labours. The walls of the town are nearly perfect, 40 feet thick, and from 20 to 30 feet high. There are several ramps or sloping ways to the top of the walls, wide enough for chariots. Professor Sayce found a stairway in the thickness of the wall, the steps quite perfect. There had been stone gateways, the foundations and lower courses of which were laid bare by Mr. Quibell. The walls enclose an empty space. There is no town, not even a village, and scarcely any population on the spot.

We are in one of the two dahabeahs which have tied up here for several months at a time for a dozen of years past. At this side of the Nile the strip of cultivated land is only about 100 feet wide. The city wall measures a third of a mile on each side. Originally it was a square, with a gate in the centre of each side; but one corner and one of the gateways has been washed away by the Nile about 3,000 years ago, for a stone breakwater was then built to prevent further encroachments. This huge fortification is believed to have been built in the Sixth Dynasty—that is, some 5,000 years ago—and is the finest bit of crude brickwork in

the world. What it was built for is quite a mystery, for there could never be a population here to need it. The most likely reason is that at this point there may have been a traffic with the Red Sea or gold mines in the interior, and that this was a camp or refuge for protection. There were fine temples here, but they have disappeared. In most cases only a few blocks of broken stone are left.

The mountains behind the walls are full of tombs, some of them of great personages belonging to the ancient city. One of them is that of Admiral Aahmes, who was commander of the Egyptian fleet in the time of the wars which resulted in the expulsion of the Hyksos.

Another great man, Paheri, was tutor to Thothmes IV., and the young Prince is shown on the knees of his "royal nurse." Both these tombs are beautifully painted, and in fine preservation, although 3,500 years have elapsed since they were executed.

Away in the wide wady which leads to the Red Sea there are ruins of several temples, and on the rocks are inscriptions dating back to the Sixth Dynasty. One little gem of a temple was built by Amenhotep III., the same who erected the Colossæ at Thebes. But this is the smallest of fanes, only about 20 by 30 feet. The interior has four fluted columns, and is covered with carved paintings, with inscriptions quite fresh and still perfect. The utter loneliness of the situation, among barren valleys and precipices, cliffs, and stony desert, makes one enjoy the beautiful little temple's shade. Its portico and colonnade have fallen to ruin, but the interior is almost perfect still.

There are several miles of cemeteries about the old town, within the walls and without. One of these was the shrine of a King of the Second or Third Dynasty, who had been a native of the district. His shrine was made of red granite from Assouan, and its fragments cover a large space. One, with his name on it, was sent to the Cairo Museum (Kha, Sekhemui). He was one of the "lost" Kings mentioned by Manetho.

But by far the finest results of recent excavations were found in another old city on the opposite bank of the Nile. This was the city of Nekhen, called by the Greeks Hiera-

konpolis, or the City of the Hawks. Mr. Quibell found here, in 1898, a wonderful collection of relics of the good old times of Egypt. There must have been a populous city here, and its cemeteries extend for several miles. The only building remaining is the fort, of sun-dried brick, but not nearly as old as that of El Kab, opposite, and very much smaller. This is situated on the western desert, and three miles from the Nile. The land between the site and the river is richly cultivated, but sparsely inhabited. The desert is plentifully sprinkled with flint arrows and hatchets, showing that there was a population before even the days of the city. In the tombs were found many splendid alabaster bowls and pottery of the early empire.

But in the ruins of the city temple Quibell discovered, just as he was about to give up his work as hardly worth the trouble, a shield of King Nar-mer, who lived long before Mena of the First Dynasty. It is beautifully carved, showing that the people who made it were skilled artists, and had the hieroglyph language even then.

Near this were also discovered two bronze statues of King Pepy—one of them life-size—who lived 3400 B.C. Bronze statues were supposed before this discovery to have been quite a late development of art, 1,000 years subsequent to this fine work. Quibell also found the bronze figure of the sacred hawk, which gave the district its name. The head of the bird is of solid gold, weighing over a pound, its eyes being of obsidian, a pin of that rare stone extending right through the fabric.

These precious objects had been hidden in the vaults of the temple. Later Kings had repaired and rebuilt the edifice. Their names were found on the foundations and stones. But they knew nothing of the valuable treasures lying underground for 5,000 or 7,000 years.

(Concluded.)



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

WHILE searching for some Roman remains found by a farmer named Adey at Ifold, near Painswick, in 1868, but of which no details came to light or print, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, of Rome, says a Bristol paper, has laid bare a good mosaic pavement, and found a base, cap, and column of local stone, with mouldings of a superior type.

A discovery which will have a particular interest for the geologist was made on October 31 at some brick-kilns at Klinge, near Kottbus, in the province of Brandenburg. Some workmen who were digging for clay came across a skeleton, which has proved to be that of a mammoth. The head, backbone, thigh-bones, pelvis, ribs (about 100 centimetres long and 5 centimetres in width), and the tusks, which are about 15 centimetres in circumference, are all well preserved.

The old sundial in Pump Court, Middle Temple, has lately been renovated and repainted. This old dial has been in existence for upwards of 300 years. It is inscribed: "Shadows we are, and like shadows depart."

It has been found that King James's Bridge at Berwick is in a condition demanding immediate attention. The Town Council have agreed to make certain temporary repairs, and to call in a competent bridge expert to make a thorough examination. The bridge took over twenty-four years to build, and was completed in 1634. It links England and Scotland. The Berwick Corporation receives an annual grant from the Crown for bridge maintenance.

An interesting ceremony, says the *Athenæum* of November 14, has just taken place at Geneva. A monument, consisting of a block of granite with suitable inscription, has been erected there, and publicly dedicated by Swiss Calvinists to the memory of Michael Servetus, who was burnt alive by their forefathers at Champel, October 27, 1553. The Genevan Calvinists, who headed the movement, with the assent and support of churches of the same communion at Basle, Berne, Schaffhausen, and Zurich (consulted at the time as to the condemnation of Servetus), have adopted this means of making the *amende honorable* to the memory of the distinguished thinker and physician, whose judicial murder is the foulest blot on Calvin's record. Geneva now accordingly possesses an "expiatory monument." It is, as one of the speakers pointed out at the ceremony of unveiling on November 1, precisely as if Pope Pius X. were to put up a monument in front of the Louvre in expiatory commemoration of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on the 26th ult. and succeeding days the following VOL. XXXIX.

valuable books: Bewick's Birds, Quadrupeds, and Fables, large paper, 5 vols., 1791-1820, £14 10s.; a MS. Domesday in English, Sæc. XIV., £20; Anselme, Maison Royale de France, 9 vols., 1726-33, £13; Gerarde's Herball, 1597, £15 15s.; Manuscript Commonplace Book of Sir John Reresby, 1628-45, £36 10s.; Cuthbert Tunstall, De Arte Supputandi, Pynson, 1522, £20; Reid's Catalogue of Cruikshank's Works, 1871, £12 15s.; Ackermann's Cambridge University, 1815, £14 10s.; Birch's Heads, large paper, 1756, £11; Creighton's Queen Elizabeth, 1896, £12 10s.; Dickens's Works, 30 vols., 1874-76, £12 10s.; Dictionary of National Biography, 66 vols., £35; Donovan's Natural History Works, 39 vols., 1794-1834, £10 15s.; Lever's Novels, 37 vols., 1897-99, £10; Encyclopædia Britannica, 34 vols., £15 5s.; Rawlinson's Herodotus, Monarchies, and Phœnicia, 10 vols., 1862-89, £10; Thackeray's Works, 26 vols., 1883-86, £15 10s.; Carlyle's Works, 34 vols., 1870-74, £13 15s.; Freeman's Norman Conquest, 6 vols., 1877-79, £10 5s.; Fuller Worthies Library, by Grosart, large paper, 39 vols., 1868-74, £22; Scottish Historical Society, 37 vols., 1887-1901, £20 5s.; Chertsey Worthies' Library, 14 vols., 1879-81, £10 5s.; Grosart's Occasional Issues, 1876-81, £10 5s.; New Shakspeare Society (42), 1874-92, £10 5s.; Shakespeare's Works, by Aldis Wright (40), £9 15s.

The same auctioneers sold on the 30th and 31st ult. the following from the library of the late A. F. Nichols: Browning's Bells and Pomegranates, Parts I.-VIII., 1841-46, £12; Burns's Poems, Edin., 1793, presentation copy to R. Riddell, with autograph inscription, £178; Johnson's Scots Musical Museum, 4 vols., with numerous MS. notes by Burns, 1787-90, £610; Grimm's Popular Stories, Cruikshank's plates, 2 vols., 1823-26, £29 10s.; Coleridge's Fears in Solitude, with an autograph letter, 1798, £24 10s.; Brant's Ship of Fools, by Barclay, 1570, £16 10s.; J. H. Jesse's Works, 14 vols., 1840-67, £12 17s. 6d.; Shelley's Original Poetry, by Victor and Cazire, 1810, £600; Shelley's Laon and Cythna, 1818, presentation copy, £62; Voragine, Legenda Aurea (imperfect), Wynkyn de Worde, 1527, £17 10s.—*Athenæum*, November 7.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols., a fine copy of the first edition in the original calf, £98; Wynkyn de Worde's Arte and Crafte to Lyve Well and to Dye Well, 1505, a fragment of 98 folios, £35; Rabelais, Œuvres, par Duchat, 3 vols., £8 2s. 6d.; Earlom and Turner's Portraits of Illustrious Characters, £6 7s. 6d.; Swift's Works, best edition, 19 vols., £8; Folklore Society's Publications, 1878-1902, 48 vols., £20 10s.; also a series of the Arundel Society's Chromolithographs, 96 in number, £82 10s.—*Athenæum*, November 14.

Yesterday in Wellington Street, at Messrs. Sotheby's, for the third time this year, there occurred for sale, as part of the collection of the late Mr. Richard Manley Foster, of Manley Lodge, Waterloo, near Liverpool, an example of the celebrated petition crown designed by Thomas Simon, and issued in 1663. The well-known inscription on the edge,

wherein Simon asks Charles II. to compare this, his trial piece, with the Dutch, is well struck. The example comes from cabinets such as the Dimsdale, the Cuff, the Wigan, the Marsham, the Clarke, the Webb. It realized £310, against £420 for the example in the Murdoch cabinet, and £365 for that belonging to a nobleman, both sold within the past few months. A 50s. piece, *temp.* Oliver Cromwell, by Simon, 1656, said to be the finest specimen known of a rare coin, from the Montagu and other cabinets, brought £140; a Scarborough 5s. piece, a large plate of irregular oblong form cut from the edge of a large silver salver, very rare, £62; an Oliver Cromwell half broad by Simon, 1656, brilliant and scarce, £34 10s.; an Edward VI. sovereign, third coinage, Tower mint, somewhat repaired, but otherwise good, £34 10s.; a Richard III. half angel, one of the rarest examples in the English series, £34; two Henry VII. sovereigns of the third and fourth type, £33 15s.; two Edward V. angels, London mint, respectively £28 5s. and £22. The two days' total, 264 lots, was £1,654 16s.—*Daily News*, November 5.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The new part of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (vol. xv., part 2) has reached us. Of the archaeological papers, the most important is a very interesting and careful study by the Rev. D. Gath Whitley, entitled "Footprints of Vanished Races in Cornwall." The paper is well worth reading for its thorough discussion of an important question. Mr. Whitley's conclusion is that in Cornwall we have traces of at least four vanished races: "First, the Palæolithic men, who were swept away by a great diluvial catastrophe; secondly, the dwarfs or pigmies, whom, for convenience, I have called the 'Piskey-Dwarfs'; thirdly, the Dolmen-Builders, who mysteriously departed from our shores; fourthly, the Ivernians or Iberians, who were partly assimilated into the Celtic race. All these tribes lived in the Neolithic or Later Stone Age, and, with the exception of the Ivernians in the later stages of their history, were unacquainted with the use of metals." Other contributions of antiquarian interest are an important "Inventory of the Jewels, Ornaments, Vestments, etc., belonging to the Priory of St. Michael's Mount," dating from the early sixteenth century, and communicated by Mr. Michell Whitley; "Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's Register of Bishops of Exeter," by the Rev. Chancellor Edmonds; and the fifth part of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's catalogue of "Cornish Church Dedications."

The publications of few societies can rival in interest and importance the *Collections* of the Sussex Archaeological Society, vol. xlvi. of which was issued lately. The recent exhibitions of Sussex ironwork and pottery form the text for the first paper, a study of the two industries by Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., who took so active a part in getting up and arranging the interesting displays at Lewes Castle. The article is very readable and the many illustrations are excellent. A sidelight on the iron industry is cast by the next

paper, which contains some "Extracts Relating to Sussex Ordnance from a Carrier's Account Book, A.D. 1761," contributed by Mr. W. P. Breach. The worthy East Grinstead carrier's accounts show that Sussex took no inconsiderable share in supplying the nation's ordnance. This particular carrier took not only guns to Woolwich, but much oak and beech timber to South London and bark to Bermondsey. The return load was usually "coles." The Rev. G. M. Livett sends an interesting study, illustrated, of the architectural history of Battle Church, and Mr. P. M. Johnston describes, with illustrations, in his usual attractive way, the Church of Lyminster and the chapel of Warningcamp. Other illustrated papers are "Bodiam Castle," by Mr. Harold Sands, in which a well-worn theme is freshly treated; "A Roman Inscription from Worthing"—an inscribed stone found in 1901—by Mr. Haverfield; and a study of the "'Barton' or 'Manor' Farm, Nyetimber, Pagham," by Messrs. Guernonprez and P. M. Johnston. The remaining contents of this valuable and comprehensive volume are, besides various notes and queries, "Earl Swegen and Hacon Dux," by Mr. H. Hall; the "Testament and Will of Agnes Morley, Foundress of the Free Grammar School at Lewes, dated 1511 and 1512," communicated by Mr. Garraway Rice; "Borough of Horsham Market Deed," communicated by Mr. P. S. Godman; and the second part of "The Vicars and Parish of Cuckfield," by the Rev. Canon Cooper, who also sends a first paper on the family of "The Coverts."

We have also received the new part, for 1903, of the *Bradford Antiquary*, issued by the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. Mr. Harry Speight contributes a full and most readable account of "Hawksworth Hall and its Associations," outlining the history of the manor from the tenth century, and describing fully the many historic incidents and persons associated with the picturesque old manor-house, which dates from early Jacobean days. Two plates—one of the ivy-covered, gabled exterior, and the other showing the interior of the King's chamber—illustrate the paper. Mr. W. Cudworth sends a list of the Bradford Churchwardens from 1667 to the present year, and the late Mr. Empsall's transcript of the "Burial Register of Bradford Parish Church" is continued. Other contributions are an illustrated account of "Plans of Bradford," by Mr. S. O. Bailey; "The First Bradford Bank," with a facsimile of one of its drafts, by Mr. W. Cudworth; "Vestiges of the Celts in the West Riding," "Revey Old Charity School," demolished in 1897, by Mr. J. Parker; and "The Story of the Turvin Coiners," by Mr. C. A. Federer, who also continues his "West Riding Cartulary."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—October 15.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. Stanley Bousfield and Mr. Paul Ruben were elected members.—Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a half-groat of Richard III. with the mint-mark a boar's head. This coin appeared to have been struck from dies of the groat.—Mr. Harry

Price exhibited specimens in gold, silver, and bronze of a medal recently struck to commemorate the Battle of Shrewsbury, fought in 1403. It was designed by the Mayor, Mr. Herbert Southam, and shows on the obverse a view of Battlefield Church, and on the reverse the arms of Henry IV. and Edward VII., and of the county of Salop and Shrewsbury.—Mr. John Dudman, jun., showed a proof of the copper penny of George IV. with the reverse design for the Ionian Islands, and a proof of the penny of 1841, with two stops after "Reg." Mr. J. E. Pritchard sent for exhibition a photograph of a one-pound note issued in 1812 by the Bristol Commercial Token Company.—Mr. G. Macdonald communicated an account of a recent find of Roman coins in Scotland. The coins were discovered in a well in the parish of Kirkintilloch, and consisted of one denarius of Mark Antony, 32 B.C., and of twelve others of the emperors Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Marcus Aurelius. The interest in the find lay in the circumstance that all the imperial coins were of tin and not silver, and that several of them had evidently been cast in the same mould. Mr. Macdonald was of opinion that the coins were not forgeries intended for circulation, but were shams especially manufactured for devotional purposes, the custom of throwing money into wells from superstitious motives being in ancient times a very familiar phenomenon.—*Athenæum*, October 24.

The first meeting of the twelfth session of the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was held on October 19. Mr. A. H. Huth in the chair.—Mr. H. R. Plomer read a paper entitled "Some Notes on References to Books in English Wills." He remarked that the wills of the clergy are, as might be expected, the most prolific in the mention of books. The humblest parish priest possessed at least one service-book, while at the other end of the scale we find men like Bishop Grandison of Exeter, or Bishop Skirlaw of Durham, in possession of noble and priceless libraries. Next in importance, though they make a very bad second, are the wills of the nobility. The wills of the gentry, the yeomen, and the tradesmen are, speaking generally, barren of any mention of books. After speaking of the nature of the books mentioned, and of the very vague descriptions often given, Mr. Plomer gave a few examples, chiefly of gorgeously bound service-books, and quoted the will of John Goodyere, of Monken Hadley, gentleman, a very rare instance of the will of a private gentleman yielding any information about books, especially such as these. First of all he mentions his "best prymer covered with crymsin velvet and clasped with silver and gilt," and goes on to refer to "a boke of regimū (de regimine) principum in parchment," "a boke of dives et pauper in printe," "a boke of the Knyght of the Tower in printe," "The Canterbury Tales in parchment," "an olde boke of the cronycles of Yngeland," "an olde boke of bonaventur," and "a queyr of phisick of the secrets of women."

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—The annual meeting of subscribers to this institution was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, last Thursday. In moving the adoption

of the report, the chairman (Professor S. H. Butcher) said that he wished to put in a word with regard to classical students who could not hope to become experts. The professed archaeologist was perhaps sometimes inclined to look a little coldly on these amateur votaries of his science. Yet even a slight knowledge of archaeology, provided it was sound in its kind, enriched in a wonderful manner classical study. He alluded not merely to the direct light shed on classical texts by archaeological discovery, or to the invigorating influence which the infusion of the scientific spirit exercised on literary training, but to the fact that the literature itself was thus seen in a new and larger setting; it became more real, more concrete. Archaeological research had gone far to efface the boundary lines between historic and prehistoric times. Indeed, in certain respects, they could realize a prehistoric civilization, unearthed before their eyes and revealed in such authentic detail as that of Crete, even more clearly than they could the civilization of the Periclean era. Mr. J. L. Myres gave an illustrated account of his recent successful excavations at Petsofá, in Eastern Crete. The most singular feature of the finds was the abundance of prehistoric terra-cottas throwing new light on the dress and on the religious beliefs of early man in Crete. Especially noteworthy were the large quantities of representations of vermin, apparently for some dedicatory purpose.—*Guardian*, October 28.

At the autumn council meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under the presidency of Mr. F. F. Fox, a sum of £25 was unanimously voted to the Caerwent Exploration Fund, this work being highly praised by all present. The resignation of Sir Brooke Kay as president of the council was read. Sir Brooke Kay had filled that position for many years with considerable satisfaction and great courtesy to all, and his loss will be much regretted. Mr. F. F. Fox was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. It was decided to hold the spring meeting in 1904 on Tuesday, June 7, when a river excursion is to be arranged for between Bredon and Pershore. It was reported that the *Transactions*, part 2 of vol. xxv., will be issued almost immediately. The idea of holding winter meetings, as recently suggested by circular letter addressed to the Bristol members, was fully approved.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on October 28, Mr. J. V. Gregory presiding.—Mr. Robert Blair reported that he had been shown that evening five Roman coins found in the bed of the river Tyne by the workmen. One was a denarius of Trajan, a first brass of Trajan, a first brass of Antoninus Pius, a first brass of Marcus Aurelius, and a third brass of Victorinus.—A paper was read by the secretary on "Coupland Castle," written by the Rev. M. Culley of Coupland, and there was also presented a note by Mr. Frank W. Rich on a stone coffin containing human remains and an urn recently discovered in Hanover Square, Newcastle. The coffin was situated at a depth of 8 feet 8 inches below the present surface of the street, the subsoil being nearly all solid clay.

From the dimensions it was presumably that of a young person. There were bones, a skull, and other remains in the coffin, and there was at its foot a very fine urn of characteristic Roman pottery and design, with a slip ornament in relief, and measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its greatest diameter. A few paces away another stone coffin was found of ruder design, but quite empty.—Mr. R. O. Heslop said this was the first time they had acquired a Roman sarcophagus in the Black Gate Museum, and it was extremely interesting to be possessed of one. Another very interesting point had been raised by Mr. Blair, and that was that the Roman burial-places were always by the side of the road, and the mainway from the bridge into Pons Aelii led up between the Toothill and the Roman station. These remains were buried by the side of the old Toothill. The coffin-lid had been fastened down by leaden dowles, and was full of water. Its discoverer thought he had found treasure, and put his hand in and groped about, thus mixing all the contents up, and so disturbed and broke many of the bones of the child which had been buried within it. There was little doubt that the urn was the last plaything of the child, and the costliness of the sarcophagus indicated that the child had belonged to a person of quality, possibly an officer of the adjacent stations.—An interesting note was next read by Mr. John Robinson on a tithe barn at Bishopwearmouth.

The first meeting of the winter session in connection with the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Reading on October 21, Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., presiding, when an interesting lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, was given by Miss M. A. Murray, of University College, London, on "Social and Domestic Life in Ancient Egypt, with some Account of Recent Excavations." Miss Murray spent last winter conducting the excavations at Abydos, under the direction of Professor Flinders Petrie.

The SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY met on November 11, when Professor Petrie read "Remarks on the Nineteenth and Twentieth Egyptian Dynasties."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SHROPSHIRE PARISH DOCUMENTS. By E. C. Peele and R. S. Clease. 2 plates. Issued by the Salop County Council. Shrewsbury: *W. B. Walker*, 1903. 8vo., pp. iv, 382.

Four years ago the clerk and deputy-clerk of the County Council of Salop issued an "Interim Report" giving the results of their inspection of the secular and ecclesiastical documents of some eighty or ninety

parishes, which they undertook under the instructions of the County Council. Since then they have personally visited all the remaining parishes in the county, and made lists of all the parochial documents in each, and the imposing volume before us gives the result of what must have been their very arduous labours. Every assistance was afforded them by the parochial clergy. Indeed, in only three instances did the incumbents "absolutely deny the right of the County Council to go through the parish chest."

This is, we believe, the first instance of a County Council carrying out a systematic inquiry as to the parochial documents in the county and embodying the results in a printed report; and we warmly congratulate the clerk and deputy-clerk on so successful a completion of their difficult task. We trust that other County Councils will follow the example of the Shropshire governing body, and will cause to be prepared and will print the results of similar investigations into extant parochial documents. Such could not fail to be of the highest interest and value.

The Shropshire Report before us wisely arranges the parishes in alphabetical order. Under each parish is given, first, a list of "Documents in the custody of the Parish Council (or Meeting)," and next, a list of "Documents in the custody of the Rector (or Vicar)." Under the former head not only minute-books and vestry-books, but even cheque-books and bankers' pass-books are recorded. Under the second head is given an accurate list of the registers of each parish, also churchwardens' account-books, tithe-maps and awards, terriers, deeds, etc. There are frequent notes about the condition of registers and other books, and where tithe-maps or awards are missing, this is stated.

Besides these necessary lists of documents, the Report contains a number of extracts from registers and churchwardens' accounts. Thus we find a note of the marriage at Great Bolas on April 13, 1790, of "John Jones" (then Lord Burleigh, and afterwards Marquis of Exeter) with Sarah Hoggins. It is interesting to note that the bridegroom paid rates in 1790 and 1791 as "Mr. Jones," in 1792 as "John Jones, Esq.," and in 1793 as "The Right Honourable the Earl of Exeter." The churchwardens' accounts are, as might be expected, very often missing. The earliest seems to be those of Worfield, which commence in the year 1500, and are now being edited by Mr. H. B. Walters of the British Museum for the *Shropshire Archæological Transactions*. The Cheswardine accounts commence in 1544, and some valuable extracts for the period of the various changes of religion are given in the Report (pp. 52-79). The Condover accounts commence in 1577, and those of Stockton in 1598. Some extracts relating to Civil War events are given from the latter (pp. 323-327). There are also early eighteenth-century terriers of Atcham, Cheswardine, and Quatt, printed in this Report. Many old deeds are mentioned; there is a long list of those of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, from 1280; a charter from John, Earl of Arundel, to Ruyton, dated in 8 Henry VI.; and a Royal Charter to Worfield, dated 16 Edward IV. At Claverley there seem to be a number of Court Rolls commencing temp. Henry IV. There is a curious deed of 1539, by which the Bishop of Coventry and Lich-

field permits the parishioners of Berrington to have an annual love-feast on Monday in Easter week. At Cheswardine is preserved a portion of a twelfth-century breviary, which has been collated with the Sarum and York breviaries, but does not seem to correspond with either use. We have only just been able to call attention to a few of the many valuable things contained in this Report.

The clerk and deputy-clerk have made many useful suggestions also. In the case of the registers of one parish, it is stated that "the safe is very damp, and the books, etc., should be removed" (p. 160). In another parish, an enlightened committee appointed by the Parish Council "to review the parish documents," state that they kept certain maps, but *destroyed* a large number of documents! And this was only in 1895! (pp. 114, 115).

We might mention that there are many more documents belonging to St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, than those given in the Report. There are, for instance, official transcripts of the registers of Albrighton, Astley, and The Clive—all formerly chapels of St. Mary's—and a number of registered copies of wills proved in the Peculiar Court of St. Mary's.

At p. 170 is a copy of the will of Robert de Longdon, Rector of Frodesley, dated 1361, "*taken from the Domesday Book*" (!). This "copy," which is incomplete, contains at least six or seven mistakes as here given. It was printed in the *Antiquary* a few years ago (see vol. xxxv., p. 213), and in a subsequent number certain errata were corrected, but they are all here again repeated! A better and more carefully copied transcript of this early will is printed in the register of Frodesley, issued by the Shropshire Parish Register Society.

We have nothing but the warmest praise for this very excellent and carefully compiled volume on the Shropshire Parish Documents.—W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

* * *

BOOK PRICES CURRENT, vol. xvii. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Demy 8vo., pp. xxxviii, 687. Price 27s. 6d. net.

The new volume of Mr. Slater's invaluable bibliographical record appears with its usual punctuality. It covers the past season, during which some 44,000 lots of books were sold, mostly in London, realizing a total of nearly £140,000, the highest sum ever realized in a single season, with the exception of that reached in 1901-1902. It would seem difficult to suggest any improvement in the form or details of this annual record, yet compiler and publisher each year manage to provide some further help for those who use the book. Last year headlines were usefully introduced; this year the index has been improved "by the addition, within brackets, of an increased number of what may be called 'Publication Dates,' by means of which one edition of a book is distinguished from another at a glance." This development is of obvious utility. The lessons to be drawn from the record before us are much the same as those suggested by recent previous issues. The older classics of our literature and more recent books which will take similar rank by and by are all commanding enhanced prices. Many books which not so very long ago a collector of moderate means might hope to place upon his shelves

are now sold at figures that limit competition to the possessors of long purses, while classics which have always commanded good prices are rising rapidly in value. For instance, copies of the first edition of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, in two volumes (Salisbury, 1766), were sold this year for from £80 to £100, while only four years ago the price ranged from £40 to £60. Mr. Slater, in his Introduction, points out that modern art works and the older works with highly-coloured plates, are at present in a state of very uncertain equilibrium. They will probably fall in value. With a few volumes of *Book Prices Current* before him, the book-lover can indulge in such speculations, and in comparisons of an extremely interesting kind to his heart's content. The present volume fully maintains the high character earned by its predecessors as an impartial and thoroughly trustworthy record, indispensable to all who have any dealings with books, whether as a matter of business or of pleasure.

* * *

STRUTT'S SPORTS AND PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. A new edition, much enlarged and corrected. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. 41 plates. London: *Methuen and Co.*, [1903]. 4to., pp. lv, 322. Price 21s. net.

Antiquaries have long been wishing for such an edition of the classic Strutt as Dr. Cox has now provided. The editor has not attempted—very wisely, we think—by bringing the book generally up to date, to turn it into a kind of encyclopædia of old and new games and sports. The work is still essentially the Strutt with which we are all familiar. The original arrangement has been followed, and most of Strutt's matter has been retained. But a few omissions have been made and some obvious mistakes corrected, while almost the whole of the chapter dealing with cricket, golf, tennis, football, and other ball games has been rewritten. In connection with these sports still popular, and with regard to archery, skating, wrestling, bowling, wolf and boar hunting, and early mystery and miracle plays, much new matter is given. Dr. Cox estimates that nearly a third of the book is new, the additions being easily distinguished by the small asterisk prefixed to each paragraph for which the editor is responsible. It is only necessary to turn to the chapter on "Games of Ball," or to the section on bowling, to understand how greatly the editor's additions enhance the value of the work. It is a little curious that Strutt, in the section on children's games, entirely ignores the ancient and ever-green game of knuckle-bones, otherwise known as "check-stones," "five-stones," "dibs," and "Jacks." Most of the original plates have been retained—we are sorry that any have been omitted—and a few new ones have been specially prepared for this edition. The frontispiece, a capital portrait of Joseph Strutt, taken from that in the National Portrait Gallery, is also new. When we add that there is an excellent index—indispensable in such a work—that the book is very well printed on good paper and is handsomely bound, and that though large it is commendably light in weight, it will be seen that both editor and publishers have combined to produce an almost ideal edition of a work which in its way is one of the classics of archæology, and an indispensable

item in every antiquarian library. We have only one complaint to make, and that is of the omission of the date of publication from the title-page.

* * *

ST. ALBANS: THE CATHEDRAL AND SEE. Bell's "Cathedral Series." By the Rev. Thomas Perkins, M.A. With fifty illustrations. London: George Bell and Sons, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 117. Price 1s. 6d. net.

This is the latest addition to the admirably edited "Cathedral Series," the praise of which is in the mouth of all who travel either for pleasure or profit. The name of the author of *Amiens* and *Rouen* is a

PORTRAITURES OF JULIUS CÆSAR. By Frank J. Scott. 38 plates and 49 other portraits. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1903. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii, 185. Price 21s. net.

We infer that Mr. Scott is an American sculptor, who has travelled through Europe in search of portraits of the greatest of the Cæsars. His theme is certainly a worthy one, and he has clearly shown zeal in its pursuit, but as the subject is one of strict archaeology we regret that Mr. Scott should have included in his handsomely got-up volume a quantity of irrelevant letterpress and not a few "portraits" of insignificant merit. The volume is so American that, with-



ARCADE ON NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.

guarantee that the work has been well done. The illustrations are, as usual, good and abundant. For the use of the block on this page we are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers. The work of the noble "restorer" comes in for some severe criticism, and we could almost wish it had been severer, for although the condition of the grand old abbey was undoubtedly sad before Lord Grimthorpe took it in hand, not a little of the work he carried out is simply deplorable. Apart from this controversial topic, Mr. Perkins's handbook, some of the material for which was collected by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, can be warmly commended.

out exhibiting any marks of the truly valuable and well-trained thoroughness which characterizes much American research, it offends the reader, who has a right to be fastidious in a matter of connoisseurship, with its careless language—e.g., "portraits" for "portraits," and "histrionic" for "historical." But the serious complaint which we are bound to make is about the strange items which the author has thought fit to include. A full-page plate is given to a marble head at Edinburgh, which Mr. Scott himself labels as a "perniciously misleading type." Another plate shows a basalt bust at Berlin, which is said here to suggest "a Congo negro." Shades of Julius! And

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two small prints of an "ideal head" by Ingres, and of a "carte-de-visite photograph I found in a shop at Blois, marked Julius Cæsar," are disfigurements to the volume. On the other hand, we are glad to find a really notable collection of well-reproduced photographs of many authentic marbles, gems, and coins; and a few of Cæsar's great contemporaries, notably Marius, here bear him company. With one complaint which Mr. Scott himself makes we should heartily sympathize, when he tells us that in seeking admission to some "manorial houses" in England he was received with scant courtesy, and that in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg he suffered from "a kind of Chinese exclusiveness." But we are tempted to believe that unfortunately Mr. Scott may not have approached the butlers or the custodians in the right way. Perhaps he blandly assured them, as he assures his readers, that "Anthony Trollope declares that the 'Commentaries' are the beginning of modern history," and, with us, they may have been suspicious of so surprising an assertion! We need only add that this volume is admirably printed.—W. H. D.

* * *

THE GREATER EXODUS: AN IMPORTANT PENTATEUCHAL CRITICISM BASED ON THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF MEXICO AND PERU. By J. Fitzgerald Lee. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xii, 132. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Many and various attempts have been made to locate the original home of the Semitic race. This, the newest of them, is an ingenious attempt in favour of South America! To accomplish his purpose the author has travelled far and wide among the authorities—archæological, ethnographical, historical, philological, and linguistic—gathering many "facts" wherewith to support his theory. That "the accepted notion of the age of our world" and "the existence of developed civilizations long before what Biblical students regard as the Adamic era" will have to be considerably altered and admitted are but details. This also applies to the novel suggestion that the "Greater Exodus" might well have taken "forty years," seeing that it was "the movement of a race from Mexico and Peru, up through North America, across the ice-floes of Behring's Straits, into Asia." Although Mr. Lee tells us he has consulted many learned authorities, he seems to have overlooked that veritable treasury of information for treatises of this kind—Frazer's *Golden Bough*. The work has been long out of print, but a copy may be found in most public libraries.

* * *

Bits from an Old Book-shop, by R. M. Williamson (London: *Simpkin, Marshall*), is a pretty booklet, price 6d. net, in which the author, an old bookseller, chats pleasantly, and with a certain attractive simplicity, about the buying and selling of books, and the pleasures that only bookmen know. Mr. Williamson says (p. 79) that the first circulating library in London was "in the Strand (1740), kept by a bookseller named 'Batho.'" We think that the name of the bookseller who first planted what Sir Anthony Absolute calls "an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge" in London was Wright, who opened a library in 1740 at 132, Strand. And Mr. Williamson is mistaken in stating (p. 101) that the

name of the author of the "Cheveley Novels" has never been disclosed. They were written by Mr. Valentine Durrant.

* * *

No. 16 of the "Hull Museum Publications," being the sixth *Quarterly Record of Additions*, by T. Sheppard, F.G.S., has reached us. It contains illustrated notes on mosaic pavements and other remains from the site of a very large Roman villa discovered some years ago at Lincoln, another iron treasure chest with an even more complicated lock than that illustrated in the October *Antiquary*, and other recent additions to the Hull Museum. The pamphlet is sold at the museum at the price of one penny. We have also received Part II. of Mr. G. A. Fothergill's *Sketch-Book*, with quaintly varied contents, including some letterpress on bygone Newcastle-on-Tyne; and the *Report of the Colchester Corporation Museum* for the year ended March 31, 1903, which chronicles good progress in the needed work of rearranging, cleaning, and mounting the specimens. A museum library has been started, and a representative collection of silver pennies selected from the great find of silver coins made at Colchester last year has been obtained. The museum committee and the curator are to be congratulated on the progress which has been made.

* * *

The *Burlington Magazine*, November, is full of good things. All glass collectors should see the plates of English eighteenth-century drinking-glasses illustrating a paper by Mr. Wynn Penny. An account of an exhibition at Birmingham of English eighteenth-century portraits is illustrated by a fine series of plates. Very striking are the illustrations from Japanese originals, including two delicately coloured plates, to Mr. Morrison's article on "Kikuchi Yosai." Another outstanding item is Mr. Pennell's article on "Whistler as Etcher and Lithographer," with illustrative specimens. "Tinder-boxes" and "Ancient Weapons of the Chase" are among the other contents of a most attractive number.

* * *

In the *Genealogical Magazine*, November, Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies writes on "Crest Coronets and Chapeaux," and Mr. C. M. Tenison on "Some Extinct Irish Baronetcies." An "Amateur Genealogist" unfolds an interesting tale of "How an Armorial Ancestry was Successfully Traced," and "G. A. S." has a paper on "George, Fifth Earl of Caithness." The frontispiece shows two good specimens of heraldic brasses. The *Architectural Review*, November, contains another chapter of the valuable study of "English Mediæval Figure Sculpture," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner. There is also a capital paper by Mr. Halsey Ricardo on "Giulio Romano at Mantua," with thirteen fine illustrations. The other contributions are mostly of professional interest, and abound with good illustrations. We have also on our table *Fenland Notes and Queries*, October, containing, *inter alia*, a list of Lincolnshire Justices, 1693; the *American Antiquarian*, September and October; *Sale Prices*, October 31; and the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, with its usual interesting variety of contents, including a first instalment of the "Church Plate of Berkshire," and a note on Somerton

Church, Oxon, illustrated by two good plates showing the rood-screen and a stone sculpture of the rood inserted in an unfortunately exposed position in the north side of the tower.



Correspondence.

"BIBLIA CABALISTICA, OR THE CABALISTIC BIBLE."

TO THE EDITOR.

YOUR reviewer in the October *Antiquary* has so misunderstood the purport and contents of the above volume that I hope I may be allowed to remove such misconceptions as will naturally arise therefrom in the minds of your readers.

As pointed out in my Introduction, one of my chief objects was to show that "the symbolical meaning of numbers in Holy Scripture deserves more study and attention than it has received in recent times." This was the expressed opinion of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, a learned and judicious scholar, as all must admit. I endorse and expand this statement by numerous examples, such as the 153 fishes drawn to land by St. Peter, the 318 servants of Abraham, the great numbers of Daniel, 2,300, 1,335, 1,290, and the numbers of St. John in the Apocalypse—1,260 and 666, and many others. I point out, what is well known, that there was a Hebrew *gematria*, and also an early Christian one, and I give reasons to show that these numbers were not vain or idle figures of no special import, but, on the contrary, are mystical and cryptic numbers, dealing with the *arcana* of religious teaching and of religious hopes, and that they appear in various places of Holy Writ where they have not been expected or noticed.

There is much more ignorance than one would suppose, and that, too, among well-educated people, with reference to Biblical numbers. One would think that, for instance, the number of the Beast (666) would certainly be known wherever nine or ten educated people met for dinner or social intercourse, but my experience has shown the contrary; and once it was stamped on my mind in an amusing way, for, when all confessed their ignorance, one lady added this in extenuation: "Well, though I can't say I know the number of the Beast, I have often felt inclined to take it when cabby was not civil." *Tabulae solvantur risu*, and the subject changed. Surely, to give a little up-to-date light on the numbers of Scripture is not an unworthy object.

Another purpose of the *Cabalistic Bible* was to lay before the public an account of the later cabala of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a bibliography of those works which had a Scriptural cabala in them. Such works are of the utmost rarity, and nine-tenths of my numerous Biblical examples were taken from books to be seen nowhere in this country except in my own library. I am a devoted bibliophile, but not a bibliotaph, and impart my treasures (as I think them) to the learned public willingly. The best authors of the new or later cabala come chiefly from the religious orders—viz., Benedictines, Capucins, Dominicans; but two devout

laymen, a doctor and a merchant, give a few examples, whilst a poor Lutheran village pastor comes out *facile princeps* with a cabalistic record which I verily believe will never be broken.

THE AUTHOR.

"JOCALÉ."

TO THE EDITOR.

In answer to the inquiry made in November (*ante*, p. 352) about the word "jocale," it may be pointed out that Ducange gives "jocale" as *theca reliquiarum*. "Jocalia" occurs in our cathedral statutes. The context shows the word means any jewelled plate or rings. Jocalia = joallix = monilia, gemmæ, annuli aliaque hujus generis pretiosa.

JOHN L. DARRY.

The Deanery, Chester,
October 27, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR.

A well-known medieval Latin word, usually meaning a trinket or jewel—see Ducange. Our word *jewel* is derived from an old French word, *joel*, but whether that word be derived from *jocale*, or whether *jocale* be a Latinised form of the French word, is still a matter of dispute. See Skeat's and the New English Dictionaries under "Jewel."

J. T. FOWLER.

Durham,
November 8, 1903.

MISERERES.

TO THE EDITOR.

With the view of making as complete a list as possible of these most curious and interesting details of the art of the mediæval craftsmen, I shall be obliged if any of your readers who possess information on the subject would be good enough to assist me. From the frequent repetition of subjects, it would seem that the carvers worked from a set of models upon which they improved and elaborated as they would.

H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

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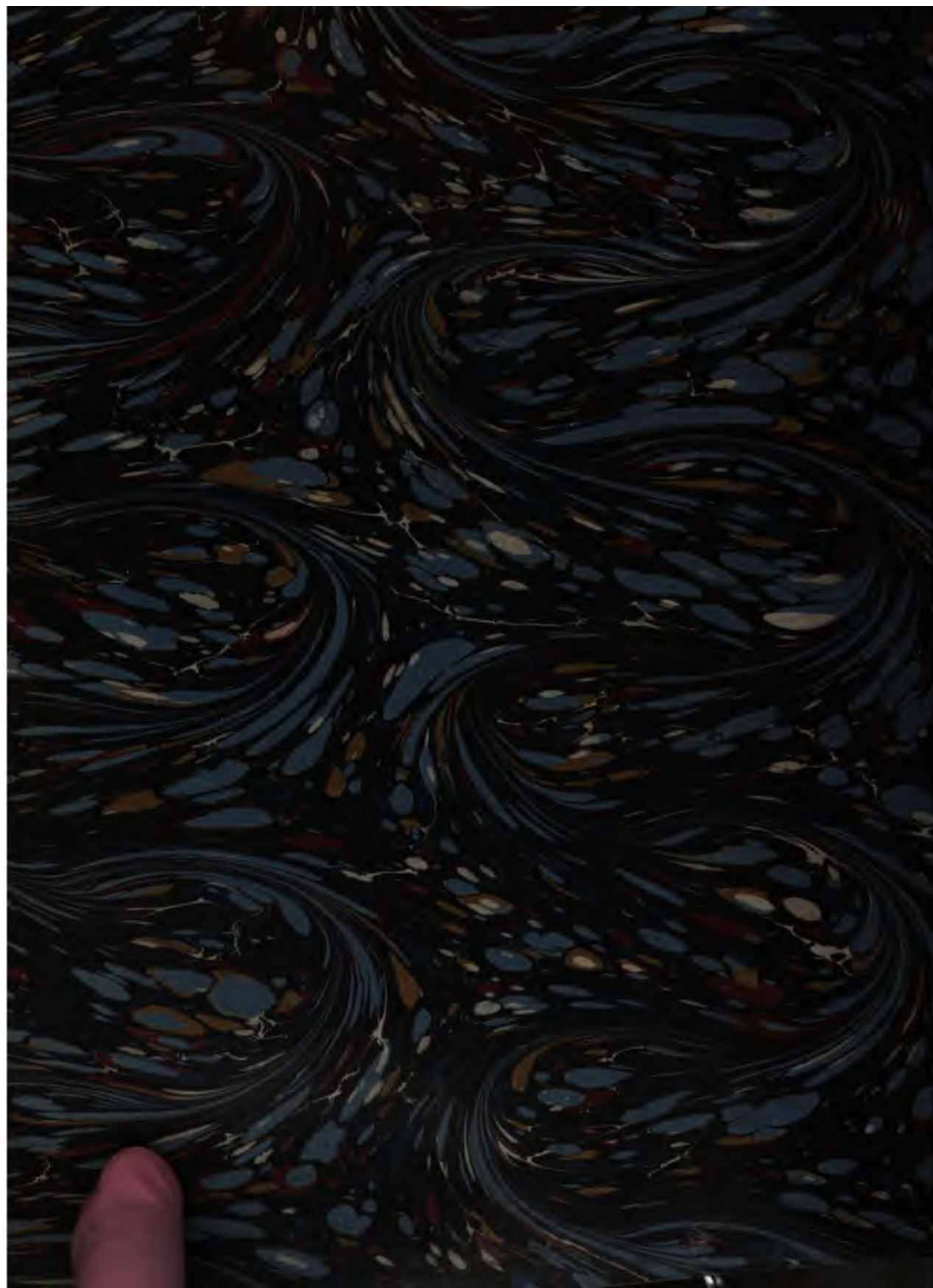
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